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 FRED D. WARREN
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DEBS' DATES
 THE APPEAL EDITORIAL STAFF
 J. A. WAYLAND
 FRED D. WARREN
 EUGENE V. DEBS
 CHARLES LINCOLN PHIFER

Oct. 31, Nampa, Ida., Opera House, 8:30 p. m.
 Nov. 1, Boise, Ida., Pimney Theater, 8 p. m.
 Nov. 5, Fossilville, Ida., Auditorium, 8 p. m.
 Nov. 5, Salt Lake City, Utah, Salt Lake Theater, 8 p. m.
 Nov. 4, Provo, Utah, Mozart Hall, 8 p. m.
 Nov. 5, Rock Springs, Wyo., Finn Hall, 8 p. m.
 Nov. 6, Rawlins, Wyo., Masonic Hall, 8 p. m.

The Treacherous Record of Congress Exposed

Eight-Hour Law.

The United States congress, notorious for its infamy, has seldom passed a more iniquitous act than when on the afternoon of January 26, 1906, in the most brazen manner conceivable, it repealed the time-honored eight-hour law, in the construction of the Panama Canal.

"You are a abbing labor under the fifth rib," cried out Minority Leader, Williams to the republicans during the debate. When democrats are out of office, "stabbing labor under the fifth rib" makes good campaign material.

No public hearings of any kind had been held on this bill. It was sprung in the house as a rider to the "Urgent Deficiency bill," and passed while the house was in a committee of the whole, with Representative Sherman, now vice-president, in the chair.

Representatives Dalzell, Tawney and Littauer asserted on the floor of the house that the workers in the

Republicans and Insurgents and Democrats Alike Have "Stabbed Labor Under the Fifth Rib," According to the Official Records of the U. S. Government at Washington, D. C. Investigation by the Appeal to Reason Discloses Duplicity of Our National Misrepresentatives Who Vote Against the Workers' Interests and Pose as "Friends of Labor" in Their Respective Districts.

Compiled from Official Records by LOUIS KOEPLIN, Washington, D. C.

There is a "gentlemen's agreement" among the members of the United States senate and house of representatives against having roll call votes on labor measures. It is sort of an unwritten law that a member of congress should not embarrass his colleagues by demanding a record vote. As a rule this agreement is honored by democrats and insurgents as well as by regular republicans.

After searching the official records, the Appeal finds that in the last six years only eleven record votes had been taken on labor bills. And four of these on minor questions.

Not only are these misrepresentatives too cowardly to vote openly, but even when a roll call on a labor measure is ordered, scores of them flee to the corridors and the cloak rooms. Many of them keep away from an entire day's session in order to avoid a record vote on a labor measure. Others again, who through some reason or another, found it inconvenient to leave the assembly, refuse to commit themselves on a labor bill, and answer "Present."

This is called dodging.

This is the method used to knife labor. The so-called friends of labor

Sixteen Hour-Day.

It took the murdering and man-stealing of 277,475 workers and passengers on the railroads of the United States in a period of five years before congress would pass any legislation tending to minimize this senseless slaughter. One of the first laws in that direction was the enactment of a statute limiting the working hours on railroads to sixteen. This law survived one of the most bitter attacks ever rendered to progressive legislation in our reactionary senate.

Immediately after the introduction of the sixteen-hour bill, the railroad hirelings in the senate chamber began "perfecting" the measure. That is they practically swamped the original draft with cleverly written amendments.

One amendment was introduced by Senator Foraker, of Standard Oil notoriety, and provided for the punishment of the employees, rather than the companies, for overwork on the railroads. This amendment was later withdrawn by its author.

An amendment introduced by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, proposed to exempt railroad companies "if in the reasonable judgment of the officers of the respective railroads" a run or a trip was thought to be possible of completion in sixteen hours, or less. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 35 to 24, with 24 dodging.

Senator Bacon, a "good democrat" from Georgia, also tried to weaken the sixteen-hour law. His amendment provided for the exemption of railroads engaged in interstate commerce whose individual lines were wholly within the limits of one state. Bacon's amendment was also defeated.

Practically all of the members of the senate voted for one or more of these "jokers." That many of them failed of passage is certainly not to the credit of those senators who voted for other amendments equally bad.

When the sixteen-hour bill came up in the house for consideration on February 18, 1907, it was naturally expected that the railroad corporations would cause another effort to be made towards crippling this measure. But few of these outside the "sacred

Compulsory Pilotage.

