

Let April 4 Be the Day of Insurrection Against Monopoly Rule!

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Press!

Comrades,  
Work for your  
Own Party!

OFFICE: 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 1, 1911.

Kinloch, Central 1577; Bell, Olive 4198.

No. 530

## Union Market Lease Steal

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE  
PIECES OF PUBLIC PROP-  
ERTY TO BE GRABBED  
BY PRIVATE IN-  
TERESTS

And City Council is Doing the Mer-  
cenary Work of Assisting in  
the Lease Scheme.

Within the last few days of its ex-  
istence the present City Council has  
been exceptionally busy in transact-  
ing all kinds of business detrimental  
to the people's interests.

One of the measures which the  
Council railroaded through by  
unanimous vote last week was the  
bill leasing Union Market Square to  
Samuel Bowman for the Progressive  
Downtown Improvement Association  
for the erection of a new market  
house for a period of ninety-nine  
years.

This is imply another steal of pub-  
lic property under the auspices and  
with the sanction of the City Coun-  
cil.

Union Market is one of the most  
valuable squares in the central part  
of the city. Within a few blocks of  
the river front, this property could  
have been transformed into a public  
beauty spot of St. Louis within the  
near future. While every progres-  
sive city is striving to build modern  
public markets, and thus bring the  
farmers and the consumers in the  
city closer together, we see the Dem-  
ocratic and Republican politicians in  
the City Council help relieving the  
people of most valuable public prop-  
erty.

Every effort should be made to  
save the Union Market to the city by  
inducing the House of Delegates to  
defeat the Council bill.

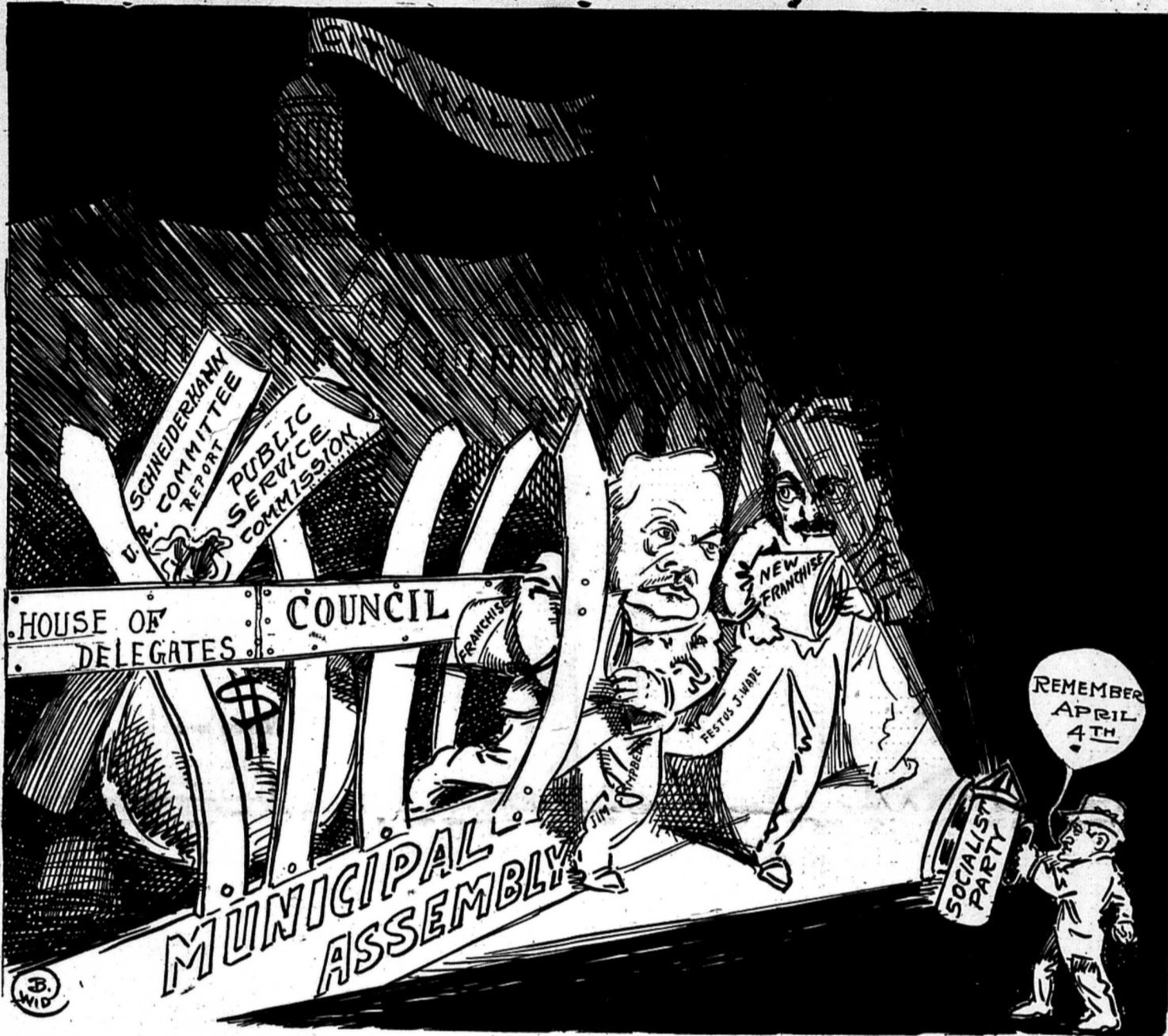
For some reason unknown to us  
the bill did not reach the House of  
Delegates the session following its  
adoption in the Council.

In the near future some political  
crook about the Municipal Assembly  
may propose to sell the City Hall.

For some time past repeated at-  
tempts were made to sell the Court  
House Square.

Anything and everything seems to  
be for sale, provided our Democratic  
and Republican politicians find "their  
prize."

## CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS



## SOCIALIST TICKET.

Elections: Tuesday, April 4, 1911.

### City Council.

W. H. Worman,  
G. A. Hoehn,  
Max Stopp,  
Otto Pauls,  
W. E. Kindorf,  
Otto Kaemmerer.

### Board of Education.

A. Kean,  
L. G. Pope,  
J. A. Weber,  
W. P. Mason.

### House of Delegates.

Ward 1—Everett Ely.  
Ward 2—L. F. Rosenkranz.  
Ward 3—Henry Schwarz.  
Ward 4—John Muraski.  
Ward 5—M. Finkelstein.  
Ward 6—T. C. Stephens.  
Ward 7—Chris Rucker.  
Ward 8—W. H. Kaufman.  
Ward 9—Henry Struckhoff.  
Ward 10—W. M. Brandt.  
Ward 11—Edw. Ottesky.  
Ward 12—W. M. Holman.  
Ward 13—Fred Berkel.  
Ward 14—G. Bolting.  
Ward 15—W. F. Crouch.  
Ward 16—Samuel Resh.  
Ward 17—Mark Stanley.  
Ward 18—Ph'l. H. Mueller.  
Ward 19—F. J. Heuer.  
Ward 20—L. E. Hildebrand.  
Ward 21—Louis Krueger.  
Ward 22—H. A. Spradling.  
Ward 23—Henry Siroky.  
Ward 24—L. H. Schwarz.  
Ward 25—Jacob Grimm.  
Ward 26—Edward Kummings.  
Ward 27—Hubert Morrison.

Did you ever see a cattle freight  
car as overcrowded as a United Rail-  
ways passenger car? If you would  
pack hogs and cattle into railroad  
car like human beings are packed  
into the cars of the United Railways  
Co. they would perish. But our St.  
Louis people are very packable and  
stand a great deal.

Rather Lose a Day's Work  
Than Lose Your Vote April 4.

## Mad Monopoly Rule Makes People Rally to Socialist Party April 4

No seat—no fare.

Tuesday, April 4: Day of Election.

The street cars are dirtier than  
ever before.

April 4 will make history in St.  
Louis Municipal politics.

Vote in the morning wherever  
possible. Polls open at 6 o'clock a. m.

The street cars are more crowded  
to-day than they were ten years ago.

Councilman Schneiderhann cer-  
tainly has no cinch. The Cinch has  
got him.

Workingmen of St. Louis, unite at  
the ballot box on April 4. Vote the  
Socialist ticket straight!

Every Socialist vote on April 4th  
will be a means of protection against  
the Big Cinch kleptomania disease.

Watch the campaign liar: He'll  
make his appearance about twenty-  
four hours before the polls are  
opened.

Jim Campbell and Festus J. Wade  
seated in the House of Delegates'  
chamber during the U. R. franchise  
hearing—it was a grand sight.

The closing days of the present  
Municipal Assembly give a striking  
illustration of the decaying condi-  
tions of the old political parties.

Who pays the interest on the \$60-  
000,000 of watered stock of the  
United Railways Co? The strap-  
hangers and other easy-going human  
beings.

Vox Populi was ridiculed by a Big  
Cinch manager at the public hearing  
on the light rate bills. Will he ridi-  
cule The People's Voice also?

The Milwaukee Socialists and  
union people are now raising a fund  
of \$100,000 for the purpose of estab-  
lishing a model, up-to-date daily.

That The People's Voice is gradu-  
ally making itself felt on the public  
mind is even admitted by Democratic  
and Republican machine politicians.

The Union Electric Light & Power  
Co. announces that another rate-fix-  
ing bill is ready for introduction in  
the Municipal Assembly. Monopolism  
never sleeps!

Even Festus J. Wade and Schnei-  
derhann admit that there will be lit-  
tle show to have their U. R. bills  
railroaded through the Municipal  
Assembly. The People's Voice did it!

Mr. Schneiderhann says he had to  
"wring concessions" out of the  
United. Why didn't he wring out  
some of the water while his wringer  
was in working order?—Globe-Dem-  
ocrat.

Many Democrats and Republicans  
voted their last old party ticket in  
November, 1910. April 4, 1911,  
they'll open a new chapter in their  
political life by voting the Socialist  
ticket.

Can you have any further trust in  
any of the two old political parties  
after their "best leaders" volun-  
teered to let the street railway mo-  
nopoly charge five cents' fare within  
the present city limits for the next  
thirty-seven years?

Ben Westhus has been down with  
the political gripe since he made  
that Big Cinch speech at the House  
of Delegates chamber on that mem-  
orable night of Jim Campbell's public  
U. R. hearing.

Honor to the Central Trades and  
Labor Union for having had the cour-  
age to open the fight against the at-  
tempted street railway grab at a time  
when everybody else still seemed to  
be sound asleep!

The Laclede Gas Light Co. kept in  
the back ground during this cam-  
paign. This was because the North  
American Co. had already two irons  
in the fire: the United Railways and  
Union Electric deals.

Now watch the Free Bridge! It  
may be in the hands of private cor-  
porations before the first passenger  
has a chance to cross. Watch that  
Southern Traction scheme of Jephtha  
Howe and the offers of Gusse  
Busch's Manufacturers' Railroad Co

Can you have any further trust in  
any of the two old political parties  
after their "best leaders" agreed to  
permit the street railway monopoly  
to rob the city treasury of \$20,000-  
000 during the next thirty-seven  
years?

President Taft has an eye on busi-  
ness. The concentration of the United  
States troops along the Mexican  
frontier must have yielded a nice lit-  
tle sum of money to the railroads.  
Everybody knows that railroad cor-  
porations are not so patriotic as to  
transport thirty thousand soldiers,  
their horses, mules, equipment, etc.,  
free of charge. This will mean a  
good stiff bill for Uncle Sam.

Wringer Schneiderhann says he  
had to wring the compromise conces-  
sions from the United Railways Co.  
Why did Schneiderhann not make  
any attempt to wring the \$60,000-  
000 of water out of the U. R. stock?

The City Council killed the bill in-  
creasing the wages of firemen and  
other "common workmen" in the  
city's employ. The same politicians  
voted to increase the pay of a num-  
ber of high-salaried chairwarmers.  
Such is the love of the capitalist  
politicians for the workingman.

Since the Public Service Commis-  
sion also came to the conclusion that  
the United Railways compromise was  
a big plunderbund affair, everybody  
seems to be of the opinion that the  
Central Trades and Labor Union and  
the Socialists were quite right in  
starting the rumpus against the at-  
tempted steal.

Councilman Schneiderhann, who  
voted against increasing the pay of  
firemen, is a leading light of the  
"Workingmen's Welfare Society."  
Where is the logic of great men?  
Are the politicians so sore about the  
"brother workingman" because he  
knocked the bottom out of the  
Schneiderhann-Schutz compromise  
bills?

The Schneiderhann-Street Railway  
Investigation Committee never asked  
the Public Service Commission for in-  
formation before reporting their U.  
R. bills. What was that commission  
created for? And what business did  
Schneiderhann and the other five of  
his committee have to report to the  
Council before even trying to get in  
touch with the Public Service Com-  
mission?

Bayonets are good weapons, but  
you cannot sit on them. Old Diaz  
thought he could uphold his Mexican  
throne of tyranny by the points of  
bayonets, but the trick would not  
work and his government fell.

Can you have any further trust in  
any of the two old political parties  
after their "best leaders" were con-  
spiring to turn the city and the citi-  
zens over to the street monopoly, to  
be tied and chained for thirty-seven  
long years?

Day of Election:  
Tuesday, April 4.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST  
TICKET STRAIGHT!  
SCRATCH NOTHING.

Voters should not mark or scratch  
their ballot in any way. Vote the  
Socialist ticket straight.  
There will be but three tickets—  
Socialist, Democratic and Repub-  
lican. There are no amendments to  
be voted upon, and voters need only  
to select their ballot, fold same and  
hand to the judge of election.

VOTE  
In the Morning  
Before Going to Work.

Rather Lose a Day's Work  
Than Lose Your Vote April 4.

The Polls Are Open  
From 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

It takes a Man  
TO VOTE  
The Socialist Ticket.

## Socialists Elect Mayor.

MINNESOTA TOWN SURPRISES  
COUNTRY BY FOLLOWING  
THE EXAMPLE OF  
MILWAUKEE.

Four Socialist Aldermen Elected Out  
of a Council of Seven.

TWO HARBORS, MINN., March  
25.—The Socialists of this city have  
just won the mayoralty election,  
electing Alexander Halliday Mayor  
and putting four Aldermen into the  
City Council.

The Democratic and Republican  
parties combined against the Social-  
ists, but in spite of their combina-  
tion they were defeated.

The Socialists elected to office are:  
Mayor Alexander Halliday.  
City Assessor—Alfred Johnson.  
Justice of the Peace—A. P. Over-  
land.

Aldermen at Large—H. J. Irwin  
and C. E. Bergen.  
Alderman of the Third Ward—  
Ernest G. Strand.  
Alderman of the Fourth Ward—  
Charles Esse.

The Socialists of this city in their  
hour of success are hoping that great  
cities like St. Louis and Chicago will  
follow where Milwaukee and this  
city are pointing the way. The So-  
cialists now have four Aldermen out  
of a Council of seven. This gives  
them control of the municipal law-  
making body.

VOTE  
In the Morning  
Before Going to Work.

## RATHER LOSE DAY'S WORK THAN YOUR VOTE APRIL 4

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET!

