

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 472

AN IMPORTANT

General Meeting of Local St. Louis SOCIALIST PARTY

WILL BE HELD ON

Sunday, February 20, 1910

At 1:30 O'Clock P. M. Sharp,

At DRUIDS HALL,

Ninth and Market Streets

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Recommendations of General Committee on Our Press, and Action Thereon.—Such Other Business as May Come Before the Meeting.

BRING YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD

The party members are requested to be present at 1:30 o'clock sharp, because this party membership meeting must agree on a definite and positive plan for the future of our local party press. This party meeting must be through with its work not later than 3 o'clock, at which hour a mass meeting will be opened in the large dance hall on the third floor.

Whatever definite and final plan will have been agreed upon by the party membership meeting, between 1:30 and 3 o'clock, will then be reported to the big mass meeting, to which all friends and supporters of our press are invited.

Party members, be sure to be at Druid's Hall at 1:30 o'clock p. m. By order of General Committee.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

OTTO PAULS, Sec.

MASS MEETING

—OF—

Subscribers, Comrades, Friends and Supporters of Our Press:

ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

TO BE HELD AT

DRUIDS HALL

Ninth and Market Streets

At 3 O'Clock P. M., Sunday, Feb. 20, 1910

To this meeting all the Subscribers, Comrades, Friends and Supporters of our press are urgently invited.

At this mass meeting a report outlining the plan and scope of the future organization and management of our press, agreed upon by the previous local meeting, will be made, and such further steps taken as will assure the existence and success of our papers.

A radical reorganization in the publication of our two organs is contemplated in the plan proposed by the General Committee, and immediate steps are proposed to establish our own printing plant.

Every subscriber having the welfare of the Socialist Party and its organs—St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung—at heart should attend this mass meeting, which will be addressed in English and German by speakers to be selected by the local meeting, held earlier in the afternoon.

Remember the time! The mass meeting opens at 3 o'clock p. m. GENERAL COMMITTEE LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

OTTO PAULS, Sec'y.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

As Demonstrated in Dollars and Cents During the General Lockout and Strike in Sweden.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The most stupendous proletarian battle ever fought in modern industrial warfare was the recent general strike in Sweden. There are many lessons to be gleaned by all Socialists from a study of that great struggle.

We have heard a great deal of talk about the certain success of the well-managed general strike.

After the first general strike in Russia the whole international

movement was aflame. Many arose to denounce the ballot, to jeer at parliamentarianism and at the slow plodding method of political action.

The anarcho-Socialists had their innings and made the most of it. A great discussion took place at Mannheim on the subject of the general strike. In France syndicalists saw in the Russian strike conclusive evidence that they were right.

The Swedish strike was a terrible long drawn-out struggle, well-managed, loyally supported by the workers, and yet it won a questionable victory.

In addition to the sobering of our own thought by the knowledge and experience gained in this great strike, there is still a further lesson.

The Swedish strike tested the character of international solidarity. It tested the sincerity, the strength and the loyalty of the workers of the various countries.

The following figures show in crowns the amount of money contributed by the labor movement of the various countries toward the support of the Swedish strike:

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Germany..... | 1,030,286.71 | Belgium..... | 4,542.40 |
| Denmark..... | 432,525.71 | Canada..... | 1,289.19 |
| Norway..... | 348,429.71 | Spain..... | 786.85 |
| United States..... | 107,269.82 | Italy..... | 773.90 |
| Austria..... | 50,063.34 | Russia..... | 776.70 |
| Finland..... | 39,194.56 | Bulgaria..... | 711.80 |
| England..... | 35,778.02 | Rhodesia..... | 180.94 |
| Switzerland..... | 20,084.96 | Panama..... | 40.90 |
| Holland..... | 7,011.11 | Unknown..... | 74.90 |
| France..... | 5,445.10 | | |

A study of that table is sufficient to silence many men who speak in such glowing terms of the French syndicalist movement.

The syndicalists have been the foremost advocates of the general strike. They have been the loudest in their support of anti-patriotism. They have spent much time and much energy in denouncing "conservative Socialist" trade unions.

Syndicalism has made no progress outside of the Latin countries of France and Italy. Observe then what little Denmark and Norway have done to support the Swedes and what France and Italy have done.

Compare the action of little Switzerland with the two great countries, France and Italy. Compare Belgium and the support of that poor country with its handful of workers to France and Italy with their millions of toilers.

What has become of the pretensions and the claims of this great movement that advocates the general strike and that sneers at the organized labor movements of other countries? What do we see at the showdown? What is its fruit?

Has the "revolutionary" unionism of France done so well and proved itself so great in this test of international solidarity?

The fact is the organized labor movement of France and Italy is torn by dissensions and prostrated by the leadership of men who are chiefly anarchists. Beyond spasmodic revolts and passionate uprisings there is little to commend the syndicalist movement.

It has a few brilliant, philosophical leaders whose theoretical work has not touched or affected in the least the masses of Latin proletarians. It has a few dare-devil leaders, mostly anarchists, that foment outbreaks of an insurrectionary character.

In calm, cold-blooded countries those men would be without a following, but among the passionate, idealistic, revolutionary Latins those dare-devil leaders can at moments do what they will.

They have some great victories, not because of their theories, or because of their "revolutionary" unionism, but because when the supreme moment arrives the workers of France revolt in mass.

The revolutionary spirit of the Latins, however, no other country can imitate. It cannot be imported. It is a thing inherent in the Latin race. And leaders that know the Latin temperament can play upon it as an artist plays upon his instrument.

The Swedish strike is one of the significant battles of modern times. It is about the first of many tests soon to be made upon the spirit of international solidarity.

And the little table above is a wonderful tribute to the growing power of Socialism. Wherever it is strongest, wherever its teaching of solidarity has been best learned, there labor has arisen to support with all its power the stupendous battle of the Swedish workers.

THE SAME IN ST. LOUIS.

"Smooth little Emma Goldman, with one of her consorts, blew into town last week and devoted most of her time to railing against the Social-Democrats. The capitalist press naturally gave its darling lots of space—in notable contrast to the few lines they allowed the really meritorious Lewis lectures—and for the time being were apparently quite anxious that Emma should find working people foolish enough to forsake their own party and keep away from the polls! Emma appeals to the emotions and thus covers up her absolute lack of logic. If she is not in the pay of the big capitalists, or the Civic Federation, she ought to be, for she serves those interests, although in a foxy way. She had great praise for Mayor Rose and the chief of police. She said she had to thank the latter for the right of free speech. That is not true. She has to thank her bitterest enemies, the Social-Democrats, for the right of free speech in Milwaukee."—Social Democratic Herald. We may add that Emma got the same friendly reception in St. Louis. While the well-attended mass meeting of the labor leader and Socialist, E. T. Behrens, at Druid's Hall, was not mentioned with a single line of a report by the local capitalist press, Emma Goldman, the "fire-eater" and guest of honor at capitalist banquets, was given columns of sensational write-ups and front page articles. Emma is doing good anti-Socialist work for the capitalist class.

DEBS IN CANTON, OHIO.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting last Tuesday at the Auditorium in Canton, O. His subject was the "Warren Case."

45 Mass Meetings of Berlin Socialists

Machine Guns and Police Fail to Prevent Orderly Gathering.

120,000 ATTEND MEETINGS

Rousing Demonstrations for Universal Suffrage Held in Many Cities of Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Berlin's whole garrison was under arms yesterday. Machine guns, brought into the city during the darkness of Saturday night, were ready to be planted at strategic points. The castle, Emperor William's residence, bristled with bayonets. The inner city, where are located the government offices and the residences of the imperial chancellor, were protected by triple lines of police.