A certain eminent gentleman from Maine, named Pendleton, was known to own over one hundred sailing vessels engaged in coastwise trade. Another eminent gentleman named Littlefield, was a representative from Maine for many years.

On December 6, 1906, Representative Littlefield, with the aid of the republican machine and eleven democrats, attempted to railroad through congress a bill legalizing the abolition of compulsory pilotage.

Littlefield's inhuman measure proposed to allow vessels unacquainted with the dangers of American ports to enter unpoliced. The endangering of human life aboard the vessels was not his concern.

Fortunately, this bill against compulsory pilotage was defeated. But the vote showed that one hundred and ninety members of the house, including

Record of Pennsylvania Congressmen.

Senators.
 DOUGLAS PENROSE, Republican. Dodged sixteen-hour day; dodged employers' liability for child labor; dodged anti-injunction; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.
 GEORGE T. OLIVER, Republican. Dodged anti-injunction; against exempting unions twice.
Representatives.
 1st Dist. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions twice.
 2d Dist. JOEL COOK, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.
 3d Dist. J. HAMPTON MOORE, Republican. Dodged compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions twice.
 4th Dist. RUTHERFORD MOON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.
 5th Dist. WILLIAM W. FOLKROD, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged anti-injunction; blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 6th Dist. GEORGE D. McCREARY, Republican. Dodged compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 7th Dist. THOMAS S. RUTLER, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.
 8th Dist. IRVING F. WANGER, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; against anti-injunction; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.
 9th Dist. WILLIAM H. GRIFFIN, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.
 10th Dist. THOMAS D. NICHOLS, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.
 11th Dist. HENRY W. PALMER, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.
 12th Dist. ALFRED B. GARNER, Republican. Voted against and then dodged exempting unions twice.
 13th Dist. JOHN BOTHERMEL, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.
 14th Dist. CHARLES C. PRATT, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions twice.
 15th Dist. WILLIAM R. WILSON, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; absent from first vote on exempting unions and for on second vote.
 16th Dist. JOHN G. McHENRY, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.
 17th Dist. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged anti-injunction; blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.
 18th Dist. MARION E. OLMSTED, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.
 19th Dist. JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 20th Dist. DANIEL F. LAFFAN, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 21st Dist. CHARLES E. BARCLAY, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 22d Dist. GEORGE F. HUFF, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day.

Ship Subsidy.

Ship subsidy is the respectable name for loot secured legally by the Wall Street pirates.

Ship subsidy also means conscription to the men who toil on the vessels owned by corporations with a front-door key to Uncle Sam's treasury building.

While the pockets of the masters are being lined with gold, the sailors are compelled to join the naval reserves. This is ship subsidy, and nothing else.

On March 1, 1907, the house voted millions of dollars "for the promotion of the American merchant marine between the United States and the ports of South America." Despite the protests of the International

Record of Congressmen by States

CALIFORNIA
Senators.
 GEORGE C. PERKINS, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against compulsory pilotage; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
 FRANK P. FLINT, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against compulsory pilotage; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
Representatives.
 1st Dist. WILLIAM F. ENGLEBRIGHT, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.
 2d Dist. DUNCAN E. MCKINLAY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 3d Dist. JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.
 4th Dist. JULIUS SAHN, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.
 5th Dist. EVERIS A. HAYES, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.
 6th Dist. JAMES C. NEEDHAM, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 7th Dist. JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.
 8th Dist. WYLLISTER C. SMITH, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor, Rules and Pensions and Post-Roads.
CONNECTICUT
Senators.
 MORGAN G. BULKLEY, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
 FRANK B. BRANDEEGER, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary and Labor.
Representatives.
 At Large. JOHN Q. TILSON, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.
COLORADO
Senators.
 SIMON GUNDSHEIM, Republican. Voted against employers' liability; dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions.
 CHARLES J. HUGHES, JR., Democrat. Dodged exempting unions.
Representatives.
 Representatives Taylor, Rucker and Martin have been absent all of the Sixty-first session. They are all Democrats and voted to exempt unions.
DELAWARE
Senators.
 HENRY A. Mc PONT, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
 HARRY A. RICHARDSON, Republican. Voted against employers' liability; for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
Representatives.
 At Large. WILLIAM H. HEALD, Republican. Voted against exempting unions.
IDAHOW
Senators.
 WELDON B. McYVERN, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; against child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.
 WILLIAM B. BOHAI, Republican. Voted for anti-injunction; against exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in

Dick Military Law.