# St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

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J. Q. Adams . . . . . 1.00	J. Cohen . . . . . 25	L. Zinser . . . . . 25	No. 263:
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Aug. Zanzow . . . . . 50	Kasper Bergmann . . . . . 50	Gus Noske . . . . . 50	A. E. G. . . . . 25
Chris Dohm . . . . . 50	F. Windmoeller . . . . . 50	Wm. Cool . . . . . 25	Walls . . . . . 50
Peter Schretzer . . . . . 25	J. Hoffmann . . . . . 25	Jos. Loefler . . . . . 25	H. Drexler . . . . . 10
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Ed. Brueggemann . . . . . 1.00	Peter Luka . . . . . 1.00	Alois Fieles . . . . . 25	No. 198:
S. Jorinich . . . . . 75	Jos. Rakonick . . . . . 50	George Hack . . . . . 25	W. R. B. . . . . 25
Dr. L. H. Davis . . . . . 5.00	A. J. Galloway . . . . . 50	Wm. McMannis . . . . . 25	Thos. Scully . . . . . 1.00
J. G. Schwarz . . . . . 5.00	Hy. Schwarz . . . . . 1.00	H. Feldman . . . . . 25	Aug. Sasse . . . . . 1.00
W. L. Needham . . . . . 1.00	G. A. Hoehn List:	S. Lechner . . . . . 25	Adam Hessel . . . . . 50
Edw. Boelling . . . . . 1.00	G. A. Hoehn . . . . . 50	Karl Dembek . . . . . 1.00	M. Stopp, List 75:
H. W. Boernemann . . . . . 75	Willie Hoehn . . . . . 50	E. Langanke . . . . . 25	Carl Fauth . . . . . 25
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Jos. Fischang . . . . . 75	F. D. Martin . . . . . 25	E. Ulrich, List 216:	R. Ritter . . . . . 50
F. R. . . . . 25	F. E. Schubert . . . . . 25	Christ Ulrich . . . . . 25	Hy. Hoeger . . . . . 50
Geo. Glaeser . . . . . 50	C. Mossmann . . . . . 10	Wm. Ulrich . . . . . 25	Loyal . . . . . 50
Ernst Glaeser . . . . . 50	F. Mossmann . . . . . 10	John Hamann . . . . . 25	J. Riesz . . . . . 25
Otto Schulz . . . . . 25	F. X. Eckl . . . . . 50	Wm. Known . . . . . 10	F. Fohd . . . . . 25
Unbekannt . . . . . 1.00	Richard Frey . . . . . 1.00	Mrs. Kate Neusel . . . . . 10	Freund . . . . . 25
Kalmer Berne . . . . . 25	Wm. Christian . . . . . 50	Milton Neusel . . . . . 10	Cash . . . . . 25
John Zill . . . . . 1.00	M. Brosin, List 146:	Emil Ulrich . . . . . 25	Cash . . . . . 25
F. E. A. Mueller . . . . . 1.00	M. Brosin . . . . . 1.00	C. Metz, List 137:	Phillipina . . . . . 50
Second Festival Proceeds . . . . . 50.00	C. Kilwinsky . . . . . 50	Aug. Bressert . . . . . 25	Scharasse . . . . . 50
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H. Elbrecht . . . . . 1.00	Henry Luke . . . . . 25	C. Metz . . . . . 25	Gerathy . . . . . 25
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C. H. Berthold . . . . . 1.00	Jos. Walter . . . . . 50	Miss Bressert . . . . . 25	O. Hellberg . . . . . 50
W. M. Brandt, List 200:	H. Siroky, List 163:	F. Morische . . . . . 25	Jno. Ludwig . . . . . 50
J. K. . . . . 1.01	H. Thuman . . . . . 25	A. Buzos . . . . . 25	M. S. . . . . 50
J. T. Frey . . . . . 25	L. Neubauer . . . . . 25	Bertha Bressert . . . . . 10	L. Krueger, List 138:
R. Poenack, List 87:	W. Langmeier . . . . . 25	H. J. Hubert . . . . . 50	Louis Krueger . . . . . 1.00
Chas. Thuemel . . . . . 25	J. Aubrecht . . . . . 25	R. Krommueller . . . . . 50	Mrs. A. Krueger . . . . . 1.00
Cash . . . . . 25	J. Ben's . . . . . 15	M. Mueller, List 140:	Gus Nosky . . . . . 1.00
E. Kuehne . . . . . 25	K. Peltz . . . . . 25	M. Luella . . . . . 50	Wm. Jehle . . . . . 1.00
A. T. Schmidt . . . . . 1.00	F. Kounovsky . . . . . 25	W. B. . . . . 50	Hy. Petri . . . . . 1.00
C. Hirschenhofer, List	Chris Krueger . . . . . 25	Wm. Siroky, List 10:	Max Sendig . . . . . 1.00
No. 199:	Fred Herdman . . . . . 25	Frank Siroky . . . . . 25	Wm. Marek . . . . . 50
J. W. T. . . . . 1.01	J. Rothberg . . . . . 25	Wm. Siroky . . . . . 25	Jul. Pohlitz . . . . . 50
J. Eckhardt . . . . . 1.00	F. Froelich . . . . . 25	F. Bursik . . . . . 25	A. Friend . . . . . 50
J. H. R. . . . . 2.00	F. Blazejovsky . . . . . 25	V. Wimer . . . . . 25	Jos. Tockstein . . . . . 25
Nax Stopp, List 75:	J. Presselens . . . . . 25	J. Feltel . . . . . 25	Jos. Peyhar . . . . . 25
M. Irgang . . . . . 1.00	Otto Tokstein . . . . . 10	F. Kalista . . . . . 25	Schaff . . . . . 25
Bialek . . . . . 25	J. Silberberg . . . . . 10	F. Sinka . . . . . 25	R. Loch . . . . . 50
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J. Siegel . . . . . 1.00	Jos. Betlach . . . . . 25	J. Kucera . . . . . 25	Robt. Schildener . . . . . 50
T. Sabolovics . . . . . 50	W. Steiner . . . . . 10	A. Kylian . . . . . 10	Wm. Schumacher . . . . . 25
J. Weder . . . . . 25	F. J. Provanik . . . . . 25	J. Zelenka . . . . . 10	Jos. Rosel . . . . . 50
C. Auer . . . . . 15	Sam Weiss . . . . . 25	Chas. Saylor . . . . . 25	Louis Batschart . . . . . 50
Marie Tengler . . . . . 25	A. Kaspar . . . . . 25	Jacob Wuest . . . . . 40	Aug. Schoenwalder, List 236:
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Mary Paulus . . . . . 25	J. Siska . . . . . 25	F. Sluka . . . . . 15	S. A. Richtberg . . . . . 25
Ily. Maack, List 234:	Theo. Ewald . . . . . 10	Frank Vozak . . . . . 25	E. G. Korn . . . . . 25
Hy. Maack . . . . . 1.00	Wm. Rosen . . . . . 25	V. Janicek . . . . . 25	Gus Poehling . . . . . 25
H. Quasthoff . . . . . 1.00	M. Libert . . . . . 25	Kounovsky . . . . . 25	A. E. Weber . . . . . 25
Geo. Wildmaier . . . . . 50	N. J. German . . . . . 35	J. Z. . . . . 25	Geo. Duperre . . . . . 25
W. P. Mason, List 63:	A. Schneider . . . . . 10	Jos. Tomek . . . . . 25	Otto Pauls, List 278:
W. P. Mason . . . . . 1.00	P. Ruben . . . . . 20	Jos. Svoboda . . . . . 10	Ed Szeveri . . . . . 25
W. L. Heckart . . . . . 1.00	S. Coopersmith . . . . . 25	Jos. Novak . . . . . 10	Ed Dupeske . . . . . 25
A. J. Gallaher . . . . . 1.00	Phil Hoffman . . . . . 15	V. Siroky . . . . . 25	O. Pauls . . . . . 50
P. Stadler . . . . . 50	Wm. Kubik . . . . . 25	V. Novak . . . . . 25	Previously reported . . . . . 1098.50
B. Bienenk, List 123:	Jos. Janda . . . . . 25	J. D. . . . . 10	Total to March 28. \$1295.75
B. Bienenk . . . . . 50	Gust Zibold List:	Jos. Seveik . . . . . 10	Correction.
M. Deninger . . . . . 15	G. Zibold . . . . . 1.00	John Kren . . . . . 25	In the last report the item
Emile Johnne . . . . . 50	Jos. Kapp . . . . . 25	John Martinek . . . . . 10	of Wenz. Peschek, 25c, was
P. P. . . . . 16	Chas. Mueller . . . . . 25	R. Karlsberg . . . . . 25	missing in the list of Val.
S. T. . . . . 50	Herm. Well . . . . . 25	T. Laud . . . . . 10	Tellian.
B. K. . . . . 10	Jos. Schield . . . . . 50	Ad Krizek . . . . . 10	
	N. Mautner, List 47:	Alb. Trykar . . . . . 25	
	M. Mautner . . . . . 25		

## Challenging pilgrims from down below To state their sins or passports show.

"When one who had traveled the highway long Stepped forth from out the wearied throng. 'St. Peter, here you may plainly see My paid-up working card,' quoth he.

"For my wage I gave a good day's work, And no church duty e'er did shirk; I paid my debts and frowned on sin; Think you not, good saint, I should enter in?"

"Your union card is a big asset," Gravely answered the saint. 'But yet Some questions I must ask you ere Admittance I can grant you here.

"Answer me truly, as best you're able, Have you always asked for the union label? Let's see that hat! No label in it! And shoes also! Pul 'em off this minute!

Your ties and shirts and cuffs and collars, Paid for on earth with union dollars; Your clothes, I see, are scab-made, too!

What kind of a union man are you?"

"hen Peter shut the gate with a slam, For he couldn't enter that kind of a man.

## Secretary Morrison Defends Mail Clerks

Will Ask Congress to Prevent Hitchcock's Attack on Unionism.

Washington, March 28.—Challenging Postmaster General Hitchcock to prove his right to prevent railway mail clerks from joining a union and threatening to take the matter before Congress, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, to-day set forth the union side of the impending struggle in the following struggle written for the United Press:

"I have read the communication of Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart to Superintendent Grant of the Railway Mail Service, which was transmitted to the district superintendents of the Railway Mail Service throughout the country. The communication states that he (Stewart) desires that steps be taken at once to acquint the clerks that an organization is inimical to the interests of the government, but he (Stewart) fails to give any reason. He intimates that to join an organization would be in violation of their oath of office.

An Unlawful Statement.

"He says, further, in substance, that when a clerk takes his oath of office, it is impossible for him to join a union that would not interfere with his work as a railway postal clerk.

"These two statements are preposterous. There is nothing in the oath a clerk takes that prevents him from joining a union for his self-improvement. There is nothing in the obligation a clerk may take in becoming a member of a union that can in any way interfere with his duties as a railway mail clerk, or his oath of office.

"I challenge the Postoffice Department to point out in the oath of office taken by the clerk anything that prevents them from joining a union.

"The union obligation taken by the railway mail clerks is not a secret obligation. The union is not a secret organization. I am satisfied that the officers of the Postoffice Department are fully aware of this fact.

"It appears to me that it may become necessary to have Congress decide whether the section of the statute granting the right to wage workers to organize for their self-improvement covers government employes, or if when a government employe takes his oath of office it strips from him every right he enjoyed as a citizen prior to becoming an employe of Uncle Sam's.

Blow at Unionism.

"Is the Postmaster General endeavoring to make this an entering wedge to destroy the unions now in existence?"

"The fact that the department has issued an order that the clerks should be 'persuaded' not to join the union, instead of 'ordered' not to join, is evidence that the department had 'in mind that statute permitting wage workers to organize, and they intend to get around the statutory provisions by using the tremendous influence of the officers of the department to coerce the railway postal clerks into submission.

"The wage workers of America do not easily submit to coercion. Government employes either have the right to organize, or they have not. Postmaster General Hitchcock is fully aware of the fact that they have that right. The endeavor of the department to take it from them by the most hateful form of intimidation that can be conceived is nothing short of tyranny."

## Against Marx & Haas

COLORADO FARMERS' CONVENTION TAKES ACTION IN BEHALF OF ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS.

Strong Resolutions Adopted.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—At the convention of the Farmers' Union last week in this city, Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley, traveling representatives from the St. Louis Garment Workers' Union, appeared before the convention and gave the Colorado farmers an insight of the strike of the Marx & Haas manufactory of men's clothing. The following resolution was passed, indorsing the label of the Garment Workers' Union:

"Whereas, The firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis, manufacturers of men's clothing, saw fit to force conditions upon their employes which were unbearable; and

"Whereas, The wages paid by the said firm are not sufficient to meet the bare necessities of life, and

"Whereas, The unfair firm of Marx & Haas, after locking out one thousand garment workers, most of whom had been in their employ for years, this lockout being for the purpose of running an open shop, whereby these tyrannical conditions could not only be perpetuated, but even worse conditions enforced through lack of any means of defense, and

"Whereas, This notoriously unfair firm has seen fit to employ every means in their power to defeat those men and women, and

"Whereas, The only manner in which such firms can be forced to recognize the rights of their employes is by the withdrawal of all patronage from any one who handles the products of this unfair firm, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of Colorado, in convention assembled, hereby extends its sympathy to the locked-out garment workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis, and be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our moral support by not patronizing any merchant who handles the products of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis. It is the sense of the delegates assembled to ask for the union labels."

Misses Fannie Sellins and Katherine Hurley will be in the city for the week ending Saturday. They visited all the local unions and the Federated Trades Council in the interest of the one thousand locked-out St. Louis garment workers.

## Democracy

By Ellis O. Jones.

It is perhaps too soon to decide conclusively whether or not democracy is a failure, and yet no democracy has been a perfect success. Rule by the people is laudable if people want the right thing. In each community, of course, there are large numbers of people who are sensible enough to want what we of the better classes think they ought to have. These could safely be trusted to cast ballots and take other reasonable liberties with the political machinery.

On the other hand, undoubtedly, there are thousands upon thousands who are so unwise in the selection of their needs and comforts, often greedily demanding what the better classes have and are better able to enjoy, that it would be dangerous to place them where they could get those things legally. That's the weak point in a democracy. A democracy is all right if it is not carried to extremes.

Just for a Change.

Johnny—Mamma, I wish I had a little sister.

Mamma—Why do you wish that, dear?

Johnny—"Cause I'm tired teasin' the cat.—Catholic News.

The Polls Are Open From 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M.

EVERY FAMILY USES

# COAL

ORDER YOURS FROM

## St. Louis Labor

THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS.

ONE GOOD REASON is that without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with

ST. LOUIS LABOR

than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mines.

ORDER BY PHONE.

Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

### ST. LOUIS LABOR

## Fighting for Home Rule For Cities

By Carl D. Thompson.

The representatives of the Milwaukee administration are making a great struggle in the State Legislature of Wisconsin for home rule for Milwaukee.

As is well known, no city in America, or in the world, for that matter, enjoys any degree of self-government or home rule. In fact, a city is hardly allowed to do anything without getting the consent of the State Legislature. The idea of the "sovereignty of the state" has gone to sea, it seems, in this matter, and the cities are subject to government by the legislatures.

The degree to which the cities are brought into subjection, limited and restricted, is shown by the long list and the nature of the measures which are just now before the State Legislature of Wisconsin relative to Milwaukee. The following are a few things that the city cannot do without the permission of the State Legislature:

1. Build and maintain lavatories.
2. Compel automobiles to have tail-end lights.
3. To compel street car companies to build and operate lines upon streets over which they have franchises or else lose them.
4. To purchase, lease, acquire or manufacture plumbing apparatus.
5. To purchase, etc., plants necessary for manufacturing and selling of ice.
6. Secure and operate lodging houses.
7. Build and operate electric lighting plant.
8. Gas plants.
9. Street car lines.
10. Build model dwellings, to be sold or rented to the people.
11. To accept its own bond or mortgage certificates from depositors as collateral security, etc.
12. Salary of Commissioner of Health in cities.
13. Establish municipal loan department.
14. Referendum on ordinances passed by Council.
15. Recall of any elected official by petition.
16. Initiation of any ordinance or proposition.
17. Municipal slaughter house and cold storage plants.
18. To establish four municipal hospitals.
19. To give the city the power to take over and manage public utilities now in private hands when voted upon by the people, and to raise the bond limit to enable the city to secure these utilities.
20. Establish office of city forester.
21. Free medical service and the establishment of free dispensaries.
22. Establish a municipal printing plant.
23. Allow the city to bid on its own work.