Posted in every public place was this proclamation, signed by the president of the police:

"I warn curiosity seekers that the streets are only for traffic. In case any opposition should be made to the authority of the State weapons will be used."

All these precautions were taken because the Socialists had announced that 45 mass meetings would be held in Berlin and its vicinity to protest against Premier Bethman-Hollweg's "electoral reform" measure for Prussia, and that members of the Prussian Diet and of the Imperial German Reichstag would speak at those gatherings.

A hundred and twenty thousand Socialists made the authorities and their repressive preparations seem ridiculous by marching to those meetings in orderly procession, clean, tidy, dressed in their Sunday best, singing Socialist songs and occasionally shouting "Down with Hollweg."

The meetings, too, were orderly and the day's monster demonstration against the Government bill was most impressive because of the orderliness of the entire proceedings and the display of Socialist discipline.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Demonstrations by the Socialists throughout the kingdom after mass meetings held to-day to protest against the suffrage bill resulted in affrays between the demonstrators and the police at many places.

In Berlin several policemen were severely wounded by stones thrown at them, and scores of Socialist supporters received serious injuries from the sabers of the police. Reports from places outside of Berlin give a number of casualties.

The worst affair of the kind occurred at Numunster, in Holstein, where a workman was mortally wounded by a knife through the lungs, another's hand was cut off, while a third lost an ear.

At Halle after the close of the meetings about 2,000 Socialists attacked the police, who drew their sabers and wounded many.

At Koenigsberg, where the Socialists returned in a body from the suburban meetings, the police in attempting to divert the crowds into the side streets used their side arms. They also made a number of arrests.

At Duisberg-on-the-Rhine the Socialists in a series of street demonstrations after the meetings came into collisions with the police. The latter used their sabers and several of the manifestants were cut and bruised. At Cologne huge crowds assembled in Cathedral Square, intending to march in order to the meeting places in the suburbs, but strong cordons of police held the chief thoroughfares and forced the crowds to take to the side streets.

TREMENDOUS CROWDS AT MEETINGS.

The meetings were so largely attended that the authorities closed the halls after they were filled in order to prevent overcrowding. The speakers urged the Socialists not to offer resistance to the police. Sharply worded resolutions of protest were adopted.

In the suburbs of Berlin about forty meetings were held in crowded halls, all of which were peaceably conducted; in Rixsdorf, a southern suburb, the population of which numbers nearly 100,000, an immense crowd gathered in the public square and listened to speeches by several leaders.

PEOPLE REFUSED TO DISPERSE.

A police lieutenant called on the people to disperse, but they refused to obey. The police thereupon tried to break up the meeting, and some of the crowd responded with a shower of stones, slightly wounding the lieutenant and a policeman.

After the meetings processions paraded through the principal suburban streets, singing the workmen's Marseillaise. Some of them tried to reach the central sections about the Schloss Platz, but the police held all the approaches and dispersed the crowd without serious difficulty.

Later in the afternoon the police ordered a crowd composed largely of half-grown youths at the Kronprinzen bridge to disperse, but were greeted with shouts of "bloodhound" and a shower of stones.

An officer ordered the men to charge with drawn arms, and several of the demonstrators were wounded.

At Essen several Socialists received cuts from the sabers of the police, but no one was dangerously injured.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKFORT.

Frankfort on the Main, Feb. 14.—Election demonstrations led to a collision with the police here. Fifty arrests were made, the prisoners including the Socialist Editor Wendel, who, while passing the Bismarck monument, shouted, "Hurrah for universal secret suffrage."

POLICE SHOW USUAL BRUTALITY.

Halle, Province Saxony, Feb. 14.—Serious disturbances occurred here at the conclusion of several Socialist mass meetings against the

Annual Socialist March Festival, Saturday, March 26th, at New Club Hall, Speaker: A. M. SIMONS, of Chicago.

Tickets: Men 25c; Women 10c.

suffrage bill, as the result of brutal Socialist interference. The manifestants numbered several thousands and shouted "Down with the junkers," "Away with Bethman-Hollweg," groups of them singing the workmen's "Marseillaise."

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ARRESTED.

German Chancellor to Be Questioned as to Right of Police to Use Sabers.
Berlin, Feb. 14.—More than 300 persons are in jail to-day as the result of the social democratic demonstrations against the government's stand on electoral reform yesterday in which 5,000 persons joined and arrests are still being made.

The Social Democrats in the Reichstag have decided to interpellate Chancellor Bethman-Hollweg in regard to the use of sabers by the police in dispersing the crowds.

Many were injured in the ten cities where the manifestations were serious and among the police also there were numerous casualties. The fatal injuries sustained by a workman at Neuminster will probably be one of the main points in the Socialists' protest. They deny that the crowd there attacked the authorities with stones first.

THE PRUSSIAN THREE-CLASS SYSTEM OF ELECTION.

The tremendous demonstrations of last Sunday have attracted the attention of the civilized world to the so-called three-class system of voting for the state legislature of Prussia, the largest country of the German Empire.

The outrageous injustice of this three-class system can best be illustrated by the election figures of 1908. There were 2,215,961 voters taking part in the elections, and the result was as follows:

| Party— | Number of Votes. | Members Elected. | Should have Representatives. |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Socialists | 601,093 | 7 | 105 |
| Clericals | 502,594 | 104 | 88 |
| Conservatives | 356,110 | 152 | 62 |
| National Liberals | 320,751 | 65 | 11 |
| Poles, Danes, etc. | 227,304 | 19 | 56 |
| Liberal People's Party | 98,498 | 28 | 40 |
| Free Conservatives | 63,140 | 60 | 21 |
| Radical Labor Union | 22,225 | 8 | 2 |
| Agrarians | 15,154 | | |
| Anti-Semites, etc. | 9,092 | | |

Just compare these figures! The Socialists, with over 600,000 workmen's votes, elect but seven members to the Prussian state legislature, while the Clericals (or Catholic Center), with one hundred thousand votes less, elect 104, and the Conservatives, with practically half the number of votes, elect 152 members.

The Free Conservatives, with 63,140 votes, elect 60, while the 601,093 Socialist votes elect but 7 members!

And the Radical Liberal Unionists, with their 22,000 votes, elect one more member than the Socialists with their 600,000 votes!

The above table may explain why there is so much political excitement in Prussia at this time, and why last Sunday's demonstrations took place in all parts of the kingdom. The Socialists have made up their minds that this outrageous three-class system of voting must go.

The New National Executive Committee

Hunter, Berger, Hillquit, Spargo, Lena M. Lewis, Goebel and Carey Elected.

Adoption of Constitutional Amendment Means Defeat for "Tyler Endless Ballot."

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1910.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Herewith is a report of the votes received by the fourteen leading candidates for members of the National Executive Committee resulting from the National party referendum upon which the vote closed February 10th. The names are listed in the orders of their votes, preferentially computed. Those in the first column were elected.

A complete tabulation of the vote as counted will appear in the February issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin, also a tabulation of all votes excluded on account of errors.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Robert Hunter | 115,507 | Carl D. Thompson | 137,091 |
| Victor L. Berger | 122,782 | B. Berlyn | 138,521 |
| Morris Hillquit | 126,382 | Jas. H. Brower | 139,488 |
| John Spargo | 126,937 | John Collins | 141,313 |
| Lena Morrow Lewis | 129,312 | John W. Slayton | 142,323 |
| Geo. H. Goebel | 129,615 | Jas. H. Maurer | 144,547 |
| Jas. F. Carey | 135,556 | Adolph F. Germer | 145,079 |

NATIONAL REFERENDUMS "E" AND "F," 1909.