Readers of the Appeal are pretty well informed with the infamous history and reactionary purpose of the Dick military law, railroaded through congress in 1903. But it is not so generally known that this notorious measure was up for consideration in 1908 and that a record vote on this law was taken in the house on the 25th day of May of that year.

Those pillars of society who want the United States to become a military despotism had the Dick law amended about two years ago so that the yearly appropriation of \$2,000,000 allowed under the act of 1903, would be increased to \$4,075,000.

To secure this 100 per cent increase the Dick law was brought up for consideration at 10 p. m., with only

Anti-Injunction.

No real anti-injunction law has yet been passed by congress, but just before the adjournment of the last session, an amendment to the railroad rate bill was adopted, which it is said, has to some extent clipped the claws of the Federal courts.

This new law, which was passed by the senate on June 2, 1910, aims at the usurpation of power by Federal judges in issuing restraining orders against states that incur the displeasure of corporations and railroads. During the debate, it was stated that there were 150 cases pending in which Federal judges have tied up the hands of state officers in their efforts to enforce the law against powerful corporations.

The reactionaries in the senate made a desperate fight against this measure, claiming that it was revolutionary and un-American. The vote

Compulsory Investigation.

By the close vote of 112 to 103, one of the most dangerous bills to the organized workers on interstate railroads ever presented in congress was defeated on December 12, 1908.

This bill was introduced by Representative Townsend of Michigan, who is now a candidate for senator. It provided for the compulsory investigation of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce. From the wording of the Townsend bill, it was apparent that the railroad corporations aimed at compulsory arbitration.

The railroad brotherhoods saw the trick immediately, and after a strong

Congress on Child Labor.

It is unconstitutional," came the cry from all corners of the senate chamber when Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, proposed a national child labor law.

"Let us first ask the committee on judiciary whether such a law would be constitutional," suggested Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin.

"Yes, let's first find out whether we can constitutionally pass a law abolishing child labor." So the senate asked that august committee for an opinion. This was on December 17, 1906. The committee on judiciary is still pondering over this legal problem. In the meantime the United States senate patiently waits. And two million children are offered yearly on the altar of mammon.

Senator Beveridge is a shrewd politician. Senator Beveridge orated on child labor for three days in January, 1907. An innocent spectator in the gallery might have thought that at last the youthful victims of capitalism would be defended and championed. So they were—with words.

Senator Beveridge is also waiting for an opinion from the committee on judiciary. "Is it constitutional to abolish child slavery in the United States?" Ask the committee on judiciary. Between the committee and the senate this civilized custom will continue undisturbed for many years.

But politicians have to hand some-

The Futility of Lobbying.

The sins of congress, so far as labor is concerned, are much more of omission than commission. Nothing proves this better than the official reports of the labor lobbyists in Washington. Unwittingly the labor lobbyists demonstrate the futility of lobbying. They show by their own experience that labor as a legislative beggar has been a monumental failure.

Here are the important bills, that have been introduced in congress through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, and which were immediately afterward pigeonholed in the committee rooms probably until judgment day.

Boiler Inspection.—Several hearings have been held by the committee on interstate commerce of both house and senate, on this subject. Government figures had been introduced to show that hundreds of lives are lost and thousands are injured annually through the explosions of defective boilers. Experts have shown that a federal inspection of locomotive boilers would wipe out this horrible slaughter. Yet these committees are holding up the bills for boiler inspection at the request of the railroad lobby which is undoubtedly

Employers' Liability

With a considerable flourish of trumpets, congress passed an employers' liability act in April, 1908. This statute was to be a vote-getter in the ensuing national campaign. In fact, it was a poor piece of legislative repair work over the shattered remains of a similar act enacted two years previous.

The original act had been declared unconstitutional because it interfered with "state rights." So the act of 1908 was made to apply only to interstate carriers by railroad. In doing this, the crafty statesmen provided the surest court with an excuse to strike down the fastest employers' liability act on the ground that it is "class legislation." That is because the new law does not cover all common carriers, but only railroads.

This peculiar limitation was noticed by the senate and an effort was made to have the law apply to all common carriers. But that old reactionary, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, immediately moved to table the amendment. And the labor-hating senate adopted Nelson's motion by a vote of thirty-five to twenty-four, with thirty-five dodging. Eight democrats voted to table the labor amendment and fourteen democrats dodged the vote.

This is one of the "jokers" in the new act which is worrying railroad workers today. Another amendment failed of passage because it was against the interests of the railroad companies. This amendment provided that the jury alone be given the right to determine the amount of damages due for injury or death. It was defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to thirteen, with forty-two dodging.