## The Label Section

Reported by D. G. Biggs.

The St. Louis Label Section is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and it is doing a great and good work.

Since its first inauguration it has steadily progressed. It is reaching out to every union, union man and business house.

Its nucleus, or central body, meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Aschenbroedel Hall. Auxiliarily to this central body are various ward clubs, that carry on the label propaganda in their respective localities. His has resulted in an increased demand for union-made goods. Hence many merchants who heretofore carried little or no stock of this kind are now offering a fair line.

Houses that do not carry some union label goods will soon be at a disadvantage.

This propaganda is not alone for label goods. The doctrine that union should patronize union, even though there be on labels in some cases, is promulgated at the central conferences and at the ward clubs.

There are committees to push the work energetically. The eyes of the Section are everywhere. If a union man buys a non-union article he is reported. The good work never lags.

Union men now are insisting with greater persistence than ever before that what they buy shall bear the label. This is as it should be.

Notwithstanding the great good the Label Section is doing, there are still a few unions that have not affiliated with it. These few laggards should be by all means send delegates and help carry on this very important work. Every union is bene-

fited, either directly or indirectly, whether or not it has a label of its own.

Label Bulletins to the number of two hundred were received from Washington, D. C., March 10. The Secretary has been instructed to send for five hundred more. These bulletins are large, strong pasteboard cards. On them, in colors, are the seventy-five different labels of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor. They will be hung up in barber shops, cigar stands, cafes, halls where union men meet, and other places of vantage. This will enable every one to become conversant with the shape, style and color of them.

At a recent meeting a committee was appointed to get out 5000 circulars for distribution. They will be circulated where they will do the most good.

The Section gives moving picture shows of labels, with lectures to explain them. These exhibitions have been very successful. In some instances the crowds were so great that many could not get in till the third show. Other pictures were alternated with the labels. And the door was free.

Why should any man smoke a trust weed when there are good union cigars on the market? Why should he wear non-union clothes, hats, shoes, collars, neckties, shirts or anything else, when he can get these things with the union label attached? Or why should he patronize a business house that sends him an advertisement without the printers' label on it? And why should he eat trust bread, when union bread is better in every way?

There is no good reason.

But there are many good reasons why he should not!

If any one doubts this, let him go to the Label Section meetings the second and fourth Fridays at 3535 Pine street, or any of the ward club meetings, and his mind will soon be abused of his hallucination.

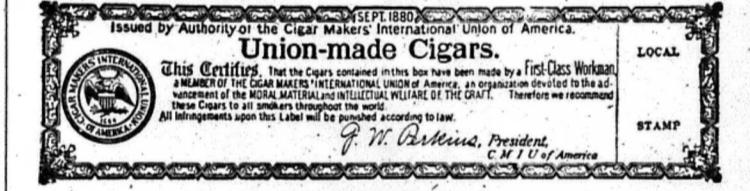
This Section is doing as much, if not more, for the label movement of this city as any other organization for the solidarity and upbuilding of labor's cause.

Are you working for your union, all unions, and buying union products, or are you patronizing people who either openly or secretly oppose you?

Think it over!

"St. Peter stood at the heavenly gate, With thoughtful brow and air sedate,

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union Made



## UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

# CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR COMPANY

St. Louis, Mo.

## Drink Only UNION BEER



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

Hughes-Schmitt LIVERY & UNDERTAKING CO. Strictly Union 1817-19 Sidney Street Undertakers and Embalmers Both Phones

Guttering, Spouting and Furnaces Gas and Gasoline Stoves, Washing Machines and Wringers Repaired Small Pipe and Lathe Work. Lawn Mowers and Scissors Sharpened. Phone, Bell South 705, or call ARTHUR M. LEISSE 4705 GRAVOIS AVE. Res. 4277 GRAVOIS AV.

SOCIALIST BOOKS LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT 966 Chouteau Ave. HIGH CLASS JOB PRINTING AT CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER 966 Chouteau Ave.

Powers Behind the Throne

Meanwhile what were the secret springs behind the movement? It came like a bolt from the blue. A vast body of troops was suddenly set to moving in a most sinister and mysterious manner.

Such things do not come about by chance or impulse. Who demanded it? Who ordered it?

Three known elements, that between them direct the chess board of world politics with absolute assurance and certainty.

J. P. Morgan & Co. The Rothschilds. The Deutsche Bank.

These are the real powers who held up the hoop and whipped us through. These are the real powers who chose us for the obedient servants of their will.

Lesser powers helped. All the interests that have a share in the billion and a half of American capital invested in Mexico lent their weight.

When this pressure was applied to the administration the administration resisted not an instant.

What would you expect? Our public officers are not used to hesitating upon a step to consider whether or not they are serving the people who elect them.

They are in office to regard but one thing—the will of the masters. If capital desires a move, if the big business of the country wants a certain service performed, if the gentlemen who pull the wires give the signal—the administration obeys promptly and efficiently.

So it was in this case. International capital was imperilled by the efforts of the Mexicans to overthrow Diaz. Diaz is another of the instruments ruling by and for capital.

It marks the lowest ebb the American Republic has yet reached that the Deutsche Bank and the Rothschilds, co-operating with Morgan, should have proceeded so openly and so defiantly to use this government for the catspaw.

Usually, when the United States has had to be manipulated as a piece on the political board, rather more finesse has been found necessary.

In the Panama case, with Zelaya, with Davila, with the Filipinos, at the time it was necessary to keep us from intervening in the Boer war crime, the thing was prepared through careful education of public opinion.

The powers enumerated have absolute control of the sources of news, the news associations and practically the entire capitalistic press. They have usually done us the compliment of exercising this control in advance and working us into the mood where we would stand for their purpose, whatever it happened to be.

But we apparently have fallen in their estimation. Our long serfdom, our crawling legislators, our lackey presidents, our humble submission to the yoke of capitalism have sunk us to the level where they feel free to hustle us about as arrogantly as one of their own pet monarchies.

Not that the press has been wholly overlooked. It is never overlooked. It was used consistently in the first

The Truth About Milwaukee

Told in a nutshell every week by POLITICAL ACTION, the spicy little leaflet newspaper. It has already achieved stupendous success and should be read by every voter in the land. You can't afford to be without it.

REMARKABLE OFFER. \$2.15 worth for \$1.00

- POLITICAL ACTION wants a million subscribers and to secure them, makes the following remarkable COMBINATION OFFER: 200 Assorted Copies of POLITICAL ACTION \$ .60 2 yearly subscription cards to POLITICAL ACTION .50 1 Milwaukee Socialist Calendar, size 14x22, lithographed on Art Cover. Contains portraits of every elected Socialist official, 65 in number. .25 5 dozen Milwaukee Socialist Post Cards (Reproduction of above Calendar) .50 1 Copy of "Today's Problems," compiled by Henry E. Allen. A marvelous collection of statements by the world's greatest living thinkers. .10 1 Copy of "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions," by John M. Collins. The best work on this subject yet produced. .10 1 Copy of "SOCIALISM: What It Is and How to Get It," by Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma. Just off the press and by far the best booklet ever published with which to make converts. Worth a dollar or more refunded. .10

Total. \$2.15 Send us a ONE DOLLAR BILL and we will send you everything listed above by return mail. This COMBINATION OFFER is limited and you will have to act quick. Address: POLITICAL ACTION, N. Eriebank Hall, Milwaukee, Wis. Desk No.

place to keep from Americans any adequate understanding of the real issue in Mexico and to suppress any lingering enthusiasm for the aspirations of an oppressed people. It is now being used vigorously if unsuccessfully to excuse and condone the movement of the troops—after that movement has been consummated.

But a few years ago they would not have dared to proceed so ruthlessly. A few years ago they would not have dared to trust to shoddy excuses and transparent lies after they had thrust us into their combination. A few years ago we were still to be counted upon for a degree of self-respect, of independence, of national dignity.

That time has passed. To repeat. This is our logical reward.

From Milwaukee

The capitalist press has been howling continually that the terrible Socialists had "scared capital away from Milwaukee. The Milwaukee daily papers are all the time whining that the Socialist administration is fearfully extravagant, that it has burdened the city with debts, destroyed Milwaukee's credit, etc.

Last week an issue of Milwaukee bonds was put on the market. After all the capitalist press had said, it might have been supposed that nobody would be very anxious to purchase these bonds. So it was rather funny to see that even the capitalists themselves take no stock in what their own press says. The bonds went off like hot cakes! The purchasers almost fell over each other in the scramble to buy them. It was the best attended bond sale that Milwaukee has had for the last ten years.

These bonds are for sewerage, public baths, public museum, and other purposes. They amount to \$430,000. At the rate they are selling they will bring a premium of over \$14,000, on a 4.10 basis.

Of course, the Milwaukee Socialist administration is not to be measured in dollars and cents. Its real test of success is the good it is doing for the people of Milwaukee and the working class. But it is amusing that the capitalist class confess by their own action that their hired howlers are talking nonsense. In fact, the capitalists, judging the Socialist administration by their own standards, have admitted its integrity and efficiency—and that in the most practical manner possible.

Another dodge of the capitalist press is to profess a sudden interest in the unemployed and to pretend that there are twenty thousand men out of work in Milwaukee, for whom the Socialist administration is doing nothing. The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the central body of the trades unions of this city, has completely exposed this preposterous charge. It points out that there is nothing like this number of unemployed men in Milwaukee and, secondly, that the administration is doing for these men everything that it possibly can. The Federated Trades Council also resolved to "most emphatically condemn the so-called Black Hand methods used by disgruntled politicians and vested interests, who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had by subsidizing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration."

In the same meeting the Federated Trades Council adopted resolutions containing a vigorous arraignment of the capitalist press and pledging their moral support to the proposed Milwaukee Socialist daily. Next week the factory gate meetings will be in full swing in Milwaukee. The best Socialist speakers will address the factory workers during their noon hour on the issues of the campaign. The primary election last Tuesday resulted rather unsatisfactorily for the Socialists, two of their candidates for the School Board failing to get on the ballot. This was due to the fact that the Socialist voters failed to understand the new non-partisan primary law, which was passed only three weeks ago for the avowed purpose of blocking the Socialists.

These non-partisan laws, framed up just to "kill the Socialists," as the enemy freely admitted, will make it a little harder for them and will necessitate a good deal more work and more expense in their campaigns. They are accordingly putting out immense quantities of literature and will meet their increased difficulties with increased efforts and with redoubled energy.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., March 24, 1911. Met His Match. Alkali Ike—they have just taken Roaring Bill to the hospital. Pistol Pete—What happened to him? Alkali Ike—He tried to break up a suffragist meeting.—Judge. Sad Outlook. I'm sorry you are going to leave, Marie. Are you going to better yourself? Marie—No, ma'am. I'm going to get married.—Chicago News.

The Polls Are Open From 6:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. It takes a Man TO VOTE The Socialist Ticket.

Appeal from China's Unfortunate Women.

(From the Woman's Journal)

The following is a copy of a letter, signed by 130 of Peking's poor girls, which has been sent to the English Anti-Opium Society:

"To the English National Anti-Opium Society: 'Alas! How could we anticipate that we could send this letter to your honorable society? We cry, we weep, we grieve and strike our breasts as we tell your honorable society that we suffer to-day and what has caused us to suffer.

The Lowest of Human Beings.

We know that, as a rule, there is no other class of people in the world who cannot receive the full protection of their country's laws except ourselves, who are living by this lowest kind of occupation. It is common for a person to have regard for his own body, but we are now obliged to do this work and never mind the shame connected with it.

Are Unwilling Victims.

"Do you imagine that we are all naturally willing to do so? Alas! to whom can we appeal concerning our miserable condition? We cannot endure to speak directly of our occupation. But we are sure that Your Honor will be able to know who we are, because there is no other class of mankind who has such grievance and cry in the way we cry.

Were Sold for Opium.

"We were originally well-born girls. Our fathers, our uncles, our brothers and our husbands were men who loved their person, their business, and their families. Of course, there would be many other ways in which they might have lost their property, but we are bold to say that the greater part of our relatives, nay, almost nine-tenths of them, were destroyed by opium, and were driven to abandon us to this dreadful enemy, opium. They were obliged to sell us or to pledge us to their creditors for the purpose of obtaining money to buy opium. Alas! they did not think of protecting their daughters, their sisters, their nieces and their wives.

"Do you imagine that they were mad in being willing to do so? Oh! Their liberty had already been lost to their enemies, especially the enemy, opium. They abandoned us. They esteem us of less consequence than their enemy, the opium.

Their Pitiable Condition.

"But we must recall what our position is; what the condition from which we are suffering. Alas! we cannot keep our bodies pure; we cannot do even the simplest work which we desire to do. We laugh when we do not laugh, we assume a joyful face when we do not feel any interest in our hearts. Sometimes we are rebuked by some unreasonable persons; moreover, we are pressed to receive some guest whom we do not like to meet with. How cruel and how pitiful is our condition! We hate opium, we even think we cannot live on in the world with opium.

An Humble Appeal.

"We are poor women. Properly, we ought not to say anything about the matters of the world. We dare not send this letter to Your Honor to soil your eyes, but we are so touched and affected by the news of your righteous efforts, about which we heard from our guests, and also encouraged by them to write Your Honor, who would be glad to receive our petition. So we send Your Honor this letter. We hope Your Honor will pity us and entreat your government to show benevolence to our sisters who might otherwise have to come here in the future. We ourselves have already been cast into a wide and shoreless sea; we have been abandoned by the whole world, and there is now no use of saving us out of our miserable position. If your government consents, we are confident that our Chinese women—though we, being most mean, cannot represent our countrywomen to speak for them—will be most grateful and thankful for Your Honors', nay, your country's, kindness."

Readers of that remarkable tale, "The Tower of the Tu Tze," will remember the graphic description of the sale of a girl by her father, who has become an opium fiend, and her ransom by an American woman, to whom the grateful girl is later of the utmost assistance. England insists on sending opium into China, while the Chinese government has forbidden its cultivation and wishes to forbid its importation.

Several great meetings of protest against the English opium trade have lately been held in China. In these protests even the women are now taking part, and with good reason. Woman suffrage seems a long way off in the Orient, yet even there we read that "the budding Socialist party of China is demanding equal, secret and universal suffrage, irrespective of sex." When women have a vote we may hope for the end of a system under which women can be sold into shame by their husbands or fathers.

A. S. B. Why He Couldn't Remember. A kindergarten teacher tells a good joke on herself. She had been very strict in requiring written excuses from the mothers in case of absence. The morning of the big snowstorm

only a few of the babies made their appearance. The next day they all came with written excuses except one tot, named Willie. When asked for his, he said: "I did ferdit it."

He was cautioned to bring it the next day.

Willie's mother was quite disgusted. It seemed to her that any one with the slightest pretensions to gray matter ought to know the reason for his absence.

The next morning he arrived all rosy with the cold, and handed the teacher his excuse. It read:

"Dear Miss C—: Little Willie's legs are fourteen inches long. The snow was two feet deep. Very truly yours, Mrs. J.—" Columbus Dispatch.

BETTER PAY FOR BOSTON TEACHERS.

More women teachers than could find seats attended the hearing given March 20 by the school committee upon the petition that women be made eligible to appointment as principals of mixed schools and that positions equal in rank and commanding salaries equal to those of sub-master and instructor in boys schools be created in girls' schools.

Attorney Geo. R. Utter conducted the petitioners' case, and Miss Alice O'Neil, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss E. Isabella Bense, Miss Lily B. Atherton, Miss Lucy W. Eaton and Mrs. Emma R. Gulliver spoke. All the members of the school committee were present except Chairman Ellis.