Vote Closed February 9, 1910.

Referendum "E"—Amend Article VI, Section 1, of the National Constitution by substituting the following:

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of seven members from the membership of the party, and they shall hold office for two years. The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the first day of October in years with unever numbers. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations and fifty for the referendum. Nominations from five locals shall entitle a candidate to be placed on the ballot. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in similar manner. Members of the Executive Committee may be recalled by a referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendums in Article XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately.

Amend Section 1, Article VII, to read "biennially" instead of "annually."

Referendum "F"—Instructing the National Committee to restore the old rate of three dollars a day and expenses to National organizers and speakers.

| States | REFERENDUM "E" | | REFERENDUM "F" | |
|---------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Alabama | 10 | 6 | 21 | 3 |
| Arizona | 41 | 17 | 36 | 22 |
| California | 288 | 181 | 226 | 231 |
| Colorado | 60 | 54 | 67 | 50 |
| Connecticut | 113 | 15 | 90 | 30 |
| Delaware | | 10 | | 10 |
| Florida | 47 | 4 | 45 | 6 |
| Georgia | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Hawaii | | 10 | | 10 |
| Idaho | 38 | 39 | 31 | 40 |
| Illinois | 455 | 354 | 406 | 308 |
| Indiana | 210 | 85 | 196 | 97 |
| Iowa | 97 | 56 | 82 | 58 |
| Kansas | 203 | 74 | 181 | 91 |
| Kentucky | 40 | 18 | 33 | 18 |
| Louisiana | 50 | 2 | 47 | 6 |
| Maine | 86 | 28 | 75 | 41 |
| Massachusetts | 252 | 102 | 227 | 106 |
| Michigan | 102 | 53 | 69 | 88 |
| Minnesota | 275 | 71 | 225 | 108 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mississippi | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Missouri | 329 | 126 | 262 | 181 |
| New Hampshire | 52 | 16 | 50 | 19 |
| New Mexico | 14 | 15 | 8 | 21 |
| New York | 624 | 381 | 523 | 474 |
| North Carolina | 8 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| North Dakota | 39 | 17 | 35 | 23 |
| Ohio | 383 | 99 | 269 | 201 |
| Oklahoma | 351 | 158 | 327 | 180 |
| Oregon | 143 | 119 | 113 | 150 |
| Pennsylvania | 540 | 253 | 476 | 312 |
| Rhode Island | 61 | 7 | 12 | 55 |
| South Carolina | 7 | | 7 | 4 |
| Tennessee | | 57 | 38 | 19 |
| Texas | 106 | 69 | 134 | 72 |
| Vermont | 20 | 10 | 18 | 12 |
| Washington | 94 | 92 | 98 | 88 |
| West Virginia | 104 | 6 | 74 | 36 |
| Wisconsin | 734 | 72 | 656 | 109 |
| Members at Large | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 |

Totals 6014 2685 5183 3352 5740 3071
In accordance with the above recorded vote all three propositions were adopted.

Attest: J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM "D," 1909.

Vote Closed February 10, 1910.

That the National Party Constitution in effect when this proposed referendum is brought to a close be abolished in its entirety and that it be supplanted by the substitute submitted.

| States | Yes | No | State | Yes | No |
|---------------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|------|
| Alabama | 1 | 23 | Nebraska | 38 | 44 |
| Arizona | 3 | 46 | New Hampshire | 12 | 87 |
| California | 131 | 529 | New Jersey | 19 | 203 |
| Colorado | 39 | 120 | New Mexico | 8 | 27 |
| Connecticut | 32 | 193 | New York | 201 | 997 |
| Delaware | | 19 | North Carolina | 4 | 6 |
| Florida | 36 | 49 | North Dakota | 13 | 50 |
| Georgia | | 9 | Ohio | 101 | 635 |
| Hawaii | | 9 | Oklahoma | 99 | 350 |
| Idaho | 6 | 128 | Oregon | 42 | 334 |
| Illinois | 71 | 816 | Pennsylvania | 254 | 739 |
| Indiana | 70 | 284 | Rhode Island | 4 | 61 |
| Iowa | 81 | 147 | South Carolina | | 8 |
| Kansas | 120 | 300 | South Dakota | 5 | 33 |
| Kentucky | 14 | 47 | Texas | 297 | 157 |
| Louisiana | 54 | 38 | Vermont | 14 | 25 |
| Maine | 44 | 73 | Virginia | | 22 |
| Massachusetts | 117 | 407 | Washington | 77 | 231 |
| Michigan | 30 | 148 | West Virginia | 56 | 69 |
| Minnesota | 82 | 375 | Wisconsin | 15 | 1043 |
| Mississippi | | 24 | Wyoming | 2 | 70 |
| Missouri | 135 | 347 | Members at Large | 7 | 11 |

Totals 2334 9318
In accordance with the above recorded vote the proposition is defeated.

Attest: J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

On Referendums "E" and "F" the reports from Nebraska and South Dakota and Local Augusta, Ga., were received too late to be counted. The totals from these States would not have affected the results.

INCREASE REFUSED PAINTERS.

MASTER ASSOCIATION TELLS EMPLOYEES TO WORK FOR SAME PRICE OR QUIT.

The Master Painters' Association, according to daily press reports, in the city, Tuesday afternoon, officially answered the ultimatum recently sent to the employers by the unions for a request for higher wages. The bosses told the unions to work for the same wages or quit. The painters met in the headquarters of the Building Industries Association in the Century building. They signed an agreement to stick through the fight provided the unions called out the journeymen on March 15. A fighting fund was raised and it was agreed that the building industries organization should conduct the fight if it came. The union painters demand a raise of 5 cents an hour. The present scale is 50 cents.

"POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY"

Preston and Smith, the Victims of the Goldfield Strike Trouble, Refused Pardon.

In the last issue of the Miners' Magazine, there appeared in full the eloquent and logical address of Judge O. N. Hilton, before the Board of Pardons of the State of Nevada, in behalf of Preston and Smith. The address of Judge Hilton is an able and convincing plea in behalf of two men, who to-day are languishing behind the walls of a State bastille, because frenzied fanaticism, born of hate and prejudice, demanded victims to satiate the vengeance of an aggregation of exploiters, whose shameless schemes have brought the "Sage Brush" State into disrepute. The coterie that is responsible for the reroading of Preston and Smith to prison, hesitated but little in the perpetration of crime, and no act of treachery or duplicity seemed to affect the consciences of the men whose juggling with stocks and brazen promotion of wild-cat mining schemes, made the very name of Nevada a synonym for dishonesty and a stench in the nostrils of honorable men.

The conscienceless clique, who, under the forms of law, fastened conviction on Preston and Smith, resorted to every trick in the game of swindling during the boom days of Nevada, and as a result, the State to-day is as dead as a graveyard. That same clique drugged a governor into inebriation, and while his reason was dethroned, utilized his official authority to impress upon the President of the United States that an insurrection was on at Goldfield, Nevada, and that the armed power of federal might was necessary to quell the belligerence of the miners, who had proclaimed war and were thirsting for human blood.

That infamous falsehood, bearing the signature of the chief magistrate of the State, was dispatched to Washington, and the conspirators, who had dishonored a governor, succeeded by a dastardly imposition on the President of the United States in securing federal troops to parade the streets of the much advertised and over-boomed camp of Nevada.