As matters stand today, judges can and do set aside verdicts rendered by juries when the damages they award "are too excessive." Trial by jury in employers' liability cases is therefore a farce.

Is it then any wonder that 302 representatives, including the wily Cannon, voted for this employers' liability act? They know how ineffectual the statute was, and also felt the assurance that the United States supreme court would in time knock out anything in the act that was of any value to the workers.

There is at the present moment a case pending in the court of appeals, of the District of Columbia, which is aimed at the constitutionality of the new employers' liability act. The story of the case is as follows:

Two years ago, Theodore A. Schubert, then a strong, young man of twenty-four, was working as a brakeman in the yards of the Pennsylvania railroad in Washington.

While helping a train crew in switching a number of freight cars on a side track and standing on the rear end of a detached car, a switchman made a mistake and sent the car to a track already filled with cars. The collision threw him to the ground, and before he realized what had happened the switch engine ran over his right arm and crushed all his muscles.

Literally stripped of his means of a livelihood, Schubert instituted suit for \$25,000 damages. A lower court jury awarded him \$12,500. The judge said it was too much, and reduced it to \$7,500. The lawyers for the Pennsylvania railroad then appealed the case on the ground that they had already settled with the plaintiff. They did not tell the court how they had settled. It would have probably amused even the capitalist judge. They paid Schubert \$79 out of a relief fund to which he had contributed two dollars a month for a period of three years.

The Schubert case is a test case. The Pennsylvania railroad intends to get a ruling finally from the United States supreme court declaring as unconstitutional that portion of the employers' liability act which forbids a contract for settlements through relief funds.

Judging from the record of the United States supreme court, the Pennsylvania railroad has a good chance to secure a verdict upholding the "sacredness of contracts," and to reduce the present employers' liability law to worthless junk.

Schubert and members of his class have no standing before the courts and congress. These institutions, at the present time, are not run for their benefit.

Nelson's Insult.

"Beggars are not choosers." This old adage applies to our labor lobbyists in Washington as much as it does to the unfortunate ones who seek alms on the highways. The following incident illustrates:

One day last June Arthur E. Holder of the American Federation of Labor; Albert A. Roe, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Firemen, and Herman E. Willis, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, called at the office of Senator Nelson of Minnesota, to secure his support for a bill providing for the investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation.

The Minnesota senator, who resembles one of the elderly gentlemen connected with the comic exploits of the "Katzenjammer Kids," walked out of his private office with his dignified head tilted toward his left shoulder, and "received" the labor men in the ante-room.

"What is it you wish, gentlemen?" mechanically said Senator Nelson.

"We came," replied Mr. Roe, who acted as spokesman, "to ask your support for the measure providing for an investigation of the subject of workmen's compensation. This is a matter of great importance to—"

"Important? This matter is not important at all," almost screamed the Aldrich puppet. "It's only important to a lot of demagogues and labor agitators. This bill would Nelson with rage. "Is only a scheme to get a lot of soft jobs to labor agitators."

"Roe, you are a demagogue," was Nelson's breathless peroration, and the man, who poses as the "friend of labor" before the workmen of Minnesota, then slammed the door of his private office as he hurriedly sought his shelter.

ILLINOIS

(Continued from First Page.)

13th Dist. FRANK O. LOWDEN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

14th Dist. JAMES MCKINLEY, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

15th Dist. GEORGE W. KINCE, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. JOSEPH W. GRAFF, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

17th Dist. JOHN A. STERLING, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

18th Dist. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; for ship subsidy. The above are the only record votes on this issue.

19th Dist. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

20th Dist. HENRY T. RAINEY, Democrat. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

21st Dist. JAMES M. GRAHAM, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

22nd Dist. WILLIAM A. RODENBERG, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

23rd Dist. MARTIN D. FORSTER, Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

24th Dist. PLEASANT T. CHAPMAN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

25th Dist. NAPOLEON B. THISTLEWOOD, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

INDIANA

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE, Republican. Voted for sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; dodged child labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, Democrat. Voted for anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions.

1st Dist. WILLIAM BOEHM, Democrat. Dodged exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. CLYDE A. CULLOP, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. WILLIAM B. COX, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. LINCOLN DIXON, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. RALPH W. MOSS, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

6th Dist. WILLIAM O. BARNARD, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. CHARLES A. KORBYL, Democrat. First dodged and then voted for exempting unions.