Miss O'Neil declared that difficulties in teaching and managing depend upon the number and distribution of pupils rather than upon their sex; that most women teachers agree that boys are easier to teach than girls; that the individual boy is usually easier to manage than the individual girl; that of the 79 submasters in the service but nine are in charge of buildings, while 91 women teachers are in charge of buildings, performing exactly the same administrative duties as the nine men, but receiving \$102 less salary per month.

She said, there is no attempt to create school districts with approximately the same number of pupils; some districts have but 600 pupils and other 2600; three of the 65 districts in Boston consist of two buildings in one yard, while others consist of nine buildings in eight yards.

"We consider it perfectly logical for us to ask equal compensation for equal work," she concluded. "We admit it is illogical to ask that only women be appointed to the new positions, but so long as men alone are appointed sub-master and instructor in boys' schools, we think it is entirely fair for us to ask that only women be appointed to the new places."

Miss Mary R. Thomas said that 11 positions will be created if the petition is granted, at an increased cost of \$11,000, and that the necessity for economy is the only valid objection. "In answer," she added, "it can justly be said that as much should be spent upon the education of girls as of boys. It is sometimes argued that girls should feel the influence of the masculine mind, but the pupils of six of the schools in this city graduate without such influence, and it never has been said that any of them suffer in consequence."

There are now 79 submasters, who receive \$2,300 a year, and 11 women acting as submasters, and often doing more work, at \$1,300.

The women made an excellent presentation of their case, and it was evidently a surprise to many present to learn how much work the women actually did.

The whole hearing furnished an instructive comment on the recent assertion of the Anti-Suffrage Association's attorney that women in Massachusetts do get equal pay with men when they bear equal responsibility.—The Woman's Journal.

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1911. The National Executive Committee, voting by wire decided to have petition forms, addressed to Congress, circulated from the National Office upon the subject of withdrawing the troops. Until the locals can be reached with these forms, which will be mailed out on Monday next, they should get busy and form committees for the proper circulation of the forms. The proposition is fundamental, and this petition should be of monster proportions.

The proclamation entitled "Withdraw the Troops," issued by the National Executive Committee, has called forth an immediate and favorable response from all parts of the country. Orders by wire and mail have come flooding in. Bundles, each in small lots, aggregating 15,000 copies, and going in all directions, have been sent out within the past week.

The National Executive Committee has appropriated \$100.00 for the defense of the comrades interested in the publication of the New Castle Free Press, who are on trial for seditious libel, and request the comrades throughout the country to contribute to the defense fund. All remittances should be made to The Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

By a recent referendum in Colorado, Comrade A. H. Floaten, 1430 Monroe street, Denver, was re-elected State Secretary.

50 Cents a Piece

YOUNG WOMEN'S FINGERS NOW VALUED AT FIFTY CENTS PER FINGER.

Fingers are quoted at 50 cents apiece in a certain Cincinnati court. This is to say, the fingers of girls who work in glass factories.

It took two whole days' work on the part of the judge and the jury and the assembled lawyers to establish the price of factory girls' fingers, but after taking a mass of evidence and peering into various law books and the question pro and con at length, they finally settled the quotation for the time being at 50 cents per finger.

Lila Hambrick, whose fingers were involved, got a dollar. That's the way it figures out. Lila lacks two fingers from her right hand. The William Glenn Glass Company ground the two to shreds in the mechanism of a machine that Lila was working. This is a statement of the account:

The William Glenn Glass Co. to Lila Hambrick, Dr.,

To two fingers, at 50c. . . \$1.00. It seems that Lila was put to work on a machine with which she was unfamiliar. The machine got out of order and she tried to fix it. Snip! off went her fingers.

Lila sued the glass company to recover \$15,000 damages. Of course, she didn't expect or hope to get anything like \$15,000, but she knew the absurd conventions of personal damage litigation, and how to get a little you must always pretend that you expect a whole lot more, and so she sued for \$15,000, fondly hoping that she might perhaps get a hundred dollars a finger.

Lila claimed that she was instructed as to how to repair the machine. The company lawyers claimed that she was told to use a stick or a wire in making repairs. They held that she was guilty of a sort of a crime, "called contributory negligence" in the language of lawyers, and that it served her right to lose to fingers.

It seems that the jury thought so, too, but, being a tender-hearted jury, it brought a dollar judgment for Lila, so that she wouldn't be forced to pay the costs for her action.

It signifies nothing that Lila had been set to work on a dangerous machine without adequate instructions. It was nothing that the machine was a dangerous machine, lacking the guards and fenders that they put on such machines in other countries. It was said that Lila had lost her fingers, but the lawyers said that Lila had been guilty of "contributory negligence," and other people, also in the employ of the Glenn company, said so, and nobody but Lila denied it—so what could the jury do?

After the verdict had been brought the lawyers got busy digging down among our 16,000 laws in search of an old law that throws the cost on the plaintiff in cases where the damage recovered is less than \$5.00. But, lucky for Lila, they couldn't find it. It seems that the law has been lost in the legal shuffle.

So Lila gets her dollar. It will buy her an excellent pair of black silk gloves, and by stuffing two fingers of the right-hand glove tightly with cotton or silk floss she can make a show of having ten fingers instead of eight.—Detroit Times.

In the capitalist papers it will soon become a habit to keep standing as a head for news items the following: "Socialist Candidates Win."

Comrade Ernest D. Barber, in an election held March 21st, was elected Corporation Attorney for the town of Bennington, Vt., defeating Judge E. L. Bates, who ran on the Citizens' ticket. On the same date the Socialists of Two Harbors, Minn., captured the city by electing Comrade Alex. Halliday as Mayor and four of the seven City Aldermen.

The Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau will hold its annual convention in Boston, beginning Saturday, May 27th, and continuing in session the 28th, 29th and 30th.

Regardless of the attempt of the capitalists to call forth the Jingo spirit in connection with the Mexican war situation, reliable information is at hand that Socialist literature is more freely circulated than ever on the warships of Uncle Sam. On a number of the ships copies of Comrade Kirkpatrick's striking book, entitled "War—What For?" are going the rounds and being read with great interest.

By a recent referendum in Rhode Island, Comrade Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster street, Providence, was re-elected State Secretary, and Comrade Joseph T. Grimshaw, 392 Grove street, Woonsocket, was elected a member of the National Committee.

Comrade Rosett of Maryland supports the National Committee motion proposed by Comrade Millard of Ohio, first published March 18th.

Once He Knew Of.

The late Senator Elkins used to tell a story of Bige Brown. Bige, he explained, lived in Elkins. Meeting him one day in the main street, the Senator said: "Bige, do you know of anybody that's got a horse for sale?" Bige, chewing gum, gave the Senator a patronizing smile. "Well, Senator," he said, "I guess Bill Hurst has. I sold him one yesterday."—Washington Star.

VOTE The Socialist Ticket Straight!

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# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## CAMPAIGN LETTERS

### Afraid of Socialists

THE NEW ELECTION LAW FOR THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTY MACHINES.

By What Constitutional Right is the Membership of the Election Board Confined to the Democratic and Republican Parties, Even if Socialists Would Get Second in Power?

The Republican and Democratic parties, fearing the growth of the Socialist Party vote, therefore the Legislature passed and Governor Hadley signed the bills creating bipartisan election boards for Kansas City and St. Louis.

The bill provides for a board of four members, two to be appointed from each of the dominant parties by the Governor from a list of six names submitted by the state committees. The provision requiring the Governor to appoint the members of the boards from lists of names submitted by the state committees is unconstitutional under previous decisions of the Supreme Court.

The laws repealed provided for two commissioners of the party controlling the governorship and one of the next highest party. It was enacted by Democrats a number of years ago.

The bills provide that the secretary of the commission shall be selected from one of the parties and the president of the board from the other. The term of office provided is three years.

"The provision," says the Executive, "that the Governor shall make his appointment from six eligible persons who shall be recommended by the state committee of the Republican and Democratic parties is, under the decision of the Supreme Court, unconstitutional, for the reasons that it impairs the right of the chief executive to make appointment of executive officers, by delegating that power to a non-official body."

Both parties have read the signs of the times.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

### Curious' Mule Story

FESTUS J. WADE'S PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITY COMPARED BY A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENT.

Reminiscences of the United Railways Steal Fight of the Recent Date.

THE WARNING OF THE MISLEADERS TO THE MISLED PEOPLE.

To drive a pair of mules in front of a bobtail car on a railway does not require much brains—on the part of the mules.

To drive a pair of "public guardians" in front of a compromise vehicle on an electric railway franchise requires more brains—on the part of the driver, but

To drive a pair-or-more of "self-constituted public guardians," voicing the sentiments of nearly every straphanger in this city, and 700,000 people in front of a 37-year United Railways franchise, well—

"Dat suddenly do take some brains; it sure do," said Vox Populi.

"What's the Use?"

"What's the use?" asked Schneiderhahn; "the whole thing is dead now."

No, the franchise grab is not dead—only deadened for the time being. When the best arguments for the grab that could be made by the "personal representative" of the United Railway Company happens to be made by a director of the Union Electric Light and Power Co., who is known as a stock broker when not engaged in the real estate business,

the confusion of reason is apparent. The stock broker advertised the city thus:

"The constant attacks on public service corporations are increasing your taxes and diminishing your rentals. There are more vacant stores in the downtown district of St. Louis than in any other city of the United States approaching St. Louis in size. \* \* \* The population has been declining every year since the World's Fair."

#### The Biggest Tax-Dodgers!

This railways company paid last year only \$655,531.22 in taxes. It should have paid at least \$1,176,600.00.

"Do you wonder why your taxes are increasing?" said Vox Populi.

"Suttenly, Sah!"

The president of a trust company vociferated:

"Gentlemen, you all, or many of you, have known me for twenty years."

"Suttenly, sah, we sure does," said Wiggins Ferry.

The director of the Union Electric Light, speaking for the railway franchise, emphasizes:

"Don't take the pleading of men who mislead you; read the bill for yourself. It is plain."

"It suttenly am," said Kilo Watts.

Then the real estate dealer spilled the milk out of the coconut with these remarks:

"If Mr. Woerner believes that the provisions of the compromise, other than the franchise, and the bill tax payment, are unfair to the city, let him go before the Council and ask that all of it be stricken out, and I, speaking for the Board of Directors of the United Railways Company, will agree to it in three seconds."

"Let George do it," said Strap Hanger. And George did.

CURIOUS.

### Which Schneiderhahn?

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SCHNEIDERHAHN AND FESTUS J. WADE.

"Curious" is Anxious to Learn More About It.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Who was the goat? We read in the Post-Dispatch of March 25th as follows:

"Councilman Schneiderhahn admitted to a Post-Dispatch reporter Saturday that his brother, Alfonse Schneiderhahn, is bond officer for the Mercantile Trust Co., of which Festus J. Wade is president. Wade, as a director of the United Railways, took the lead in negotiating the proposed compromise, and has also been active in Union Electric's behalf, being also a director in that company."

The Mercantile Trust Company wanted to sell bonds of the United Railways of questioned security.

Mr. Schneiderhahn wanted to help out. Which Schneiderhahn?

CURIOUS.

### COAL MINERS ARE ON STRIKE.

Industry Around Johnston City, Ill., Passing Through a Crisis.

Johnston City, Ill., March 27.—The mining industry around Johnston City is now passing through a crisis.

The Holland mine laid off 200 men, while New Virginia, Lake Creek and White Ash mines have shut down entirely and a strike was declared at the Standard Collieries mine to-day, awaiting the adjustment of some trouble between the operators and the men.

The mines here have operated but about one-third time since December.

#### VOTE

The Socialist Ticket Straight!

It takes a Man

TO VOTE The Socialist Ticket.

## Lining Up With Capitalist Parties

SCHNEIDERHAHN'S "WORKINGMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY" ISSUES COMICAL APPEAL TO VOTERS OF THE TENTH WARD.

Old Party Wire Pullers Attempt to Work Catholic Workingmen Against Comrade Wm. M. Brandt.

VOTE FOR WM. M. BRANDT IN THE TENTH!

The German Catholic daily, Amerika, of Monday, March 27th, published the following political item:

"NOTEWORTHY APPEAL To the Catholic Voters!

"The Federation 'Arbeiterwohl' (Workingmen's Welfare) sends the following appeal to the Catholic societies in the parishes located in the Tenth Ward election district:

"Dear Society Brothers! The Socialist Party is making strenuous efforts to capture this or that office in the coming election. It seems that it will make especial exertions to help its candidate for House of Delegates in the Tenth Ward, Wm. Brandt, to gain the victory.

"Every Sunday morning the citizens find on their doorsteps a Socialist paper, in which the Socialist Party is heralded as the savior from all misery.

"The resolution of the Central Trades and Labor Union is, as a matter of course, no longer binding, the United Railways' bill will not pass in the Municipal Assembly. But with the discontent once stirred up, we entertain the fear that many, just for a trial, will vote the Socialist ticket.

"Inasmuch as the conditions seem to favor the Socialists, especially in the Tenth Ward, we hereby request all Catholic voters to fulfill their duties as citizens.

"There is an old saying, 'Resist the first temptation!' May you act accordingly.

"By order of the entire Joint Board of the 'Arbeiterwohl.'"

"GERHARD GRAMANN,

"Chairman.

"EMIL MALTITZ, Secretary."

The foregoing circular is interesting, indeed. It simply proves conclusively that the gentlemen who launched the "Workingmen's Welfare Society" are lining up bravely for the capitalist corporation interests against the working class political party as represented by the old

Union labor and Socialist pioneer, Wm. M. Brandt.

Let the people of the Tenth Ward know that one of the leading high moguls of the General Executive Council of the "Arbeiterwohl" (which is the original German name of the Workingmen's Welfare Society) is Councilman Schneiderhahn, the same gentleman who fathered and fought for the attempted \$20,000,000 steal of the United Railways Co.; the same gentleman who voted against improving the conditions of the men in our St. Louis fire department, and who, on Friday, March 24, 1911, made a speech against the firemen and their just demand. If any class of people deserve better pay, it is certainly the rank and file of our fire department, because these men must sacrifice their health and their lives more than any other class of people. More firemen are killed or maimed than any other class of workmen.

Yet "Workingmen's Welfare Schneiderhahn" made a fulminating speech against the firemen's wage bill, that there are 500 applicants for the same job.

The same Mr. Schneiderhahn attacked the Central Trades and Labor Union because this body had the audacity to oppose the proposed \$20,000,000 United Railways Co. steal as recommended in the Schneiderhahn U. R. Council bills.

And another "Workingmen's Welfare" man, the Councilman's brother, Alphonse, is bond officer for the Mercantile Trust Co., of which Festus J. Wade is president.

No wonder the Councilman fathered the U. R. bill!

No wonder Schneiderhahn's "Workingmen's Welfare Society" issues circulars against William M. Brandt.

A "Workingmen's Welfare Society," with Schneiderhahn as a leading director! Councilman Schneiderhahn, the lawyer!

It remains to be seen whether the workingmen of the Tenth Ward will follow the advice of corporation lawyers and their "Workingmen's Welfare Society," so-called, or whether they will remember the fact that Billy Brandt, for the last twenty years, has served Organized Labor and the working class most faithfully, and on April 4th will elect him as the working-class Alderman from the Tenth Ward.

May the Schneiderhahn "Arbeiterwohl" line up with the Schneiderhahn-Festus J. Wade-Jim Campbell interests!

Billy Brandt will stand by the victorious banner of the working class now and forever!

## The Schneiderhahn U. R. Hold-Up Bills Filed

The attempt to loot the St. Louis city treasury of \$20,000,000 has failed for the present.

The wave of public protest and indignation caused by the Schneiderhahn United Railways bills swept the bills into the waste basket.