The commanding officers soon discovered that the call for federal troops was but a plot of the swindlers to force miners to take worthless scrip at the point of a federal bayonet. The gang that drugged a governor and hastened him to a premature grave, the gang that resorted to every infamous scheme to unload worthless mining stock, the gang that hatched a lie to secure federal troops in order that they might prolong their reign of robbery in Nevada, is the same gang that prostituted law and justice to place Preston and Smith behind the walls of a penitentiary. This gang, without the semblance of a scruple of conscience, secured the services of such desperate thugs as Davis, Bliss, alias Maxwell, and Claiborne to manufacture the evidence, and these hirelings, who upon the witness stand were forced to admit their criminal careers, were permitted to give their perjured testimony, because a gang of swindlers, who called themselves brokers, mine promoters and mine owners, had paid the blood-money for conviction.

Two of the pardoning board looked with favor on the liberation of Preston and Smith, but the governor of the State, the attorney general and a judge of the Supreme Court, refused to give favorable consideration to the plea of Judge Hilton and it is said their refusal was based on the grounds of "political expediency."

"Political expediency" means that the three members of the board of pardons came to the conclusion that there was more political power

concentrated in the corporate interests and the gang of swindlers in Nevada than there was in the labor movement of the State, and justice to Preston and Smith must be ignored, in order that "political expediency" may be given a chance to win in the next state election.

The majority of the board of pardons have thrown down the gauntlet to the labor movement of the State, and the membership of organized labor must pick it up and serve notice on the men who are swayed by "political expediency" in their official acts, that justice must prevail, even in a State that has been debauched by the licensed reign of crooks and pirates.

The time is now, when the campaign must begin for the relegation of an administration that scorns justice for the sake of "political expediency."—Miner's Magazine.

Why some members yell on the street corners, but whisper in the meeting room?

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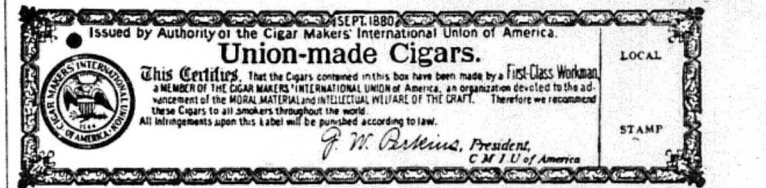
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246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT

Discussed by Organized Labor Throughout Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Kansas City Hunting "Jack Rabbit."

THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT.

"These modern labor troubles are not settled over night!" said an old-time trade union pioneer a few days ago, in speaking of the Garment Workers' lockout by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

"Look to New York and Philadelphia," he continued; there the shirt-waist maker girls, over 30,000 of them, were out for about three months, facing the wolf of hunger and winter's cold, but they won out, and to-day these poor, and formerly helpless girls, have some of the strongest local labor unions in the two Atlantic coast metropolises. And in Chicago, the Ladies Tailors' Union won its fight after a long drawn out fight!

And the former union employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. will win their fight, too. If Marx & Haas have too much money in their treasury they may throw it out of the windows by continuing the fight against the unions of their old employees.

One thing the firm should, and sooner or later, must understand, namely, that organized labor is here to stay and the working people will not give up their unions—their only means of protection under the present industrial and social conditions.

The Kansas City Labor Journal prints the following spicy little item:

"HUNTING THE 'JACK RABBIT.'"

"The locked-out Garment Workers formerly employed by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis, are putting up a valiant battle against this unfair firm and are determined to bring them to time. They ask your support and desire to remind you that this firm cannot compel union men and their friends to buy their 'Jack Rabbit Brand' of clothing."

In a communication from Logansport, Ind., one of our subscribers, who is a member of the Logansport Trades Assembly, writes, under February 10:

"The most interesting feature of the Trades Assembly meeting, Sunday, was the splendid and forceful address on the subject, 'Sweatshop Labor in the Clothing Industry, Union Label and the Marx & Haas Lock-out in St. Louis,' delivered by Abe Gordon, of Baltimore, Md., general organizer of the United Garment Workers. Mr. Gordon gave a graphic description of the traffic in human souls carried on by the owners of the non-union factories and sweatshops, where women and children are employed under un-American conditions. However, he did not indulge in any sensational or demagogic ranting against employers of labor, but directed his arguments chiefly against the fanatic anti-union employment system rather than against the individuals. He paid a high tribute to the fair employer of labor, and stated that he believed that the vast majority of employers are inclined to treat employees right, and believed in the 'square deal,' but that the system of sweatshop and prison contract labor in vogue in many places forced them into an unfair competition. He complimented the working men and women of Logansport for their loyalty to the union label, and on the scarcity of sweatshop and prison-made products on sale in the city. He stated that an investigation of the stores of this city showed that the merchants as a rule are not handling the objectionable products, and expressed the conviction that organized labor of Indiana, and everywhere, would stand by the locked-out Garment Workers of St. Louis and by the union label."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LOCKED-OUT GARMENT WORKERS OF MARX & HAAS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Workman's Sick Benefit Society, No. 43, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. | \$ 5.00 |
| Workman's Sick Benefit Society, No. 113, Philadelphia, Pa. | 2.00 |
| Workman's Sick Benefit Society, No. 27, Elizabeth, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Workman's Sick Benefit Society, No. 207, Auburn, N. Y. | 2.00 |
| Pattern Makers' Association, Vancouver, B. C. | 5.00 |
| Upholsterers' Union, No. 38, Jamestown, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Int'l Molders' Union, 142, Hannibal, Mo. | 1.00 |
| Int'l Molders' Union, 350, Newark, California | 2.50 |
| Int'l Molders' Union, 128, Richmond, Va. | 2.00 |
| Central Labor Union, Oil City, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Trades Assembly, Fostoria, Ohio | 2.00 |
| Trades Assembly, Decatur, Ill. | 2.50 |
| Bro. of Bookbinders, 53, Indianapolis, Ind. | 2.00 |
| Retail Clerks' Pro. Ass'n, 921, Bucyrus, Ohio | 5.00 |
| Boot and Shoe Workers, 371, W. Abington, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Boot and Shoe Workers, 446, Santa Rosa, Cal. | 2.00 |
| Boot and Shoe Workers, 276, Racine, Wis. | 2.00 |
| Plumbers' Union, 479, Winnipeg, Manitoba | 2.00 |
| Plumbers' Union, 62, Winnipeg, Manitoba | 2.00 |
| Electrical Workers' Union, 483, Tacoma, Wash. | 5.00 |
| Amal. Sheet and Metal Workers, 150, Tacoma, Wash. | 4.00 |
| Painters and Decorators Union, 680, Philadelphia, Pa. | 5.00 |
| U. G. W. of America, 34, Jersey City, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| Voluntary Assessment by Carpenters' Union, 763, Enid, Okla. | 12.40 |
| Voluntary Assessment U. G. W. of A., 158, Ft. Scott, Kans. | 9.50 |
| Musicians' Union, 137, Cedar Rapids, Iowa | 5.00 |
| U. G. W. of America, Local Union | 7.20 |
| U. G. W. of America, Local 61 | 32.00 |
| United Mine Workers of A., 125, Mt. Olive, Ill. | 50.00 |
| International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 134, Chicago | 25.00 |
| Railway Conductors, 1, Chicago | 10.00 |
| Painters, D. and P. H. of A., 830, Chicago | 3.00 |
| Carpenters and Joiners, Local 62, Chicago | 25.00 |
| Typographical Union, 16, Chicago | 50.00 |
| Glaziers' Union, 27, Chicago | 25.00 |

ON ACCOUNT OF C. T. & L. U. ASSESSMENT.
 Favers' Union, Local 16 2.75
 Carpenters and Joiners' Local 1100 10.00
 Paper Rulers' Union, 32 2.35
 Sheet Metal Workers, 349 1.75
 Typographical Union, 8 50.00
 Musical Union, 2 37.75
 Label Section of St. Louis 0.50
 Bartenders' Union, 51 25.00
 Machinists' Local Union, 304 5.00
 St. Louis Mailers' Union, 3 4.00

O. W. GOODIN, SECRETARY.
 Any errors or corrections should be reported to O. W. GOODIN, Secretary Garment Workers' District Council, BOWMAN'S HALL, ELEVENTH AND LOCUST STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNION MEN WERE DISCHARGED BY COURT.