8th Dist. JOHN A. M. ADAIR, Democrat. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

9th Dist. MARTIN A. MORRISON, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. EDGAR D. CRUMPACKER, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. GEORGE W. BAUCH, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. CYRUS CLINE, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

13th Dist. HENRY A. BARNHART, Democrat. Voted against compulsory investigation; voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

IOWA

JONATHAN P. DOLIVER, Republican. Voted for sixteen-hour day; for employers' liability; against child labor; for anti-injunction; for exempting unions.

ALBERT H. HENNING, Republican. Dodged anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions.

1st Dist. CHARLES A. KENNEDY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

2d Dist. ALBERT E. DAWSON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

3d Dist. CHARLES E. PICKETT, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

4th Dist. GILBERT N. HAEGEN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; voted against exempting unions.

5th Dist. JAMES W. GOOD, Republican. Voted for and then against exempting unions.

6th Dist. NATHAN E. KENDALL, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. JOHN A. T. HULL, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; voted against exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. WILLIAM D. JAMIESON, Democrat. Dodged exempting unions twice.

9th Dist. WALTER I. SMITH, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions.

10th Dist. FRANK T. WOODS, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions.

KANSAS

CHARLES CURTIS, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions.

JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, Republican. Voted against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

1st Dist. DANIEL E. ANTHONY, JR.

Republican. Voted against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

2d Dist. CHARLES F. SCOTT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

3d Dist. PHILIP F. CAMPBELL, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

4th Dist. JAMES M. MILLER, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions.

5th Dist. WILLIAM A. CALDERHEAD, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

6th Dist. WILLIAM W. REEDER, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. EDMOND H. MADISON, Republican. Dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

8th Dist. VICTOR M. DOCK, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

Note—The congressional elections have already been held in Maine. Nevertheless, records of these politicians should be preserved for future use.

EUGENE HALE, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; dodged child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

WILLIAM P. FRYE, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; against child labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

1st Dist. AMOS L. ALLEN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

2d Dist. WILLIAM S. GREENE, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

3d Dist. JOHN P. SWASEY, Republican. Dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

4th Dist. EDWIN C. BURLINGH, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. FRANK E. GUERNSEY, Republican. Dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

1st Dist. EDWIN DENBY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

2d Dist. WASHINGTON GARDNER, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. CLARENCE B. MILLER, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

4th Dist. HALVOR STEENBERSON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

5th Dist. RICHARD YOUNG, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

6th Dist. WILLIAM M. CALDER, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. DANIEL J. RIORAN, Democrat. Dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

9th Dist. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Democrat. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. WILLIAM SULZER, Democrat. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

11th Dist. HERBERT PARSONS, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. WILLIAM WILLET, JR., Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

13th Dist. JACOB V. OLCOTT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

14th Dist. FRANK S. BENNETT, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

15th Dist. WILLIAM S. BENNETT, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. JOSEPH A. GOLDEN, Democrat. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

17th Dist. WILLIAM S. BENNETT, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

ON THE UNFAIR LIST.

The following unfair list of senators and representatives has been made up by the Aldrich clique. Their "statements" are considered to be even worse than the rest. They are the recognized leaders and what they ask for congress grants.

SENATORS.
ALDRICH of Rhode Island.
BRANDEGE of Connecticut.
HARRISON of Connecticut.
CARTER of Montana.
DICK of Ohio.
EAKINS of West Virginia.
GALLINGER of New Hampshire.
GUGENHEIM of Colorado.
HALL of Maine.
KEAN of New Jersey.
LODGE of Massachusetts.
MANN of New York.
OLIVER of Pennsylvania.
ROOT of New York.
SCOTT of West Virginia.

REPRESENTATIVES.
BARTHOLOMEW of Missouri.
CANNON of Ohio.
DICK of Ohio.
DALZELL of Pennsylvania.
FASSETT of New York.
FISKE of Illinois.
GAINES of Virginia.
GARDNER of New Jersey.
HUMPHREY of Washington.
LOUENSLAGER of New Jersey.
MCKINLEY of California.
MADISON of Illinois.
PARKER of New Jersey.
PAYNE of New York.
SMITH of California.
STEVENS of New York.
VREELAND of New York.
WANGER of Pennsylvania.
WOODYARD of West Virginia.

1st Dist. JAMES A. TAWNEY, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. WINFIELD S. HAMMON, Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. CHARLES R. DAVIS, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. FREDERICK C. STEVENSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. FRANK M. NYE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

6th Dist. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; voted for a three-hour day; against exempting unions.