No doubt, the energetic movement inaugurated by the Central Trades and Labor Union and pushed most vigorously by the Socialist Party had its effect on the public.

So general became the condemnation of the measures that the Democratic and Republican party machine politicians got frightened, in

view of the April 4 elections, and compelled their great "reform leaders" to file the bills without any further ceremony, which was done.

However, the danger still exists that the "cat may come back."

It will come back if the citizens fail to elect a Municipal Assembly on April 4 that will clean the Augean stable in the City Hall.

Only by placing the party of the working class—the Socialist Party—in power will this political highway robbery be prevented. Therefore, "Vote the Socialist ticket on April 4th!"

### Peter and Paul and Councilman Schutz.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

A great bunch of politics was bundled up in a hurry at the Council caucus on Tuesday afternoon. Expediency demanded action and action demanded a sacrifice. Mr. Schutz, the logical mayoralty candidate of the Republican party at the next election, whose anti-Charter work brought him into unusual prominence, was misled in advocating the notorious United Railways' franchise. This was a Republican party measure, and after its Waterloo the administration was compelled to redeem itself.

The Union Electric bill, backed by the Public Service Commission, was the thing, delay was dangerous and the caucus was the result. Legislative ethics were thrown aside, Mr. Schutz's committee was run over rough-shod, and he took it upon himself to consider it a personal affront. Expediency knows no law, and unless the Union Electric rates bill went through before election the Republican party was lost. The bill was passed—so also legislative courtesy and precedent.

Mr. Schutz should not have become peevish; he is too good a man in the public service to lose. His reasoning in the minority report is at fault, notwithstanding some of his points are well taken. He said: "I cannot see where there is such a benefit to the public when you simply TAKE IT FROM PETER TO PAY PAUL." Here is where he was

short-sighted. Mr. Schutz was elected to serve the people, and not the manufacturers or corporations. In all legislative bodies PAUL has been fleeced and skinned until he had nothing left but his vote. The time has come when PAUL must have a show for his white ally. PAUL is the people, the user of light from necessity. Peter buys his light and power as a commercial commodity for the purpose of selling it or transforming it, through its use, into a saleable article. PAUL uses water and light as a preservation of health and life, and the quicker legislators recognize their obligation to the people—PAUL—first, last and all the time, and to PETER, the manufacturer or commercial user, thereafter, the nearer the interests of the people will be safeguarded.

JUSTICE.

#### Diplomatic.

Young Man—So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister. Who comes after her? Small Brother—Nobody ain't come yet; but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her.—Boston Transcript.

#### Just Why.

"Do you find the cost of living any higher than it was, say, five years ago?" "Yes, sir. Two of my daughters have got married since."—Washington Herald.

It takes a Man TO VOTE

The Socialist Ticket.

## PLATFORM OF THE Socialist Party OF THE UNITED STATES.

What Human Life Depends On.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw material and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

#### The Cause of Class Rule.

To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner cannot dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

#### Men Are Made Slaves.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

#### Ruling Class as Parasites.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor power—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

#### The Class Struggle.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploiting propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hand of the dominant class. The wage workers are, therefore, the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

#### Overproduction and Idleness.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

#### Workers' Exploitation.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

#### Power of Corruption.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

#### The Vital Issue.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is enslaved in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than his master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

#### The Rock of Class Rule.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from

exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.

#### Land and Public Welfare.

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation.

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

#### Labor's Interests Identical.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working-class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

#### PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

#### GENERAL DEMANDS.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such work shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities, without interest, for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained at a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
  - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
  - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
  - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
  - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
  - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all unscrupulous factories.
  - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against employment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
8. POLITICAL DEMANDS.
  8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
  9. A graduated income tax.
  10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
  11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
  12. The abolition of the senate.
  13. The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
  14. That the Constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
  15. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of health.
  16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
  17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
  18. The free administration of justice.

#### POLITICAL DEMANDS.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

# Shall The Light Monopoly Rule St. Louis Forever?

## SOME INTERESTING FIGURES, SHOWING THE ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE UNION ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.

The Central Trades and Labor Union Calls Public Attention to Reckless Work of the Local Light and Power Monopoly.

CHEAPNESS OF MUNICIPAL PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC CURRENT DEMONSTRATED BY OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Legalized Robbery Carried on for Years at Expense of the People of St. Louis.

Few people, very few, indeed, have the least idea as to what extent the people of St. Louis are exploited, plundered and robbed by the so-called public service corporations.

Exploited, plundered, robbed. These words do not sound good to the average ear. We confess they don't sound good to us, either.

However, to call the spade a spade is always in order. And in view of the fact that exploit, plunder and rob are good, old English verbs, with a distinct meaning that cannot be twisted or misunderstood, they are properly and rightfully applied in connection with the relations between the "public service corporations" and the people of St. Louis.

We have in former issues of this paper called attention to the outrageous methods of the Union Electric Light and Power Co.

We showed by official figures, taken from the report of the Public Service Commission of the Municipal Assembly, that the real value of the Union Electric Light and Power Co. is \$13,441,360 and not \$27,516,295.03, as claimed in one of the tables presented by the engineers of the lighting company for the use of the commission.

Squeezing the People in Two Directions at the Same Time.

We also showed in a former issue of this paper that one of the important points brought out by the Public Service Commission is the difference in value on the real estate owned by the company. According to the figures presented by the company, its eleven parcels of real estate are worth \$3,449,220. Against this the commission places an estimate of \$694,075 as its valuation of the same property. The biggest difference comes in the Ashley street lot, which the company's experts figured to be worth \$20 a square foot, or almost \$6,000 a front foot, totaling \$2,657,720. This the commission placed at \$2.80 a square foot, or \$850 a front foot, which gives a total of \$375,000. Other lots held at fancy figures by the company are correspondingly cut down.

Working Both Ends. Thus the Union Electric Light and Power Co. is working both ends. On the one side the property figures contain over fourteen millions of fictitious value, for the purpose of enrolling the public and harvesting enormous profits. On the other hand, the "taxable property"—of the same monopoly is placed at such a ridiculously low figure that General Manager Miller and his leading stockholders should be given a chance to enjoy a term in the penitentiary for criminal tax-dodging.

These are important facts that every citizen should keep in mind. We must at this time also repeat,

what we said then, that at a public hearing at the City Hall General Manager Miller made the bold assertion that his company would lose money by serving residence customers at the rate of about \$2.50 a month.

Corporation Managers Will Never Tell the Truth While Working the People.

As an example of how corporation managers can lie, even at public hearings, in the presence of the public and the committees of the Municipal Assembly, we reproduce the following little matter-of-fact information:

The little town of New Athens, Ill., has its own municipal light and power plant. According to official figures furnished to us by the mayor of said town, the city furnishes four incandescent lamps to residences at the flat rate of \$1.00 a month. The current may be used by the residents from sunset to sunrise, either for lighting, ironing, fanning or other purposes. And, in spite of this cheap price, the town of New Athens pays for its bonds, interest, for depreciation, etc.

What the Municipal Assembly Permits Corporations to Do to the People of St. Louis.

For some weeks both houses of the Municipal Assembly were busy "fixing rates" for the Union Electric Co. In 1901 the monopoly charged the city for current 13 cents per kilowatt hour. His exorbitant charge for current to light and heat the City Hall and other public buildings caused the city to try municipal ownership on a very small scale. In 1903 a lighting plant was opened in the new City Hall and has been in operation ever since.

In 1901 the same monopoly charged the city \$98.00 per lamp per year for street lighting, which charge was later on reduced to \$50.00 per lamp, because the octopus feared that the municipal lighting plant idea might spread and extend to street lighting.

After much wrangling and wire-pulling, the Municipal Assembly agreed to fix the maximum rate at 9 cents per kilowatt hour. Formerly it was 12 cents.

The Central Trades and Labor Union, through its Legislative Committee, proposed that even 6 cents would be a good, stiff maximum rate, but both houses of the Municipal Assembly seem to be more concerned about the interests of the Union Electric Light and Power Co. than about the interests of the people of St. Louis.

Another Chapter in Municipal Politics Was Concluded.

Concluded with a defeat of the people, caused by the Municipal Assembly! If the members of the House of Delegates had been so very anxious to get at the bottom of the light and power monopoly and to protect the welfare of the people of this city, they could have secured copies of the annual reports of the Water Commissioner and of the Board of Public Improvements, that contained most valuable information as to the cost of production of electric current for light, heat and power purposes. On the basis of this official information, they could have figured out the exorbitant rate of profit the Union Electric Light and Power Co. extracts from the people of this community. Instead of fixing the maximum rate at 9 cents, as they did a week or ten days ago, they would have made 5 cents, or less, the maximum. And the monopoly could still have made money!

The Public Utilities' Steal Planned by the Light Monopoly Last Fall.

Last fall, about election time, or immediately thereafter, there were attempts made by private interests to get into possession of two public utilities now owned and operated by the city of St. Louis:

(1) The Chain of Rocks electric railway, and

(2) The municipal light plants.

Both schemes were engineered by the North American Company's local branches, i. e., the United Railways Co. and the Union Electric Co. The moment this conspiracy against the people's public interests became known the Central Trades and Labor Union elected a special committee to investigate, and that committee, on November 13, 1910, submitted an exhaustive report, of which the following extracts are most valuable in these days of political campaign excitement and corrupt corporation activity:

What the Committee Found and Reported.

"TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION:

"Gentlemen—The committee appointed by this honorable body to investigate public utilities owned and operated by the municipality, begs leave to report to this body as follows:

"Your committee visited various executive officers of the city government with a view to obtaining information with special reference to the municipal lighting plants which were reported through the public press would be shortly shut down, and current for lighting and electric power was to be purchased from the public lighting corporations.

City Officials Not Anxious to Give Desired Information.

"Our city officials were not anxious to furnish us with any information upon this subject, and the copies of various reports and printed documents we obtained were given to us without any comment or expression of opinion as to what he future would bring forth as to the continued operation of these municipal plants, or as to their abandonment. So that our report is based upon such reports and such information as has appeared in the public prints from time to time. We have carefully analyzed this information, and the results of our conclusions herewith we believe to be approximately correct.

How the City Was Robbed by Private Monopoly.

"We found that in 1901 the city was paying \$98.00 per lamp per year for its street lamps and 13 cents per kilowatt hour for electric current to light its public buildings, and that an aroused public sentiment compelled the municipal authorities to begin the erection of isolated electric light plants to light public buildings.

"The first plants to be erected were at the City Hall, followed by plants since erected at the Baden station of the water works, to furnish lights for all the pumping stations and to operate the water works electric railway; also at the New City Hospital, Industrial School and the Quarantine or Tubercular Hospital, and, as far as we were able to ascertain, we found that these isolated plants were operated on the eight-hour basis and, with the exception of the water works, organized labor is generally employed, and the plants have all been very successful in operation and economical in the generation of electric current, with the result that there has been a great saving to the taxpayers of the city.

Municipal Plant Compelled Monopolily to Reduce Rates.

"The good work that these isolated plants have done is most forcibly illustrated in the great reduction of rates made by the lighting corporations. We find that the price of street lamps has been reduced from \$98.00 per lamp per year to \$50.00 per lamp per year, or a saving of \$48.00 per year on each street lamp. There has also been a constant annual reduction in the price of current offered by the lighting company to the city for public buildings, ranging from 13 cents, the price paid before the plants were installed, until we find at the last contract, which was let on February 6th, 1909, the city was offered a rate of 3 3/4 cents per kilowatt hour, and these latter rates now prevail.

Saved Nearly Two Million Dollars in Ten Years.

"The Globe-Democrat, at the time of this letting, stated that the operation of these small municipal lighting plants and the further threats of municipal ownership was the principal cause of the great reduction in price submitted by the lighting corporations, and that the saving to the city during this contract would be in round figures \$1,700,000 for the ten years.

"We find from the Water Commissioner's annual report for 1910 that the electric light and power plant at the Baden station is making the electric current for light and power for the Municipal Railway for 1.64 cents per kilowatt hour (i. e., less than one and three-quarters of a cent), and that the railway is carrying passengers for approximately 3 cents each. We also find that the Water Commissioner is buying current from the United Railways, at what price the report does not show. This, to the mind of your committee, opens up the question as to whether some hidden power is not at work in the interest of the United Railways, and how long it will be before our city officials will be offering some reason for turning this electric railway over to the United Railways for profit and exploitation.

Why City Had to Build the Electric Road.

"The city was compelled to build this railway in order to furnish means for transporting coal, material and its employees from the city to the various pumping stations, there being no other means of securing this service at the time, and now that the road can be made a profitable investment, we would deem it an outrage to allow any private interest to absorb it.

What the Municipal Light Plant Cost the City.

"We obtained through the Board of Public Improvements some important data in reference to the cost and output of the municipal lighting plant in the City Hall.

"In the proceedings of the board in 1902 we find that the contract price for installing the City Hall light plant, including conduits to the other buildings, was in round figures \$40,000, and at the Insane Asylum the plant cost \$13,000.

Electric Current Furnished for Little Over One Cent Per Kilowatt Hour.

"The data furnished by the board to this committee in reference to the City Hall plant shows that during the seven years that this plant has been in operation it has furnished 4,820,715 kilowatt hours of current, at a cost (not including the heating) of \$51,122.88.

"Now, if this same amount of electric current was bought from the lighting company at the prevailing

contract rate it would have cost the city \$235,264.98. Now, if we deduct the city cost of \$51,122.88 from \$235,264.98, we have a net profit of \$184,142.10, and if from this amount we take the cost of the original plant, which is \$40,000, we find that the city has had its original investment returned and has earned in addition \$144,142.10 in seven years, or, approximately, \$20,000 a year.

"We also find for comparison that the average cost for the seven years to the city for making electric current is 1.013 cents per kilowatt hour.

Attempt to Get Private Light Monopoly Back Into Public Buildings for Grafting Purposes.

"Your committee finds that the completion of the new Municipal Courts building, near the City Hall, will necessitate enlarging the City Hall lighting plant, or building a new plant which will both light and heat the new building and take care of the present load.

"The question of enlarging, building a new plant or of buying current from the lighting corporations is now being considered by the Board of Public Improvements, and the board refuses at this time to state what its position will be on this question.

"We find from the public press that a rate has been offered by the lighting company of about 2 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour, in order that the present plant may not be enlarged or a new one built. It appears that the record of this plant has been very detrimental to the interests of the lighting company, and a strong effort is to be made to shut down the plant. An effort is being made to saddle fictitious and unwarranted charges against the plant, if various interviews in the public press are rightly understood—that is to say, that certain officials, as well as representatives of the public utility companies, claim that a charge of 10 per cent should be made for interest and depreciation, and that other charges should be made, such as obsolescence, expense of the executive department, taxes, insurance, all in order to allow a more favorable showing for the utility companies."

What the Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union Found and Recommended.

The committee's report concludes with the following remarkable statements and recommendations:

"We believe that 100 per cent maintenance of the plant, which is included in the operating expenses, practically destroys the depreciation charge. The city sells its bonds for 3.65 per cent, so that this charge is padded. The city is not compelled to buy franchises and plants and then scrap them, so that the city should not carry any obsolescence charge. The city does not carry any insurance, and should not pay taxes to itself to bolster up watered stock for public utility companies.

"Further, we do not find any of these fictitious charges carried in the report of the Water Commissioner or any other city department. The city is making and consuming its own products, and is not selling for profit or competing against private endeavor.

Decidedly in Favor of Municipal Ownership of Light and Power Plants.

"Your committee is unable to find any valid reason for closing down any of these plants after the splendid records that have been made. In this connection we fail to find a reason for building a new and enlarged plant at the insane asylum, or increasing the capacity at the new city hospital, and then give serious thought to the matter of closing

down the City Hall plant, the most efficient plant operated by the city.