In Chicago two members of Bakers' Union were arrested for distributing circulars against unhealthy bakeries and charged with conspiracy. The case came up in court a few days ago and the men were discharged. In congratulating the Union on this victory in court, the Chicago Daily Socialist says: "It is so very rare a thing to find a case in court decided in favor of a union that there is an exceptional pleasure in congratulating the Bakers' Union on the discharge of their members by Judge Uhler in the conspiracy case. These men were distributing circulars explaining the unhealthy conditions under which non-union bread is produced. This was construed to be a violation of an ordinance against littering the streets, also as a conspiracy to injure the business of the keeper of a scab bakery in the neighborhood. The judge before whom the case was taken refused to stretch the law sufficiently to reach the men, and so they were released. At last reports the foundations of society were still standing, albeit wabbling somewhat from the sudden jar of a judicial decision that did not hit labor."

WATCH THE CROOKS!

Comrade Estella Tarkoff, Secretary of Local, Montrose, Colo., requests us to publish the following circular:

WANTED—HENRY HOHMANN.

Age, 60 years; weight, about 150 pounds; about 5 feet 10 inches tall; wears soft finish, dark green striped suit, medium heavy and heavy dark brown and gray mixed long overcoat; light colored Pantora hat, Kingsbury brand, branded in gold on sweat band. Makes use of the word "certainly" in German accent quite often and emphatically. Worked here as painter and decorator. One eye has queer movement, looks as if he looked at you from a distance, with head well up in soldierly style. Wiry old man, smooth shaven, gray hair, bald in front. Sharp features, gray eyes, bass voice, shallow complexion. Talks about being a German soldier 45 years ago. Saxon by birth, claims to be a union man and Socialist, talks gentlemanly always, poor, works on sympathy of his acquaintances.

\$50.00 reward is offered for his arrest and delivery to M. A. CALLAWAY, Sheriff, Montrose, Colorado.

Comrade Tarkoff adds to the foregoing circular: Henry C. Hohmann (name given) joined our Local, January 3, 1910, was expelled February 7. He is no doubt an old hand at fraud and deception in unions and Socialist Locals.

United Mine Workers on Wm. Randolph Hearst

Resolutions Adopted by Indianapolis Convention on Homestead Strike.

At their recent national convention in Indianapolis the United Mine Workers of America, on motion of Delegate Adolf Germer, of Belleville, Ill., and amended by the committee, adopted the following:

RESOLUTION ON HEARST AND HOMESTEAK STRIKE.

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company of Lead, S. D., on the 24th of November, 1909, locked out its employees to the number of 2,500 because said employees insisted on the right to be identified as organized labor, and

Whereas, The Homestake Mining Company has declared that in consideration of employment, employees shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization, and

Whereas, The officials of Lead Miners' Union have forwarded telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, Wm. Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts towards an amicable settlement, and

Whereas, the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, Wm. Randolph Hearst, with the object in view of interesting them in the settlement of the controversy between the Homestake Mining Company and its locked-out employees, and

Whereas, Mrs. Hearst and her son have practically ignored the requests that have been sent them, and by their silence have demonstrated that they are in accord with the locked-out promulgated by the Homestake Mining Company, and

Whereas, Wm. Randolph Hearst, as the head of a syndicate of newspapers published at San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other places, has posed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism, and

"Whereas, The membership of organized labor throughout America forms a large percentage of the subscribers to the newspapers owned and controlled by Wm. Randolph Hearst, and

"Whereas, Wm. Randolph Hearst has failed to use any effort in adjusting differences at Lead, S. D., and has failed, through his many publications, to place himself on record as against the lockout of the Homestake Mining Company; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we look upon his (Mr. Hearst's) former pretensions of friendship for organized labor as a mere pretext and for the purpose of misleading the public generally and organized labor especially.

"Resolved further, That the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America declares Wm. Randolph Hearst and the policies he advocates through the publications he controls as misleading to the public and opposed to organized labor and its interests by his refusal to place himself on record in the Homestake lockout, and further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be published in the American Federationist, United Mine Workers' Journal and a copy be forwarded Mr. Wm. Randolph Hearst; further

"Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be asked to endorse these resolutions and that the same be sent to all affiliated organizations of that body."

COLORADO PRINTERS' HOME

The Library Addition Was Dedicated Last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 16.—The Library addition to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies last Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15 and 16. The formal opening of this building was an important event in the Union labor world.

The festivities opened at noon on February 15, when a luncheon was served to the physicians of the Pike's Peak region, the members of the home being the speakers, with President James Lynch of the International Typographical Union as toastmaster. On Wednesday afternoon, a public reception was held, all of the buildings and grounds being thrown open to the public. The dedicatory exercises proper were held Wednesday evening. President Lynch was the principal speaker, while addresses were also made by Mayor H. F. Avery and others.

The new library addition is one of the handsomest buildings at the institution. Although erected primarily for the purpose of housing the splendid library of 11,000 volumes, it also contains a spacious dining-room, kitchen, serving-room and other culinary departments. Later, two additional stories will be added to provide dormitory accommodations for 40 residents. It cost \$30,000 and the funds were raised entirely by voluntary contributions from members of the union.

The main building of the Printers' Home was dedicated in 1892, and since that time more than \$850,000 has been expended, and the property east of Colorado Springs has a total valuation of \$1,000,000. The average number of residents is 150, the average cost per resident being \$30.00 a month. Practically every cent which has been spent in buildings and maintenance has been raised by a monthly per capita assessment. Of late years the management has devoted increasing attention to the treatment of tuberculosis and has met with splendid results in the Colorado climate.

LIMITING THE FRANCHISE.

National Secretary Barnes' annual report regards as adverse the flood of legislation started in several states answering to the name of primary laws, and generally regarded by its advocates as a move toward simplified and direct self-government. The sinister purpose at the bottom of this move is revealed by the fact that nearly all such laws contain provisions for filing fees for candidates for public offices. Some of the states affected are: Louisiana, South Dakota, California, Washington, New Hampshire, Missouri, and Michigan.

OUR MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Socialist City Councilmen Take Firm Stand on Organized Labor.

As the spring election approaches, the old party politicians are getting more and more uneasy. The probability that the Socialists will carry Milwaukee is becoming the talk of the town. It is announced that the Republicans and Democrats will unite in nine wards to beat the Socialists. No better proof could be given of the scare we are giving the capitalistic politicians. Nor can anything more clearly show the spread of Socialist sentiment in Milwaukee than this one fact that we are driving the old parties to unite.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats put up the following city ticket: For mayor, Ald. Emil Seidel; for treasurer, C. B. Whinnall; for comptroller, Justice C. P. Dietz; for city attorney, Daniel W. Hoan. Comrade Victor L. Berger heads the list for alderman-at-large. The prospect looks bright for the election of the Socialist ticket.