7th Dist. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. CLARENCE B. MILLER, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

9th Dist. HALVOR STEENBERSON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

10th Dist. EDWARD L. HAMILTON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. GERRY D'EMELA, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

12th Dist. SAMUEL W. SMITH, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

13th Dist. HENRY MCORRAN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

14th Dist. JOHN A. MAGUIRE, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

15th Dist. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

16th Dist. JAMES P. LAITA, Democrat. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

17th Dist. EDMUND H. HINSHAW, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

18th Dist. GEORGE W. NORRIS, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

19th Dist. FRANCIS A. DODDS, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

20th Dist. H. CLIN YOUNG, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; voted against and then dodged exempting unions.

21st Dist. JAMES T. LLOYD, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

22nd Dist. WILLIAM W. RUCKER, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

23rd Dist. JOSHUA W. LEXANDER, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

24th Dist. CHARLES E. BOOPER, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

25th Dist. WILLIAM F. PORTLAND, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

26th Dist. COURTNEY W. HAMLIN, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

27th Dist. DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

28th Dist. CHAMP CLARK, Democrat. Voted for eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

29th Dist. RICHARD BARTHOLOMEW, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

publican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

11th Dist. PATRICK F. O'ILL, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. HARRY M. COUDREY, Republican. Dodged compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

13th Dist. POLITE FLAVINS, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

14th Dist. CHARLES A. CROW, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

15th Dist. CHARLES H. MORGAN, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

16th Dist. ARTHUR P. MURPHY, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

1st Dist. JAMES A. TAWNEY, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. WINFIELD S. HAMMON, Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. CHARLES R. DAVIS, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. FREDERICK C. STEVENSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. FRANK M. NYE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

6th Dist. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; voted for a three-hour day; against exempting unions.

7th Dist. ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; dodged sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. CLARENCE B. MILLER, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

9th Dist. HALVOR STEENBERSON, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

10th Dist. EDWARD L. HAMILTON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. GERRY D'EMELA, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Postoffice and Post-Roads.

12th Dist. SAMUEL W. SMITH, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

13th Dist. HENRY MCORRAN, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

14th Dist. JOHN A. MAGUIRE, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

15th Dist. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democrat. Dodged Dick military law; against

They All "Kite Labor."

ONE of the last acts of the recent congress was to outlaw the organizations of labor. Not satisfied with turning down all measures intended to ameliorate the conditions of the toiling masses, the republican and democratic members of both houses put their seal of approval on all prosecutions of farmer and labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law.

A pertinent fact in connection with this death blow to unionism is that democrats drove in the last nail in labor's coffin.

This is the true story:

On June 2, 1910, the following amendment to the sundry civil bill which appropriated \$200,000 for the prosecution of trusts, was adopted:

"Provided further, That no part of this money shall be spent in the prosecution of any organization or individual for entering into any combination or agreement having in view the increasing of wages, shortening of hours, or bettering the condition of labor, or for any act done in the furtherance thereof, not in itself unlawful."

The adoption of this amendment was one of those accidents that sometimes occur in parliamentary bodies. When it became known that the house had exempted unions from the operations of the anti-trust law, capitalists from all over the country telegraphed members of the senate to "kill" the labor proviso. True to their masters, the senate struck out the clause exempting unions on June 9th.

During the course of the debate, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, made a rabid and inflammatory speech against labor unions, accusing them of every crime on the calendar. He was seconded in his remarks by his colleague, Senator Borah, and by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. It may be noted here that none of those famous insurgents of the senate were present during the debate or even to register their vote.

The labor proviso was defeated in the senate by a vote of 34 to 16, with 42 dodging. Thirty-two republicans and 2 democrats voted against exempting unions; 6 republicans and 10 democrats in favor, and 23 republicans and 19 democrats dodging.

When the action of the senate was officially reported in the house on June 21st, a motion to disagree with the senate was adopted by a vote of 154 to 105, with 130 dodging. The reason so many voted in favor of the labor proviso was undoubtedly because the "eminent statesmen" knew that the amendment would cause a deadlock among the conferees of the house and the senate.

So it happened. On June 23d, the conferees of the house reported a deadlock and asked for further instructions. They knew what instructions they would get. So did the members of the republican machine and the democrats who keep its wheels well oiled. Everybody knew that the word came from the white house to defeat the labor amendment. Everybody knew, but 52 democrats who were "unavoidably absent" that day.

Let it be said right here that of the 52 democrats who dodged the vote, THREE WERE MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS, SO-CALLED "CARD MEN." They were Jamieson, of Iowa; Murphy, of Missouri, and Cantrill, of Kentucky.