"The Board of Public Improvements have not decided this question as yet, and your committee sincerely hopes that the board will consider the interests of the municipality and its citizens as being of paramount importance to that of any other interest and that no eleventh-hour measures or propositions will be considered as a reason for not building a new plant, if such be necessary to carry on this proper public function

Condemn Any and All Attempts to Steal the Public Lighting Plants.

"In reference to the municipal lighting plants, we emphatically condemn any effort to abandon or restrict the operation of said plants, which have made good records, and are operated under fair and humane conditions. This cannot be said of the utility companies who are seeking to displace or supersede the present plants, as they compel their employees to work twelve hours per day. If we disregard these facts entirely, the fact remains that the installation and operation of these municipal plants alone have saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars by compelling the lighting companies to reduce the rates for street lamps from \$98.00 to \$50.00 per lamp per year and the rate for public building from 13 cents to 3 3/4 cents per kilowatt. These facts cannot be altered by any system of juggling or misrepresentation and should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by our citizens, and any effort by any official or appointee to discard any of these plants would be to brand him as being recreant to the trust reposed in him and a violator of his oath or obligation to the city."

The foregoing report was made less than five months ago. It contains much valuable material that should open the people's eyes.

The Socialist Party opposes with all its might and influence any and all further concessions to the Union Electric Light and Power Co. Every candidate of the Socialist Party is pledged to extending the municipal system of light and power production until even the poorest family can enjoy the benefits and pleasures of electricity for lighting, heating and cooking purposes.

To-day the people of this community are at the mercy of that twin monopoly: Union Electric and Laclede Gas companies.

Without the help and support of the Municipal Assembly this twin monopoly could not exploit, plunder and rob the people the way it has been doing for years.

And this grave charge falls back on the Democratic and Republican party machines, that are financed by these same corporations in every political campaign.

Unless the citizens of St. Louis wake up and rebel against this corporation rule there will be little hope for an early change.

However, all indications point to the fact that there is a radical change taking place in the minds of the people.

There are very strong indications that April 4 will be a day of political rebellion.

It will be a quiet, peaceable rebellion, expressed by the votes of the citizens at the ballot box.

And the people will be victorious under the glorious banner of the Socialist Party!

On April 4 the people will register their protest and indignation.

Every thinking workman and every progressive citizen will Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight!

## The Post Mortem Inquest By St. Louis Post Dispatch

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that a post-mortem of the "Big Cinch Charter" is now being held by the Post-Dispatch, which charges that the notorious United Railways' bills were hatching pending the time that Councilmen Schutz and Schneiderhahn were working day and night to defeat the Charter. Its verdict follows:

"The identity of the group which duped and betrayed the people should be clear now, even to the wild asses' colts whose brayings over the 'Big Cinch Charter' filled the air with deafening clamor.

"The conspiracy which now menaces the city between the allied predatory interests and their easy official dupes reveals the combination which supplied the effective means to deprive St. Louis of the powers most needed for successful dealing with the crisis in street railway transportation.

"This 'compromise' was hatching while the new Charter was pending. The forces back of it helped to defeat the Charter. It is one of the measures of betterment which Messrs. Schutz and Schneiderhahn, who now plead the 'helplessness' of the city to control the United Railways, said they were formulating to supply the deficiencies of the present

charter. Yet these very deficiencies are urged as a reason for accepting an indefensible deal with the railway monopoly."

Presto. If our present charter is inadequate to control the United Railways under its working franchises—the more reason why—we should not grant the new franchise to 1948.

The Post-Dispatch discredits the sincerity of those who fought to retain a representative government—those who fought for progressive democracy, the initiative, the referendum and the recall—those who foresaw the danger, in the impending bill, which turns over the entire monopoly of all of the streets to the "Big Cinch" railway in the hands of the board of supervision and to the very men who grew fat on the "Central franchise steal," just as the new Charter contemplated empowering mayor Kreisman to appoint a "board" that would "own, control and operate" the entire city.

The Post-Dispatch—even if we admit its sincerity—did not, and does not now, see that if the Charter had carried, as contemplated by it, that the notorious railway bill which was laid by the "Big Cinch" and was hatching with the aid of thoughtless "official dupes," had its lines originally laid to railroad this beast through both houses in the sixty days intervening between January 31st and an April Fools' Day, while the old charter was still in effect, thinking that the members of an abolished

House of Delegates would be indifferent to the interests of the people.

The overwhelming defeat of the Charter paralyzed the efforts of the United Railways, but they recovered in time to bring in their scheme during the dying hours of the present session.

The very House of Delegates—the direct representatives of the people—that we prevented from annihilation, we now appeal and look forward to safeguard the interests of the people by not compromising themselves or the railway mill tax, but to vote down that measure of iniquity, Council Bill No. 437, and its bastard, Council Bill No. 438.

JOHN P. HERRMANN.

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Get in the Ranks.

You believe in Socialism. You vote the Socialist ticket. You feel that is your party. Then why not be an active, helpful member of the party?

The Socialist Party is a democratic, dues-paying organization. Every member has a voice and vote. The rank and file are in full control of the party's affairs.

Become a member of this, your party. Join the political organization of the workers—the Socialist Party. Apply at Headquarters, 966 Chouteau avenue, for further information. Socialist Party of St. Louis.

## Labor is Unfairly Treated by City Council

WHILE THE WORKMEN'S WAGES ON CITY WORK ARE CUT BY CITY COUNCIL

Salaries of Chair-Warming Higher Officials Are Increased

AND NEW SINECURES CREATED FOR PARASITE POLITICIANS.

The organized wage workers, and with them the entire working class of St. Louis, were given a strong dose of anti-labor medicine by the City Council.

The gentlemen composing the upper house of the Municipal Assembly seem to be very anxious to do all the capitalist bidding they can during the last few hours of the old Municipal Assembly and to prove by their action that they are the worthy lickspittles of the plutocracy.

A number of labor unions asked for better wages for the firemen, engineers, oilers and other minor city employees, but without avail. Mr. J. P. McDonough of the Central Trades and Labor Union Legislative Committee said: "The Board of Education now pays its firemen \$70 a month, its chief engineers from \$140 to \$160 a month

and its oilers from \$70 to \$80. All these workmen have two days off a week, amounting to three months during the year. The employees of the city institutions work 365 days in the year, and yet in no instance, as provided by the bill, is the salary of any employee as high as that paid by the Board of Education."

The action of the Council is decidedly unfair, especially in view of the fact that in several instances the high salaries of "men higher up," some of whom are mere chair warmers, have been increased by thousands of dollars.

This increase of salary for officials "higher up," together with the creation of new sinecures and political lickspittle jobs, will cost the city in the neighborhood of \$75,000. But the great Republican and Democratic lawmakers in the City Council deem it right and proper to "save" by cutting the hard-working wage earner's wage.

There is general indignation among the union men of St. Louis over the scabby work of the City Council, and the workmen have good reasons to be indignant.

On April 4 the anti-labor politicians may get a little surprise, especially when the Socialist vote will be announced. What else can any honest workman do under the conditions but go to the ballot box on April 4 to register his protest of condemnation? His slogan will be: Vote the Socialist ticket!

STAND FAST AND TRUE!

Pay No Attention to "Roorbacks" and Eleventh-Hour Sensations—Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight.

The usual crop of eleventh-hour political sensations can be expected during the closing days of the campaign.

Voters should not allow themselves to be misled by the wild stories and campaign lies that old party politicians indulge in at the last moment.

The Socialist Party is in the field to win. Its candidates stand squarely on their platform and will do their duty if elected. Believe nothing to the contrary. Vote the Socialist ticket straight!

YOU SHOULD JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT 966 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

What He Didn't Miss. "How do you like this grand opera, Bill?" "I can't understand what they are saying." "That's all right. You ain't missing no jokes."—Pittsburg Post.

**Our Attitude  
Toward the Church**



By Fred G. Strickland.

We do not ask any church, or any other religious society, to endorse the Socialist Party. Such a course would injure both the church and our party. The people in general instinctively resent any combination of church and state.

But the ethics of the working-class movement will just as certainly capture the church as the Socialist Party will capture the state. This will be brought about by permeation rather than by conflict. At least the battle will be fought out within the religious field itself. It is impossible that the Socialist Party should ever take issue with the church, unless the church enters the political arena and makes the attack upon us.

What is our demand upon the churches? Only that they understand us. Ignorance is not conducive to spirituality.

But in the religious world itself a social conscience has been born. Wholeness and holiness are found to me related words. To blame the sinner personally for his own condition, and give society itself a clean bill of fare, may be satisfactory to the Billy Sunday type, but not to the nobler minds in the field of religion.

Slowly a new evangelism will displace the old and a new ethics will come with the new economic age.

**The Judge Did It**

The Judge Decided the Case.

About two years ago the Dupont Powder Co., a \$30,000,000 corporation, "shot" an oil well at Bradford, in the oil and gas belt of Pennsylvania, in the resident district of that city, within a stone's throw of the principal school building, just as the children were dismissed from school. Two of the children were killed and thirty more disfigured for life. Recently, Henry Lovitz, the father of one of the disfigured children, brought suit against the Dupont Company in the McKean County Court for \$30,000 damages.

During the trial the jurors were shown the scarred hands and face of the burned boy. A physician testified that the scars were permanent, although one of the corporation attorneys tried to get him to say that the scars could be removed by the grafting of new skin.

The jury, however, was not permitted to pass upon the merits of the case, for the judge asserted that the company had taken all necessary precaution and that the children were guilty of "contributory negligence" in going near the well, and instructed them to decide in favor of the defendant company.

Thus, as has been proven oftentimes before, the dollars of a corporation are of more value than the lives of the workers, and the scarred maimed, disfigured children of Bradford are of no consequence when compared to the profits of the large corporation. —Iron City Trades Journal.

**The Way He'd Run It.**

A bright little Medford lad heard his parents talking about the salaries of teachers. "I don't see why they should pay the teachers," he said, very seriously, "when we children do all the work." —Boston Journal.

**A Kind Heart.**

"Why don't you get married, Colonel?"

"I am not so cruel. It would make one happy, and a hundred unhappy." —Flegende Blaetter.

**Read St. Louis Labor.**

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ADDRESS: 966 CHOUTEAU AVE.**

**Pa. Rail Road  
Hot After Unions**

**Resorts to Brutal Tactics Against Organizers in Mechanical Department—City Full of Spies Paid by Company.**

Altoona, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has started a war to the knife on the brotherhoods. It is especially hostile to the men of the mechanical department on the road. Recently the car men, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and shop laborers organized and federated into one organization west of Altoona, including Pittsburg, and the bosses realized at once that his would soon mean that they would have to give up some of their old profits.

This organization was brought about with the co-operation of the trainmen, conductors, engineers and firemen, who realized that an organization among these men meant a stronger organization among themselves.

In this city alone there are fifteen union organizers on the job. The railroad company, on the other hand, is employing the most brutal tactics to keep these organizers from reaching the men. The city is full of spies and detectives paid by the company. The organizers are held up on the streets and searched by the county detectives for firearms. The city and county police and detective force is at the beck and call of the big railroad concern. There are few places in the country where the workers are hounded and oppressed as they are here.

The recently organized men, however, have been given the backing of all the brotherhoods in the train service.

Reports have been coming in to local headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Mechanics that there is a shortage of men for the work which has accumulated since the company recently laid off many men. Day and night men on the Enola side have been compelled to work twenty-four hour and thirty-six hour shifts instead of the regular ten-hour day.

Many of the laid-off men have secured employment at other places and at other occupations. A large number are out of employment. This is one of the schemes of the company to wipe out unionism.

**High Price Theory  
Knocked by Statistics**

**Increase in Production Exceeds Gain in Population According to Statistics.**

Washington, D. C.—Some explanation other than a decrease in the ratio of production must be given for the high prices prevailing for the ten principal crops of this country.

It has been the impression among many who have attempted to explain the prices that the increase in population exceeds the increase in production of these crops.

Statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture demonstrate the fallacy of such theories.

Production of these crops has exceeded the increase in population for a number of years.

Representing the average per capita production in the United States during the forty-three years from 1866 to 1908 by 100 a close investigation of acts demonstrated that the relative production of ten important crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco and cotton combined was, during the decade from 1866 to 1875, 85.9; during the next decade it was 103.1; during the decade from 1886 to 1895 it was 104.6; during the decade from 1896 to 1905 it had increased to 105.6 and during the past five years, from 1906 to 1910, the average annual per capita production was 109.8.

Object to the Employment of Non-Union Musicians by the French Opera Company.

American Federation of Musicians, 3535 Fine Street.

St. Louis, March 27, 1910.

Editor ST. LOUIS LABOR:

Much will undoubtedly be said this week about the artistic French Opera Company. I think it proper that at least the papers of St. Louis know the truth about this opera company. As far as the orchestra are concerned, they are anything but artistic. They were imported from Europe, the prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 per week. The better class of musicians in Europe are acquainted with the true situation and refuse to be fooled by these cheap speculators. This company is in competition with our American companies, such as Savage, who pay living wages to all their employees.

I enclose an article from the International Musician, reproducing a clipping from a New Orleans paper, showing exactly why this company gives preference to musicians from Europe.

I will furthermore state for your information that his company offered to employ American musicians, provided they did the work for the European rate, which you can readily understand is utterly impossible.

These musicians, before making contracts in Europe, were all informed as to the situation in America and were requested not to sign contracts, unless they were in accordance with the price list of the American Federation of Musicians.

This they refused to do, and for that reason an order has been issued, as per enclosure, signed Joe N. Weber, President American Federation of Musicians. I remain

Respectfully,  
OWEN MILLER,  
Secretary A. F. of M.

In an official order sent out by National President Weber to the local unions we read:

"The management of the French Opera Company in New Orleans has imported an orchestra of which the following is a list of its members. In accordance with the laws of the Federation, no Local is permitted to accept as a member an applicant who was imported into this country. Therefore, kindly peruse this list whenever an applicant attempts to join your Local, and should his name appear thereon, then it is your duty to reject his application."

**To the Point.**

"In time of trial," said the preacher, "what brings up the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal!" responded the low-brow, who should never have been admitted by the usher.—Toledo Blade.

**A Good Shot.**

"Paw wants a bottle o' liniment and maw wants a bottle o' china cement right away."

"All right, sonny. What's wrong?"

"Maw hit paw with the sugar-bowl!"—Judge.

**As the Game Is Played.**

Mrs. Neighbors—They tell me your son is in the college football eleven?

Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed!

Mrs. Neighbors—Do you know what position he plays?

Mrs. Malaprop—I ain't sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks.—Chicago News.

**Not Cheap Advice.**

"I had a message from the Black Hand," said the resident of Graftburg. "They told me to leave \$2000 in a vacant house in a certain street."

"Did you tell the police?"

"Right away."

"What did they do?"

"They said that while I was about it I might leave them a couple of thousand in the same place."—Washington Star.

**Sufficient.**

"What cured him of flirting?"

"He started a flirtation with a lady who turned out to be selling an encyclopedia at \$200 a set."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**The Reason.**

"You say he's a professional man?"

"Yes."

"But I thought he followed automobile racing?"

"He does. He's a doctor."—Toledo Blade.

**And Freedom Shrieked.**

Professor—The results of our investigations for the past half hour is that man has freedom of the will. I regret that I cannot continue the subject to-day, as I have to go shopping with my wife.—Flegende Blaetter.

**What He Was At.**

"Ha!" shouted the rich man, peering cautiously over the stairway, "I want you!"

"Well," chuckled the burglar, reaching for your silver, "I'm at your service, sir."—Columbia Jester.

**Vice Versa Later.**

Knicker—What is a swimming-hole?

Bocker—A body of water entirely surrounded by boys.—Christian Register.