Comrade Melms, Social-Democratic alderman, introduced in the Milwaukee City Council this strong trades union resolution:

"Whereas, the Trades Unions of the city of Milwaukee are struggling incessantly, and spending much effort and large sums of money to improve the conditions of the working people, and thereby are improving the conditions of this community; and,

"Whereas, the Trade Unions are thus bearing the brunt of the fight while the results of this struggle are benefitting union men and non-union men alike; and,

"Whereas, the workmen employed by the city, with few exceptions, are not affiliated with their respective trade organizations, although they enjoy the shorter work day and better wages which were obtained either directly or indirectly through the efforts of the trades unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense and intention of the Common Council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the Board of Public Works, or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, organized labor shall be given the preference wherever legally possible."

This resolution put the old party aldermen in a very embarrassing position. It was too near the coming election for them to dare to vote it down. But it was awfully painful to them to vote for it. They wailed that the Socialists were playing politics. The Socialists, however stuck to their point. As a result, only one old party politician ventured to vote against the resolution. So the Milwaukee City Council has gone on record as endorsing the trades unions.

Comrade Ralph Korngold is about to make a trip in Wisconsin. He will spend more than three weeks in this state.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 13, 1910.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

The Press Committee meets every second Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 South Fourth Street.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

69

The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford..... 408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867 30,000
1877 494,000
1887 931,000
1893 2,585,000
1898 4,515,000
1903 6,825,000
1906 over 7,000,000

IMPORTANT

Two important Socialist meetings will take place at Druid's Hall, to-morrow, Sunday afternoon.

The first one is a party membership meeting and will be called to order at 1:30 P. M., in the small hall on the third floor.

The second one will be a general meeting of our subscribers, comrades and supporters of our press, and will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., in the large dance hall on the third floor.

In both meetings the order of business will be: "Our Party Press." It is superfluous to say that these two meetings are of most vital importance not only for our press, but for the Socialist movement of St. Louis.

"THE WORKERS HAVE NO VOTE"

By ROBERT HUNTER.

I recently received a letter from a comrade in Spokane who said he had just addressed two thousand workers in one great meeting, most of whom were American born.

Some one arose in the audience to say that the workers had no votes. My friend then asked how many of those assembled had votes. Forty hands were raised.

My friend writes me this as evidence that Socialists must organize the workers industrially and not politically.

The workers have no votes, he says, why then should we commit the folly of trying to organize them politically?

Many comrades seem at the present moment to be of a similar view and perhaps it is worth while to consider this question.

When the modern Socialist movement began the workers of most of the European countries had no votes. Recently I told the story of Finland where the workers organized a political movement with more members than our own American party among WORKERS WHO HAD NO VOTES.

The Socialists of all Europe preached for years the necessity of political action to workers WHO HAD NO VOTES.

Consider Austria, Russia, Finland, Belgium. If the fact that the workers have no votes condemns the political movement then long ago the leaders of International Socialism must have quit disheartened and discouraged.

But the fact is the workers of America do have votes but they have not known how to use them. As a result, they have become discouraged with the ballot and to some extent have disfranchised themselves.

I once attended a Socialist local in a Southern State where a majority of the men had no votes. They did not care enough for the ballot to pay their poll tax. Yet they, it is to be presumed, were thoughtful, intelligent members of the working class.

The workers are being disfranchised to some extent by legislation, but they are being disfranchised even more by the capitalist system itself.

Millions of workers have no permanent home. They move from mine to mine, from factory to factory, from mill to mill seeking work. Millions of them are wandering laborers seeking a master and according to our State laws these men cannot vote.

This, however, is but a small portion of the working class and many more millions remain year in and year out permanently tied to certain industrial centers.

The class of men forced to move most frequently are unorganized. They are the casually employed and they present as many difficulties for the industrial organizer as for the political organizer.

They are among the poorest of the workers. They are also, as a rule, the least intelligent of the workers. Their life is a hard one that usually injures them physically, mentally and morally.

I have lived in the lodging-houses of the big cities, slept in "flop" houses and in stale beer dives. I have known personally hundreds of these vagrant workmen. And I know the tragedy of their lives.

Their hearts are bitter but they can only be aroused to momentary revolt. They cannot as a class be educated or organized. They will not organize industrially nor will they organize politically.

They have no money for dues. They have no time for organized

effort. Their life is so uncertain, they shift so constantly from place to place that it is literally impossible for them to be brought into an organization or to be kept there after they have once joined.

In no country has this floating population ever yet been organized. In no country has it ever yet been counted upon to aid in the industrial fight or in the political fight.

The new unionism of England tried to get a foothold in this field of labor. It gained some results, but made little or no impression on the mass. The Social Democratic Federation in England has spent an immense amount of effort in marching the unemployed up and down the streets of London, but it has not organized the unemployed, materially benefited the unemployed or helped in upbuilding either industrial or political organizations of the unemployed.

On the Continent of Europe the Socialists with their powerful organizations, their great daily papers, their large means, their immense staff of organizers and propagandists have not been able to make an impression upon this floating class of labor.

It isn't merely a question of their having no votes. It is a question of their being utterly helpless to improve their condition. They are the most abject victims of our monstrous social system.

They cannot back a fight because they must drift here, there, anywhere,—wherever there is a promise of a day's job or a morsel of food. They cannot organize industrially because they must move on, on, on, on. They cannot read or think or debate because their life of hunger and uncertainty saps their mental energy.

They cannot vote because they have no regular abode. They must be now here, now there, seeking a day's wage.

The fact is that both the industrial organization and the political organization of Labor must be built up among those workers who have a fairly secure position in the industrial system.

If Socialism cannot make headway among the organized workers, if industrial organization cannot make headway among the skilled and those with more or less regular jobs, then industrial unionism and Socialism cannot succeed.

Both forms of solidarity must begin with the higher classes of Labor and gradually include more and more of this tragic shifting element who are the crucified of our industrial system.

Not is this theory. The history of no country has been otherwise. Industrial organization and political organization everywhere proves the statement.

No votes, no jobs; no homes, no work. Among this portion of the workers there is little hope, at least for organization. It is a sad world of shifting sand whereon no edifice can be built.

Editorial Observations

EVERY ST. LOUIS SUBSCRIBER TO THIS PAPER WHO has the welfare of our press at heart should be at Druid's Hall, to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp. See announcements on front page.

COMRADE FRIEDRICH LESSNER, FOR THE LAST forty years a resident of London, England, and a personal friend of Karl Marx, died on February 1, at the age of 85 years. He joined the Socialist movement in 1847, the same year Marx and Engels published the Communist Manifesto. Lessner was one of the first members of the International Workingmen's Association, organized by Marx.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY IS CREDITED with being operated in "restraint of trade." It draws tribute in some way from every particle of tobacco consumed in this country. Though the Sherman law has not bothered it in any particular any one who desires to help in the general uplift movement can do so by refusing to patronize any of its products retailed through its local stores. Don't patronize any of the United Cigar Stores.—Indianapolis Union.