Everybody knew that Taft ordered the striking out of the labor clause from the sundry civil bill. Yet the leaders of the democratic party who made grand speeches on the floor in behalf of the "poor workingman" contented themselves with a whirlwind of words, but made no effort to corral the votes.

Still better. Or, rather, still worse. Two Democrats voted against the labor proviso and 9 democrats answered "Present" and refused to vote.

This when the labor proviso was finally defeated by a vote of 138 to 130!

Had the democrats voted as they usually say they do, the labor proviso would have been readopted by a vote of 141 to 127.

Of those who voted against the labor amendment, ONE WAS A UNION-CARD MAN. He was Cassidy, a union railway clerk and a republican from Ohio. The democrats were Sherley, of Kentucky, and Page, of North Carolina.

Here are the nine democrats who helped to defeat the labor exempting clause by dodging: Bartlett, of Georgia; Carlin, of Virginia; Clark, of Florida; Ferris, of Oklahoma; Hobson, of Alabama; James, of Kentucky; Lee, of Georgia; Padgett, of Tennessee, and Sparkman, of Florida.

Another feature of the vote on this labor proviso, that was never published before, is that Representative Madison, the insurgent from Kansas, not only voted against labor, but made a long speech against unions and their efforts to better the condition of the working class.

So republicans, insurgents and democrats alike, knifed labor "under the fifth rib."

Congressional Record by States.

The Democratic States.

NEW YORK

(Continued from Second Page.)

26th Dist. CHARLES S. MILLINGTON, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions twice.

27th Dist. CHARLES L. KNAPP, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

28th Dist. JOHN W. DWIGHT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

29th Dist. MICHAEL D. DRISCOLI, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

30th Dist. JOHN W. DWIGHT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

31st Dist. SERENO E. PAYNE, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

32nd Dist. JAMES S. HAYENS, Democrat. Voted against exempting unions twice.

33rd Dist. SLOAN PARSETT, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

34th Dist. JAMES S. SIMMONS, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

35th Dist. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

36th Dist. DEL ALVA S. ALEXANDER, Republican. Voted against exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Rules and Post Office and Post-Roads.

37th Dist. EDWARD R. VREELAND, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

NORTH DAKOTA

PORTER J. MCMURBER, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; dodged employers' liability; dodged child labor; anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions.

At Large. ANSE J. GRONNA, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

At Large. LOUIS B. HANNA, Republican. Dodged exempting unions twice.

OHIO

CHARLES DICK, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against employers' liability; for child labor; against anti-injunction; against exempting unions. Author of notorious Dick military law.

THEODORE E. BURTON, Republican. Voted for anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

1st Dist. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. HERMAN P. GOEBEL, Republican. Voted for eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

3d Dist. JAMES S. COX, Democrat. Dodged exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. WILLIAM E. TOD VELLE, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. TIMOTHY T. ANSBERRY, Democrat. Voted against Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

6th Dist. MATTHEW R. DENVER, Democrat. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

7th Dist. JOSEPH W. KLIFER, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. RALPH D. COLE, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

2d Dist. WILLIAM W. MCKEIDIE, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. MILES POINDEXTER, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. ADNA R. JOHNSON, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. ALBERT DOUGLAS, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. EDWARD L. TAYLOR, JR., Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

13th Dist. CARL C. ANDERSON, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

14th Dist. WILLIAM G. SHARP, Democrat. Dodged and then voted for exempting unions.

15th Dist. JAMES JOYCE, Republican. Dodged exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. DAVID R. HOLLINGS WORTH, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

17th Dist. WILLIAM A. ANSBROOK, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

18th Dist. JAMES KENNEDY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

19th Dist. WILLIAM A. THOMAS, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

20th Dist. PAUL HOWLAND, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

21st Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

OKLAHOMA

THOMAS F. GORE, Democrat. Voted for employers' liability; against child labor; for anti-injunction; for exempting unions.

ROBERT L. OWEN, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions.

1st Dist. BIRD MCGUIRE, Republican. Dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

2d Dist. C. K. T. MORGAN, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. CHARLES C. CREAGER, Republican. Dodged and then voted against exempting unions.

4th Dist. CHARLES D. CARTER, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. SCOTT FERRIS, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; for and then dodged exempting unions.

OREGON

JONATHAN BOURNE JR., Republican. Voted against employers' liability; for child labor; for anti-injunction; against exempting unions.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, Democrat. Voted for anti-injunction; for exempting unions.