**What Did He Mean?**

Mrs. Blenkinsop—Poor man, perhaps you have seen better days?

Tramp—Yes, indeed, lady. I never tasted such soup as yours before.—Flegende Blaetter.

**Court Rulings  
And Opinions**

Justice Gerard of the New York State Supreme Court has ruled that it is unlawful for a union to declare a strike against a shop because that shop furnishes goods to another shop affected by a strike.

Supreme Court Justice Marchauser of New York says:

"I believe in recent years the courts pert witnesses; they swear to the side that employs them, and they will swear their heads off if you will let them. I have heard so much of this expert testimony that I no longer know when they are telling the truth, and their testimony isn't worth ten cents a day to me. In case after case I see the names of these same so-called expert witnesses. They bob up all the time."

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, president of the American Bar Association, said:

"Courts, with their injunctions, if they heed the fundamental law of the land, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude for even a single hour than can overseers with the whip."

Prof. F. J. Stimson of Harvard, one of the greatest legal authorities, in his new work on "Federal and State Constitutions, after citing many authorities, says:

"These are sufficient to establish the general principle that the injunction process and contempt in chancery procedure, as well as chancery jurisdiction itself, is looked on with a logical jealousy in Anglo-Saxon countries as being in derogation of the common law; \* \* \* taking away the jurisdiction of the common law courts and depriving the accused of his trial by jury."

In October, 1897, Hon. W. H. Moody, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, said:

"I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our own commonwealth (Massachusetts), have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

Judge M. F. Tuley of the Appellate Court of Illinois used these words:

"Such use of injunction by the courts is judicial tyranny, which endangers not only the right of trial by jury, but all the rights and liberties of the citizens."

Governor Sadler of Nevada said:

"The tendency at present is to have the courts enforce laws by injunction methods which are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

In the last edition of his great book, the legal authority, High, "On Injunctions," says:

"Equity has no jurisdiction to restrain the commission of crimes or to enforce moral obligations in the performance of moral duties; nor will it interfere for the prevention of an illegal act merely because it is illegal, and in the absence of an injury to property rights it will not lend its aid by injunction to restrain the violation of public or penal statutes or the commission of immoral or illegal acts."

Judge John Gibbons of the Circuit Court of Illinois declared that:

"In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction, they (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr., of Massachusetts said:

"The courts have gone too far. It is impossible for them to go on in the course they have taken and retain the confidence of the people or preserve their own powers. It is idle to say that the popular complaint on this subject means nothing, or that, as one judge has said, 'nobody objects to government by injunction except those who object to any government at all.' It does mean much. It means that the courts have, in the judgment of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, exceeded their just powers; that they have by the so-called exercise of equity power, practically assumed to create and to punish offenses upon trial by themselves without a jury, and with penalties imposed at their discretion."

Gov. Pingree of Michigan said:

"I consider government by injunction, unless stopped, the beginning of

the end of liberty. Tyranny on the bench is as objectionable as tyranny on the throne. It is even more dangerous, because judges claim immunity from criticism, and foolish people acquiesce in their claims."

**Died Young.**

"Alfonso XIII.," says the helpful and instructive Woman's Home Companion, "was the son of Alfonso XII., who died five months before he was born, at the age of twenty-eight."—Kansas City Star.

**A Sharp Thrust.**

This is a quotation from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner; and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"—The Christian Register.

**Aroused Suspicion.**

Old Rocksey—Why did you quarrel with the count, my dear?

Miss Rocksey—He called me his treasure and it sounded altogether too suggestive.—Smart Set.

**Vote**

**The Socialist Ticket  
Straight!**

**Wilshire's Mine Shares!**

Owners of such shares among our readers are requested to appear next Saturday evening, at 8 p. m., at 1742 Chouteau avenue for a united action. Those prevented should have their names there at such time.

HENRY MAACK.

**FOR SALE.**

The Library of Original Sources, by the University Research Extension Co., the cream of Science, Art, History and Literature. Also, Webster's International Dictionary. For particulars address

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**MEETING DIRECTORY**

Standing Announcements in this column will be \$5.00 per year, payable in advance.

**SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB**

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 p. m., at Reiss' Hall, Blair and Salisbury, second floor. All workingmen and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome. A ROSENKRANZ, Sec'y, 3319 N. Ninth street.

**NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB**

Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 8 o'clock p. m., at northwest corner of Ninth and Lami streets. All working men and women in sympathy with the Socialist Party are welcome.

**TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB**

Meets the second and fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at South West Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street, in large hall, upstairs. All comrades or those interested invited to attend our meetings.

DR. W. L. MOORE, Sec'y.,  
3747 South Jefferson Ave.

**21st WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.**

The Twenty-first Ward Socialist Club meets every second and fourth Thursday at 4444 Penrose street. Every Socialist, working man and woman is invited.

CHAS. BUTLER, Secretary.

**WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "FORWARD"**

Meets every second Thursday at Labor Hall, 966 Chouteau avenue. All friends of the co-operative idea are welcome to attend and join the organization. Every member will be pleased to give information regarding the aims and plans of the society. Payments on shares are accepted in any business meeting.

PETER KIEFER, Secretary,  
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St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and the friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Brea. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

# TO THE VOTERS OF THE 27th WARD

## WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

**Greeting:**—For weeks and weeks our Municipal Assembly has been working overtime in behalf of the big corporation interests.

No attention whatever was paid to the deplorable sanitary conditions in the district comprising this and the adjoining outer wards. The politicians in the Council and in the House of Delegates are too busy with corporation business and find no time to look after the interests and welfare of the common people in the workingmen's districts.

The alderman from our own ward has not raised a finger in our behalf, has not even made any attempt to secure for this much neglected district the sanitary improvements which are so vitally important for the protection of every man, woman and child.

We again call attention to the muddy conditions of our streets. Big lakes of mud extend over many blocks. Sidewalks there are few! Street car facilities are poor and to get to the cars people are compelled to wade through the mud, knee deep.

Our children, in going and coming from school, get almost lost in the sea of mud.

Conditions in certain districts of our ward are deplorable, particularly where the working people live. Disease breeding ponds are not only a danger to health, but to life. Why not remove these dangerous holes? Why not have public bath houses and swimming pools, in connection with our public schools, so our children will not be attracted by these death-holes?

Look at the many open sewers and sinkholes spreading the pestilential stench everywhere!

For months it is almost impossible for any coal wagon to get to our little residences. Even milk and grocery wagons sink into the mud holes and it takes hours to get them out again.

The street railway monopoly gives our district the poorest kind

of accommodation and disregards entirely our fair and just demand for better transportation facilities.

Under such indescribable sanitary conditions it is not surprising in the least to see hundreds of Board of Health signs at our doors announcing to the public that our families are blessed with measles, malaria and typhoid fever, and other diseases that transform our homes into permanent lazareths and hospitals.

Neither the Municipal Assembly nor the Board of Public Improvement, nor the Board of Health have seen fit to give us relief, and we are being treated like people who have no right for public protection whatever.

**Fellow Citizens! What are we going to do about it?**

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican administrations have listened to our appeals. On April 4 there is another municipal election. Shall we avail ourselves of this opportunity to secure better protection for our ward?

Can it be done? How can it be done?

Let us unite our votes on the Socialist Party ticket on April 4th! Every candidate on this ticket stands for the working class, for the people. The Socialist candidate for House of Delegates in this ward,

**HUBERT MORRISON,**

is a man of labor, a man of the people.

Let us not hesitate in our decision. Let us make up our mind, march to the ballot box on April 4, and like men, like free citizens, like husbands and fathers who love their families, announce to the world that

**We vote the Socialist Ticket!**

**27th Ward Socialist Club.**

## Electricity in Mines

Editorial in United Mine Workers Journal.

Recent mine disasters, and the subsequent inquiry, not only in this country, but in the old world, would seem to indicate that the authorities—usually slow in such matters—are becoming alive to the danger that has long been seen and known by all practical men in the mines.

The testimony of West Sanley, Durham, and the more recent one at Bolton, both in England, strongly shows that both were the result of a contact of electric sparks, with the deadly C H<sub>4</sub>, or what the miners commonly call fire damp, or gas. Indeed, we are not sure but that the Whitehaven explosion was due to a similar cause or causes.

To all practical miners the danger of using electricity in mines that generate fire-damp has been a grave one. They have seen the probability of a contact with two forces that would blow up the mine and destroy the life of all employed in it.

To comprehend this danger we have just to stand on the streets of any of our cities and observe the operation of the electric street car system. How often do the trolleys come off the wire and before the car stops come in contact with other cross wires and burn with an intense heat during the time of contact.

Then look at the fire that flies from the wheels even under ordinary operation, due to dirt or foreign matter on the rails. There being no explosive mixture on the surface, these do little harm beyond the delay caused, but consider that you are operating the same kind of power down in a coal mine, where the friction due to coal dust, and other causes, is made greater than on the surface, and from that nature of circumstances cannot easily be overcome. The result is an atmosphere of sparks from the motor of more or less intensity with heat. Then consider that the miners are all working with safety lamps to protect from an explosion of fire-damp, the danger of which is everywhere present, and then consider the utter folly of having a demon in the mine that is throwing off electric sparks at almost every step it travels, and still expect to care for the lives of those in the mines.

The use of electricity, either by motor or for any other purpose, in mines that generate fire-damp is a crime that should be made punishable in the most vigorous manner that can be conceived of, if we would care for the life of our miners.

And men who know this danger are agreed that it is a most positive and dangerous menace. It is nothing less than wilful murder to use it in such mines. Besides it is not necessary; there are other methods that can be used. Methods that may be a little more costly, but a great deal safer, and these methods should be used in preference to the one that is known to be a positive menace to the life of all engaged in such mines.

**STRIKES, PICKETING AND BOYCOTTS.**

What Judge Baker Has to Say on this Question.

The views enunciated by Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court at a banquet given by the Chicago Bar Association February 10, will not be highly gratifying to those very few individuals who see no good in labor organizations, and who

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really hate men who promote combinations seeking to better the conditions of the workingmen. The judge declared:

"Without the aid of statute, the courts have long since become agreed that workmen have a lawful right to organize for the purpose of securing improvement in the terms and conditions of labor, and to quit work and to threaten to quit work as means of compelling or attempting to compel employers to accede to their demands.

"The capitalist asserts his right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to get his work done and thus free himself from the demands of his opponents. The workmen assert their right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to keep others out of their places.

"The sympathetic strike, like the spite fence, must be suffered by the employer without complaint.

"Therefore, persuasion and picketing in order to learn who the new employees are to whom to present their cause are lawful, and all judgments to the contrary are wrong, I believe.

"One set of rules should govern the actions of both contestants. If the sympathetic strike is a foul blow, the sympathetic lockout is equally foul. If the boycott is held to be an attack in the rear, under the circumstances, a blacklist is an attack in the rear."

Here we have a judge sitting in one of the highest courts of the land giving his opinion that strikes and picketing are legal and just, and it was only a few weeks ago before that Judge Manton of Toledo declared the boycott to be legal. This later decree is of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court has cleverly sidestepped the question of boycotts, when it decided, on January 28 last, in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case, that the Buck's controversy with the American Federation of Labor leaders was moot. In this matter the court evidently took the stand that where no one has any grievance there is nothing for the courts to consider. The dispute having been settled with the stove company, the importance of the question of the legality of organized and collective boycotting as a means of enforcing a certain demand is immaterial to the Supreme Court.

To one disposed to penetrate beneath the surface of things, it is impossible not to conclude that the workers, through their banding together in compact and militant organizations, are becoming a power to be reckoned with. Especially do we think that certain people in exalted stations at the national capital are becoming more and more impressed with this power.—Typographical Journal.

## The Battle Still On.

LOS ANGELES WORKERS HAVE CRUSHED BUSINESS OF SEVERAL NON-UNION FIRMS.

Statement Issued by Brewery Workers' Local Joint Executive Board Which Should be Read Carefully by Organized Labor.

Some day in the future, when labor wars have become only a memory, the story of the stand made by the brewery workers of Los Angeles against the hosts of greed will be treasured as a lesson on heroic sacrifice and devotion to principle.

It will soon be a year since the employees of the Los Angeles breweries, repulsed by their employers, egged on by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, went on strike.

During all these months the men have maintained steadfast and prosecuted a boycott which has practically ruined the business of the unfair concerns.

The following statement, issued by the Brewery Workers' Joint Local Executive Board, should be read carefully by all members of organized labor:

"The fight between the brewery owners of Los Angeles and the brewery workers is still on.

"The employers still try to force the white workers down to the standard of living of a Chinaman. But the boycott hurts. Union men and friends are standing shoulder to shoulder with the brewery workers. They refuse to drink beer brewed under unfair conditions, and as a result the money does not flow into the treasury of the brewery proprietors, who want to make for themselves a name as a union killer, as the money flowed in when they were living in peace with organized labor. They are hurt. Their business decreases, and, therefore, they use all efforts to make the people believe the fight is off. For the last eight months these gentlemen told everybody who came in contact with them that it would be only a question of a few days until the difference will be settled. But they are not sincere in their statements. They are members, body and soul of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, who 'holler' their heads off for industrial freedom, but have nothing else in view but to make money by the barrel and whip working people and small business men into slavery.

"Workingmen and friends, the brewery workers are in the fight for nine months. They never ask anybody for financial aid, but we ask you for moral assistance. We will keep on fighting, if necessary, for another nine months for humanity, for the right to organize for our protection as well as the protection of our families. Our fight is your fight. Workingmen, refuse to drink beer brewed by the Maier Brewing Company, the Los Angeles East Side Brewing Company, the Mathie Brewing Company, and the Union Brewing Company, in Anaheim. Refuse to drink beer, Napa Soda and Bartlett water handled by the Ranier agent in Los Angeles. If you do this, the above mentioned breweries will be forced to recognize organized labor in the very near future.

"The union men, when back at their work as union men, will remember their fellow workers of other crafts and pay back with interest for all moral support they have received. Napa, Anheuser-Busch Schiltz, Wieland and San Diego beers are fair to organized labor. These beers are manufactured under sanitary conditions. The workmen receive fair wages for their labor. So there is no excuse for any fair-minded man to patronize Los Angeles-made beer."—Los Angeles Citizen.

## UNION-MADE GLOVES.

Notice to All Union People and Sympathizers.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with this department is the Glove Workers' International Union of America, an organization that has been struggling for some time to better the hours, wages and working conditions of the men and women engaged in that industry. In some sections of the country, and particularly in Gloversville, N. Y., the manufacturers have antagonized the union in its efforts to organize their fellow workers.

Notwithstanding the intense opposition this organization met with in this and other places, it has maintained its organization, which, while small in numbers, has insisted upon its right to organize and maintain decent conditions. In accomplishing this it has also been able to have the

label of its organization adopted by several manufacturers throughout the country.

Your organization is earnestly requested to appoint committees to wait upon dealers in your locality, bringing this matter to their attention, and giving them the information where gloves (both dressing and working) can be obtained.

The organization of glove workers consists to a large degree of women workers, and they should be encouraged and helped. One important way in which the assistance they desire can be obtained is by insisting that, when purchasing gloves of any character or material, the union label of the Glove Workers' International Union shall be attached thereto.

Central labor unions, local departments, women's union label leagues, local unions, and all other friends are urgently requested to give the subject-matter of this communication their active support and assist in building up and strengthening this organization.

THOMAS F. TRACY.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE

SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

From the February-March, 1911, Bulletin.

## NEWS FROM COLLEGES.

The season 1910-11 thus far has been the most active and productive of results in the history of the society. Especially remarkable has been the interest in the society, and its growth, since January 1st. Chapters have been formed during this period in Brown University, New York University, the University of Michigan, Morris Pratt Institute, the University of Rochester, Connecticut Agricultural College and among the Boston alumni; while formal applications for the New Charter have been received from the groups at Yale and Harvard. Promises of organization have come from a large number of other colleges.