By the way, is it commendable to boycott meat, and criminal to boycott stoves? Or is it only commendable to boycott certain wicked packers, and criminal to boycott certain virtuous stove manufacturers? Or is it criminal for wicked undesirables—like Gompers, Mitchell and the rest—to advise a boycott of anything or anybody, and commendable for the patriotic Republican "Alameda citizens" to preach a boycott against defiers of the Administration? A little light, please, from the jurists! These matters involve fine distinctions, and we don't wish to go astray.—The Public.

"THE LEGAL BOYCOTT"—UNDER THIS CAPTION THE Printing Trades Magazine writes: "At last the people have decided to call a halt on the extortions of the Meat Trust by boycotting its product. The Judicial Department has tarried with this momentous problem for years. Instead of leading the people out of thralldom, President Taft's message told us that the high cost of living was occasioned by abundant prosperity, enormous production of gold and our own extravagance. More from necessity than choice, the people have now decided to eliminate such "extravagances as meat and other food products which were once considered essential to simple living. Even our public prosecutors threaten to do something. Why don't the packers follow the precedent of that immortal leader of the rabble—the public-spirited, great-hearted Van Cleave—and get an injunction against the "Ultimate Consumer?" This "meat eaters' boycott" is certainly a conspiracy in restraint of trade, why not invoke the Sherman Anti-Trust Law against the people who are refusing to eat meat with the avowed purpose of decreasing its demand? This judicial logic is a huge joke!"

Socialists of St. Louis!
Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor!
This is Your Paper!

WISE JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT! LAST SATURDAY the Supreme Court of Missouri, in declaring the Bakers' Law enacted in 1908, unconstitutional, held, "THAT THE LIMITATION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR DOES NOT COME WITHIN THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE, AND THAT CLEAN AND WHOLESOME BREAD DOES NOT DEPEND UPON THE NUMBER OF HOURS WHICH THE BAKERY EMPLOYEE MAY WORK IN A DAY OR THE NUMBER OF DAYS A WEEK." Just pause for a moment! Read this "opinion" a second time! And then ask yourselves the question: Would men giving such "opinions" be not of more benefit to humanity by accepting jobs as sewer diggers or street cleaners instead of acting as members of the Supreme Court of the great State of Missouri? Indeed, we mean no disrespect to the honorable politicians and lawyers who rendered the above mentioned decision, but we sincerely believe that they are not the right men in the right place. These "learned men" cannot put 2 and 2 together, else they would not come to such illogical conclusions as expressed in the above quotation, which is verbally taken from last Sunday's Globe-Democrat. Men with logic and common sense in our high temples of justice seem to be getting mighty rare these days!

CIVIC FEDERATIONIST RALPH M. EASLEY IS WRITING

boiler plate articles for would-be labor papers, against the Socialists and Socialism, as a matter of course. Here are some specimen arguments of this mercenary agent of August Belmont: "The Socialists fight organized labor because the American unions will not support their revolutionary class hatred program. The Socialists oppose the union because they are securing shorter hours, better wages and better conditions for the workingman, achievements which are fatal to Socialist philosophy and its desire to make things worse as fast as possible in order to pave the way for the social revolution. The unions may differ from the employers as to the division of profits, but they seek equitable and reasonable contracts and agreements with them and while standing firmly for their own interests do not regard all employers as parasites, as do the Socialists. Organized labor recognizes the rights of property and the wage system. The Socialists would wipe out the whole wage system and with it the employers as well. With them whatever is, is wrong. The unions, struggling with the facts of life rather than with the mouthings of theorists, have generally repudiated the whole Socialist program." Mr. Easley is the mouthpiece of Belmont's Civic Federation, but his work and talk is exactly of the same caliber as the work and talk of Mr. Emery of the Post-Van Cleave Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

THE ELECTION OF KEIR HARDIE

By ANNE COBDEN SANDERSON

I am just back from Wales, where in the Merthyr Valley Keir Hardie, the founder of the Independent Labor party, sought re-election for Parliament. We have had a fierce struggle against reaction, and all the corruption that wealth can bring against the rising power of Democracy. An Anti-Socialist League has lately been formed to combat Socialism, and they directed their chief attack upon Keir Hardie's constituency, and placarded the towns and villages with slanderous statements, in which they connected Socialism with atheism and free love. The Welsh are an emotional and religious people, and the capitalist landowners of the hills and collieries chose a cunning way to try and defeat their enemy. We saw the check sent by the representatives of the colliery owners for this lying propaganda. Keir Hardie is a man, with the mystical and imaginative mind of the Celt, the courage and conviction of a prophet, and the love and piety for suffering humanity of a Christ. At eleven years of age he went down to work in the coal pits of his native Scotland, and for twenty years he remained working there, until the time came when he was turned out on account of the propaganda he made for Socialism amongst the colliers. Then he became a Socialist and political agitator.

It is therefore as a fellow-workman that he appeals to the miners of the Merthyr Vale to send him as their representative to Westminster.

I have had a stirring week, speaking at several meetings each evening, sometimes speaking in chapels and school rooms, and once in the theater at Merthyr, addressing in the morning after Keir Hardie had spoken, the miners who had come up from the night shift.

There were many others who came to assist Keir Hardie. The Rev. R. T. Campbell, of the City Temple; the Rev. Rhonda Williams, his successor at Brighton; the Rev. Youlden, who succeeded Mr. Aked in Liverpool, when he left to take over Rockefeller's Baptist chapel in New York—all of them ardent Socialists and admirers of Keir Hardie. Bernard Shaw came also, and spoke to an audience of 5,000 in the Market Hall of Aberdare, and he never had a more appreciative audience than this one composed of workers from the coal pits and the iron and steel works. But, after all, it is the Welsh speaker who can rouse the people best, and bring laughter to the lips or touch with emotion these Welsh men and women. The national feeling is as strong as in Ireland, and Wales remains a foreign nation for us English people.

On the evening when the last meetings had been held, and the final appeal made to the men of Merthyr to stand by labor and Socialism, the men formed into procession and marched through rain and mud, down the streets of Merthyr, carrying aloft their banners with "Vote for Keir Hardie" worked upon it, till they came to a halt at the fountain at the end of the town. Great crowds gathered around the speakers and cheered for Socialism, labor and Keir Hardie. Rain fell, but the sky was red, showing from the fires of the great steel works on the hill, I thought of the force and power of man to produce wealth, like a nightmare came the remembrance of the poverty and misery which destroy our civilization. Then Keir Hardie came, and with a voice made hoarse by speaking, he called to the men to remember their manhood on the morrow, and to vote for labor and Socialism. Keir Hardie is again member for the Merthyr burghs, with an increased vote of 3,654 upon that four years ago, which sent him to Westminster.

THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The Women's Trade Union League installed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. D. W. Knefler; vice president, Miss Maggie Meara; secretary, Miss Hannah Hennessy; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Spraggon. The Executive Board of the League has been enlarged from thirteen to nineteen members, due to the growth of the work within the past year. The following were elected to serve three years: Miss May Shannon, Bindery Women's Union, No. 55; Mrs. A. May Smith, Typographical Union, No. 8; Miss Nellie Quick, Bindery Women's Union, No. 55; Miss Nellie Finley, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 338, and Miss Althea Sommerville. To serve two years: Mrs. R. J. Lowther, Typographical Union Women's Auxiliary, No. 29; Mrs. Kate Hurley, Garment Workers, No. 67; Mrs. Sadie Perkins, Musicians' Union, No. 2; Miss Katherine Gleason, Cigar Makers, No. 44, and Miss Annie Kahre, Garment Workers, No. 238. To serve for one year: Mrs. F. Wyman Richardson, Miss Ann Egan, Miss Hazel Spraggon, Miss Emma Boody and Mrs. M. Trott. The Executive Board of the League meets twice a month, the first Sunday at 10 a. m., and the third Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. At the latter meeting the committee have luncheon together and talk over various phases and needs of the work.