1st Dist. WILLIS C. HAWLEY, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

2d Dist. WILLIAM E. ELLIS, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

WASHINGTON

SAMUEL H. PILES, Republican. Voted against sixteen-hour day; dodged employers' liability; for child labor; for anti-injunction; dodged exempting unions. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

WESLEY L. JONES, Republican. Voted for anti-injunction; for exempting unions.

1st Dist. WILLIAM E. HUMPHREY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2d Dist. WILLIAM W. MCKEIDIE, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

3d Dist. MILES POINDEXTER, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. ADNA R. JOHNSON, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

11th Dist. ALBERT DOUGLAS, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. EDWARD L. TAYLOR, JR., Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Labor.

13th Dist. CARL C. ANDERSON, Democrat. Voted for exempting unions twice.

14th Dist. WILLIAM G. SHARP, Democrat. Dodged and then voted for exempting unions.

15th Dist. JAMES JOYCE, Republican. Dodged exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. DAVID R. HOLLINGS WORTH, Republican. Voted for and then dodged exempting unions.

17th Dist. WILLIAM A. ANSBROOK, Democrat. Voted for Dick military law; against compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

18th Dist. JAMES KENNEDY, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

19th Dist. WILLIAM A. THOMAS, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; for ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Naval Affairs.

20th Dist. PAUL HOWLAND, Republican. Voted against Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Judiciary.

21st Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

22nd Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

23rd Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

24th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

25th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

26th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

27th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

28th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

29th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

30th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

31st Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

32nd Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

33rd Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

34th Dist. JAMES H. CASSIDY, Republican. Voted against exempting unions twice.

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One would think that the democratic members of congress, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, would vote solidly for labor measures. It is generally the policy of minority parties in parliamentary bodies to champion measures opposed by the majority, or oppose bills of the dominant party. But not so with the democrats in congress. They vote for labor measures only when the republicans endorse them. Seldom do they fight alone.

The history of recently attempted labor legislation shows that invariably labor bills have failed of passage because of the treachery of democrats who lined up with the Aldrich-Cannon machine.

Of course, when the democrats are in power there is not the slightest difference between them and the republican party, as far as the interests of the workers are concerned. Witness the corporation rule in the democratic state legislatures of the south. The worst labor laws in the country are on the statute books of the southern states.

Here and there a democrat in congress votes straight, but they are the exception. The rule is democratic senators and representatives either dodge the vote on labor measures, or openly vote against them.

Most of the defeated labor bills would have been written into law had the democrats in congress offered a solid party vote, instead of having dodged.

Dodging is their specialty.

Here are record votes of democratic statesmen:

Alabama.—Senators Bankhead and Johnston voted for child labor. Representative Taylor dodged exempting unions; Clayton dodged exempting unions; Craig dodged exempting unions; Hobson dodged exempting unions; Burnett for Dick military law; Underwood dodged Dick military law.

Arkansas.—Senators Clarke and Davis dodged exempting unions. Representative Floyd for Dick military law; Cravens dodged exempting unions; Reid dodged exempting unions; Wallace dodged exempting unions.

Florida.—Senator Taliaferro dodged and then against exempting unions.

1st Dist. HARRY C. WOODYARD, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; for compulsory pilotage; for sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; against exempting unions.

2d Dist. JOHN J. ESCHE, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice. Blocked labor legislation in Committee on Interstate Commerce.

3d Dist. JAMES A. HUGHES, Republican. Dodged eight-hour law; dodged compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; dodged ship subsidy; dodged Dick military law; dodged compulsory investigation; dodged exempting unions twice.

4th Dist. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

5th Dist. GUSTAV KUTNERMAN, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

6th Dist. ELMER A. MORSE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against and then dodged exempting unions.

7th Dist. IRVINE L. LENOROT, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

8th Dist. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

9th Dist. GUSTAV KUTNERMAN, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

10th Dist. ELMER A. MORSE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against and then dodged exempting unions.

11th Dist. IRVINE L. LENOROT, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

12th Dist. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

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14th Dist. ELMER A. MORSE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against and then dodged exempting unions.

15th Dist. IRVINE L. LENOROT, Republican. Voted for exempting unions twice.

16th Dist. JAMES H. DAVIDSON, Republican. Voted against eight-hour law; against compulsory pilotage; against sixteen-hour day; against ship subsidy; for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against exempting unions twice.

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18th Dist. ELMER A. MORSE, Republican. Voted for Dick military law; for compulsory investigation; against and then dodged exempting unions.

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