The most important event of the past two months has been the successful lecture tour made by John Spargo under the auspices of the I. S. S. He visited and spoke at sixteen different colleges during January and February, meeting everywhere with great cordiality and appreciative attention. Mr. Spargo's own report of the trip makes interesting reading. "In almost every case," he says, "the students who manifested an interest in our work represented the very flower of the college or university with which they were connected. I was told at Yale that if all of the faculty had been called upon to compile a list of the best students at the university, that list would have been practically a roster of those attending our meeting. The condition was not peculiar to Yale, but was characteristic of all the colleges." Following is the schedule of the trip:

January 27—Mt. Holyoke College; large and interested audience in Mary Lyon Hall.

January 24—Clark College, under auspices of Carroll D. Wright Social Science Club and I. S. S. Chapter; over 100 students.

January 31—Meadville Theological School; informal discussion before members and friends of I. S. S. Chapter.

February 9—Lewis Institute (Chicago); 700 students; meeting arranged by J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party.

February 9—Elmira College, in college chapel to student body of 300, on invitation of President A. C. McKenzie.

February 10—Cornell College; received (afternoon) by Prof. and Mrs. Sill; spoke (evening) at Goldwin Smith Hall to 300, under auspices of I. S. S. Chapter.

February 11—University of Rochester—Psi Upsilon Fraternity Chap-

ter House, afternoon; evening, Gannett House, to 200 students from University and Rochester Theological Seminary.

February 13—Trinity College; informal discussion; 27 students and 6 professors.

February 14—Yale—Osborne Hall; 75 students, under auspices of I. S. S. Chapter.

February 16—Springfield College, in chapel before student body.

February 17—Dartmouth College; afternoon, before 300 students in economic classes; evening, "Smoke Talk" in College Hall.

February 21—Brown University; morning, before classes conducted by Prof. Ward and Prof. Kirk; afternoon, in Brown Union, to over 100, under auspices of Economic Club and I. S. S. Chapter.

Feb. 22—Union Theological Seminary—in lecture room, under auspices of Socialist study group.

February 23—Princeton University; before 300 students, under auspices of Municipal Club and Faculty Socialist Club.

February 24—Columbia University; before a group of Graduate Economic Club.

February 25—University of Pennsylvania—in Houston Hall; to 200, under auspices of I. S. S. Chapter.

## Socialist Festival in Belleville.

Last Sunday evening the Socialists of Belleville, Ill., had a successful entertainment of Liederkranz Hall. The attendance surpassed the most optimistic expectations of the comrades. It was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the German daily Socialist paper, Arbeiter-Zeitung, published by the old veteran, Hans Schwarz. Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis made a short address in English, appealing to the workingmen present to Milwaukeee Belleville by voting unanimously for the Socialist ticket on April 4. The speaker was introduced by Comrade Wilson. Comrade Hans Schwarz spoke in German. There was a dance, which continued until after midnight.

Day of Election:  
Tuesday, April 4.

SOCIALIST PARTY  
HEADQUARTERS,  
966 Chouteau Ave.

Union-Made Cigars.

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## The

## PROGRESSIVE WOMEN

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# Day of Honor for Old No. 6

**BREWERS AND MALTSTERS' NO. 6 CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY IN GRAND STYLE.**

**New Club Hall Crowded and Great Enthusiasm Prevails Throughout Evening.**

**ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY COMRADES CHRIS ROCKER AND JOSEPH HAUSER.**

Last Saturday evening Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6 celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at New Club Hall. It was one of the most significant and successful labor festivals held in this city for years.

The old banner of No. 6, partly torn, like it had gone through many a battle, looked as good as ever.

Comrade George Schuessler, President of No. 6, delivered a short address of welcome. He announced, with much regret, that National Secretary Kemper was prevented from coming to St. Louis, owing to important official business elsewhere.

Comrade Joe Hauser, Secretary of No. 6, delivered the English address of the evening, calling attention to the many interesting phases in the history of Union No. 6. He spoke of the many struggles and of the many victories of the organization; also of the spirit of solidarity which Union No. 6 has always shown toward the other labor unions. He also appealed to the younger brothers and comrades to remember that besides being Union men, fighting the economic battles, they should also do their duty on the political field on election day and support the working-class party—which is the Socialist Party. Comrade Hauser was loudly applauded for his splendid and timely remarks.

Comrade Chris Rocker spoke in German. Acquainted with the history of No. 6, as Comrade Rocker is, he spoke interestingly and enthusiastically of the many experiences he had in the movement of Union No. 6. He laid special stress on the great battles the Union had to fight and the many victories which were the result. Comrade Rocker then presented to the vast audience the seven charter members of No. 6, who are still members to-day, which caused general applause and intense feeling and enthusiasm. The names of these pioneers are: Henry Denger, George Seitz, Val. Beck, Jos. Esswein, Chas. Ringwald, Chas. Gesell and Wm. Blechele. Each of the seven men was presented with a fine beer mug.

All the speakers, Schuessler, Hauser and Rocker, made special appeals in behalf of the Socialist ticket and the election on April 4. Every union man should join the Socialist Party, the speakers said.

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies sang several songs, which ended the program. Dancing followed and continued until late in the morning.

The following members served on the committees:

**Arrangements**—Jos. Hahn, chairman; Alois Schober, secretary; Jos. Hauser, treasurer; Chas. Schuler, Frank Schmitz, John Eckel, William Bockelmann, Herman Baetheke, Herman Drischke, Herman Wolf, John Kick, Frank Harting.

**Reception**—Wm. Schwartz, John Essig, Anton Scheffler, George Hausladen, Frank Muehlbauer.

**Floor**—J. Beans, Adolf Welfenbach, Wm. Ahrens, Wm. Kuhlmann, Herman Annshaensel, Henry Bunte, Mart. Howert, Nick Schopp.

**Refreshments**—Jak. Ernst, Fritz Mueller, Fritz Schneider, W. Leopold, John Schober, John Sturm, Chas. Bachmann, Const. Stoffer and Emil Weinacher.

be passed, and any anti-fire lobby that attempts to frustrate the passing of them should be ruthlessly crushed.

The expected has happened, and it is not the worst that can happen. The city is full of similar places.

"Mayor Gaynor has his duty plain before him.

"Let him show in this instance that he possesses the same resourcefulness that he evinced in winning the express strike for the express monopoly."

## The Butcher Workmen Of St. Louis

Year after year the capital of the country becomes more and more concentrated in the hands of the few, and in proportion, as the wealth of the country becomes centralized, its power increases, and the laboring classes are more or less impoverished. It, therefore, behooves us, as men who have to battle with the stern realities of life, to look this matter in the face. There is no dodging the question. Let every man give a fair and full, candid consideration and then act according to his conviction.

What position are we, the butcher workmen of St. Louis, to hold in society? Are we to receive an equivalent for our labor sufficient to maintain us in comparative independence and respectability, the necessities with which to procure an education for our children and qualify them to play their part in the world? In union there is strength, and in the formation of the International Butchers' Union, a union founded upon a basis as broad as the land in which we live, lies our only hope.

Single-handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong that we may not openly defy. Let the butcher workmen of such places as have not moved in this matter join our Union as quick as possible. Do not be humbugged with the saying that this thing cannot succeed. We are no theorists. This is no visionary plan, but one eminently practicable. Injustice can be done to no one. No undue advantage can be taken of any of our members. There is not, and there cannot be, any good reason why they should not pay us a fair price for our labor, and there is no reason why we should not receive an equivalent therefor to rescue our trades from a condition into which they have fallen and raise ourselves to that condition of society to which we, as mechanics, are justly entitled to place ourselves—on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure us from encroachment. To elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every butcher workman in St. Louis is the object of our Union, and to the consummation of so desirable an object we, the officers and members, do pledge ourselves to increasing efforts.

WILLIAM BURGER, Sec'y.

The regular meetings of Local No. 88 take place every second and fourth Wednesday at New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau. MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 88. Wm. Burger, Secretary.

## Socialists Sweep Wichita

**MAYORALTY CANDIDATE WINS IN PRIMARY ELECTION.**

**General Surprise Caused Among the Old Party Politicians.**

Wichita, Kan., March 29.—The full count of votes cast in yesterday's primary election under the commission form of government showed the Socialist candidate to have scored a tentative victory.

Eight candidates for commissioners were nominated, from whom four will be elected next Tuesday. Four of the primary winners, or half of the number, are Socialists.

For nomination for Mayor, A. L. Blase, Socialist had the highest vote, receiving 3683 to 3052 for John H. Graham, former Mayor. This means that Blase and Graham alone will get their names on the ballot at the election.

The feature of the primary campaign was the cry of the Socialists and labor forces to "Milwaukeeize Wichita."

## Carpenters' Demand Increase of Wages

Secretary J. C. Lyons, of Carpenters' District Council, issued the following letter to the 4000 members of the St. Louis District:

"Dear Sir and Brother: At the meeting of the District Council, held on March 21, I was instructed to notify you that, beginning April 1, 1911, the minimum scale of wages for journeymen carpenters shall be 65 cents per hour and 70 cents per hour for all foremen; all members shall refuse to work for any employer who refuses to pay this scale, and shall so report at the hall of the District Council, No. 3001 Olive street, on the above date.

"In the event of a strike all members who procure work at the advanced rate shall be required to pay into the council the sum of 10 cents per hour for every hour worked until a settlement is affected, this money to be used for a strike fund.

"Members while on strike will be required to sign the strike list daily. Otherwise they will not be entitled to strike benefit. Fraternally yours, "J. C. LYONS, "Secretary."

In case of non-compliance by the bosses, the carpenters will refuse to go to work.

What the contractors will do remains to be seen.

## Central Trades and Labor Union

**CENTRAL BODY HOLDS SHORT SESSION.**

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union last but one and one-half hours. Little important business was transacted.

Secretary Kreyling reported of the grievance of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 36 against Alberts & Fischer, Wildorf and Bope. The former two firms were placed on the unfair list.

The grievances of Musicians' Union No. 2 against the U. B. F. Band may soon be amicably adjusted. A Suit Case and Bag Workers' Union has been organized and received its charter from the International Union.

The Legislative Committee made its report, of which we quote: "Your Legislative Committee appeared before the committee of the City Council against the franchise grab of the United Railways, and we feel safe in stating that this bill will not pass the Municipal Assembly.

It seems to your committee the program of the present Assembly is to increase the salaries of the heads of departments and reduce the wages of the subordinate employees. The cry of economy is raised when the pay of the subordinate is to be increased, but no word of complaint is offered when new positions are created and officials' salaries are increased to nearly \$40,000 per year.

"J. P. McDONOUGH, "Chairman, "MRS. SADIE SPRAGGON, "ROBERT LYONS, "J. C. SHANESSY, Sec'y."

A resolution by Delegate Biggs of Tailors' Union No. 11, protesting against the proposed sliding scale of rates of the Union Electric Light & Power Co. was read and referred to the Legislative Committee.

Mrs. Spraggon offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Whereas, The woman's fifty-four-hours-a-week bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, and, "Whereas, Said bill is in the hands of the Governor for his signature, and "Whereas, The Woman's Trade Union League is desirous of having said bill become a law, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union be instructed to write Governor Hadley, requesting him to sign the bill at his earliest convenience."

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

**SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN MASS MEETING.**

Socialist Speakers at Souard Library Auditorium on Wednesday Evening.

Last Wednesday evening a Socialist campaign meeting was held at the Souard Library, under the auspices of the Self-Culture Club. There was a good attendance. Comrades Dr. Emil Simon, L. G. Pope and Wm. G. Brandt were the speakers of the evening, and their timely remarks provoked much enthusiasm.

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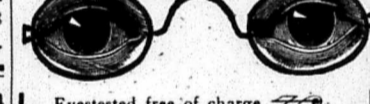
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## The Horrible Crime in New York.

**MURDER AND NOTHING ELSE BUT MURDER! EXCLAIMS THE NEW YORK CALL**

In Commenting on the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Catastrophe.

THE CAUSE OF THE WHOLESALE MURDER.

In commenting on the Triangle shirtwaist factory fire of last Saturday, in which about 150 people lost their lives, our New York party organ, the New York Call, says editorially:

"The fire in the Triangle shirtwaist factory was a murder, a ghastly, horrible murder, and one that will be duplicated again and again while building owners are permitted, for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars, to endanger the lives of countless workers. That such a tragedy would occur has been foretold over and over again. Chief Croker of the fire department has issued repeated warnings. All of them fell on deaf ears. To carry out the necessary reforms would have cost money, and money is sacred and must be protected. Human life is not sacred and may be sacrificed endlessly.

"Immediately after the Newark disaster there was a great flurry and much talk. Conditions exactly similar to those in Newark were pointed out here. Demands were made for safeguarding buildings in which people were employed. Fire traps in plenty were mentioned and commented upon. But that was all.

"Every attempt that is made to pass satisfactory building laws, to safeguard those who work in factories, to provide adequate means of exit, is met with strenuous, unflinching and bitter opposition. More means of exit would require the use of increased space, and space in New York is valuable. Adequate fire escapes cost a few thousand dollars for a large building. So their construction has been fought. The so-called fireproof buildings usually have elevators and narrow, winding stairs. When a fire gets under way the elevators cannot be worked, and the stairways prove useless. Then, as there are no outside escapes, those in the building are doomed to a horrible death.

"It is a condition that was known and that was fought against. But the builders had the money to defeat all legislation, and those who have control of the building department, either because they were blinded, ignorant or criminal, have permitted even

existing ordinances to be ineffective. Violations are everyday matters, and yet nothing was done. Even Mayor Gaynor, who could find plenty of warrant in law for the turning of the police department over to the express companies for the purpose of breaking a strike, could evidently find no warrant for the use of the police in an investigation of conditions that were everywhere known to be a menace to thousands of persons.

"And this condition of affairs is one of the fruits of capitalism. Those who own the buildings also control the legislative bodies and dominate all departments that may have to do with buildings. That same class that owns and controls also does the employing. They are perfectly willing to risk the lives of their employees in these fire traps. They are absolutely opposed to spending any money for appliances that would render employment safer.

"In every way the criminal laxity and the vicious opposition to decent building laws are born of the same lust for wealth that has so far blocked all attempts to obtain an efficient employers' liability law. It is born in the exploitation of the working class, and as profits grow greatest when the exploitation is the harshest, the exploitation is pushed to the limit. Every attempt to obtain better sanitary conditions has been fought. Every attempt to obtain adequate fire laws has been fought. In other words, every attempt of the working class members to protect life and limb has been fought by those who exploit the working class.

"The horror of the present disaster will doubtlessly cause a tremendous outcry of rage, or sorrow and resentment. Will it lead to a change of the present criminal conditions? Girls 16, 17 and 18 years old, just come to womanhood, predominate among the victims. Why they were open to such a harrowing fate is shown in the case of some of the dead with their pay envelopes still clutched in their charred fingers. For five, six or seven dollars a week they endured the endless hours of drudgery and ran all the risk.

"Their living fellow workers and thousands of other good people may fight to end the perils. But they will not be ended if the capitalist building owners can prevent it. Even to save lives they will not spend money. But aroused public opinion has an opportunity now to wipe out that menace. The building department, the police department and the fire department should rigorously enforce existing laws. That will do something. But newer, saner, more scientific laws are needed. They should

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## SECOND ANNUAL THEATRICAL BALL

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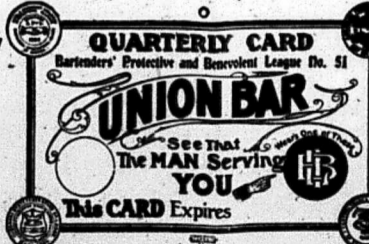
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