THE ELECTION OF KEIR HARDIE.

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YOU'RE NEXT, MR. BUSINESS MAN.

The question now arises: Who is next to be attacked by the Steel Trust? The greatest concern is as to what may become of their business now that the U. S. Steel corporation has shown so plainly that it intends to enter the retail field, and already has several big warehouses in the course of construction throughout the country, from which their business will be handled. One of the shops is to be located in Pittsburg, and will be completed within the next few months. A supply of steel bars and various structural forms will always be stored here and a consumer can buy his steel direct from the corporation through the warehouse. The shops will be operated almost solely by electricity and light job work will be made a specialty. It is declared that complaints from small consumers, that their orders have been delayed and prices raised through buying from jobbers led the Steel corporation into entering the retail field.—*The Amalgamated Journal*.

MEAT BOYCOTT WAS STARTED BY "ANTI-UNION SHOPPER" (?)

A foreman named Sebelin, in the Cleveland Twist Drill Company's shops, Cleveland, Ohio, started the crazy meat boycott that is now being laughed out of existence by every thinking man. The Twist Drill concern is one of the best known union-hating establishments in the country, and Cleveland Machinists' Union has records of where Manager Prentiss, on numerous occasions, discharged members of their organization because of his boasted "open" shop and his antagonism to unionism. Sebelin is rushing into the Cleveland papers with all kinds of interviews and declarations that his scheme is bringing results, and is real angry with the unionists of that city because they don't favor a move that is bound to reduce the standard of living and will therefore affect wages. He says he don't want the support of organized labor. But the meat trust is simply curtailing shipments and waiting for the hysteria to pass away.—*Toledo Union Leader*.

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS HAPPY!

Typographical Union Gives Successful Reception at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall.

St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, made things lively at the Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, on Easton avenue, last Tuesday evening. The people in that part of the city asked themselves what was going to happen, because they were not aware of the fact that Union No. 8 had its annual celebration night, i. e., its annual reception and ball. The affair was a most successful one in every respect, and a credit to the entire

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB

STOVES

because they

Are

UNFAIR

Working Girls Make the Best Wives

By MARY R. MACARTHUR.

It is the working women who make the best wives—and the best mothers, too.

"Woman is in the industrial struggle and she is in it to stay until she wins what she is fighting for—her right to food, shelter and a home. We cannot be defeated. We are at one with the great purpose of life.

"It is the working woman every time who, first of all, starts out with a wise marriage. She marries for love and for friendship and for respect—not just for the sake of a man—ANY man who will bestow the light of his countenance upon her.

"The working woman is delivered from the two great errors that women have been making since the institution of marriage was founded. One of these is marrying for a home. The other is marrying for an emotion. It would be hard to say which one of these mistakes has caused the more unhappiness.

"In the past, if a woman did not have a sufficient income to provide for her, aside from her own exertions, it was up to her to marry a 'provider.' What is this but decently legitimized prostitution. Remember Mr. Bernard Shaw's brutally direct epigram, 'The only way any woman can get along is to be good to some man who'll be good to her! Before the day of the working woman far too many girls thought and lived that gospel.

"The women of the past have been helpless, if unconscious, parasites. Financial parasites or emotional parasites—but always 'sponges' of one sort or another.

"The woman—the working woman of to-day—stands on her own feet. She has at last gained the masculine privilege of selection. She can discriminate in her destiny.

"When she marries she chooses a man who can be both her sweetheart and her chum. It is so absolutely hopeless to think of being happy unless one's husband is both. He must love passionately, intensely, unwaveringly. But—he must understand keenly, finely.

"The working woman has the opportunity to make such a choice wisely, as well as the power. It is not merely that she is no longer forced to be beggar maid to the first King Cophetua handy—poor and starving for life interests, if not for money. But in the natural comradeship she finds with men workers through her own position as a worker she learns to know men in the chum relation—not just in the Sunday-night-best-suit-curled-hair sentimentally devoted relation.

"Then, after the marriage, all her training in her work makes her so much better fitted to become a wife. That is, of course, if she has been working sensibly, according to trade union rules. She has acquired the habits of industry, precision, of speed, of trustworthiness. If she has held a position of any responsibility she has learned initiative. Every one of these qualities she is going to find constant use for in the management of her household.

"If she has supported herself for some time she has learned the value of money. She knows better than to run up long bills on a short income. She very often may have 'boarded herself,' as well as bought her own clothes, during her days of service in the industrial world—then she knows how to market economically. And in every domestic crisis she must inevitably show the effects of what work always teaches—the perfect accomplishment of one thing."

printers' fraternity of our great village. There was a fine program handed to every guest. Music, refreshments, etc., were first class, and everything justified the general conclusion that the committee of arrangements had faithfully attended to its business. The committee consisted of the following members: Ed Springmeyer, Wm. Redfield, Walter Springer, E. C. McCormack and William McKenzie.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL UNION, NO. 55, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, A YOUNG GIANT IN THE LOCAL MOVEMENT.

That the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis has been doing some good, sound work during the comparatively short time of its existence, is best demonstrated by the splendid progress of Local Union, No. 55, of Bookbinders (Girls' Union). This union was organized by the members of the League last fall, after weeks' and weeks' of hard preliminary work. For a while there appeared almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of organizing the bindery girls into a strong union, but the combined energy and perseverance of a little army of women kept up the work and succeeded. "If woman will, she will!" was once more demonstrated to mean more than an empty phrase or a joke. Today Local Union No. 55 has a membership of about 800, and this on the membership records of the Brotherhood. If a year ago the assertion had been made that by this time four-fifths of the bindery girls would be members of the union, most of our "kings of creation," i. e., our male unionists, would have exclaimed: "Pshaw! That's a pipe-dream!" But the women did it, just the same.

This new organization had the good fortune to secure the services of an able, energetic, "live-wire" secretary and business agent in the person of Miss N. A. Quick, with union headquarters in the Panama building on Olive street. Miss Quick is not only a reliable secretary and able organizer, but a diligent student of the labor problem.

The regular meetings of the "Bindery Girls' Union" are held at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, and the present officers are: Miss May Shannon, president; Miss Theresa Michel, vice-president; Miss Clara Stegman, recording secretary; Miss Stella Menze, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Hattie Henchel, inspector; Miss N. A. Quick, secretary and business agent; Miss Anna Guenther, treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Of the proceedings of the national convention of this organization, recently held in Boston, Bro. Wiesemeyer, one of the St. Louis delegates, says that it was the most successful gathering of the International Union. The Union has a membership of over 50,000. The secretary read a letter to the convention, addressed to a friendly contractor by an "American Detective Service Agency," in which this concern offered its services against the building trades unions in cases of strikes. These detectives are members of the various unions—so the agency claims—and one of their objects is to assist in the attempt of breaking up the unions. Mr. Geo. T. Thornton, the second vice president of the organization, warned the delegates against these "agents' provocateurs" and spies, and in doing so Mr. Thornton said:

"I desire to say to you, my brother delegates, that while we at all times extend a glad and hearty shake of the hand to all newcomers in our midst and appreciate their regular attendance at the meetings, so long as their department is all that could be desired, still their elevation to official positions of trust must be held in abeyance until they have been long enough with us and shown and prove by their acts beyond the question of doubt that they are loyal and can be trusted to serve us. The men to watch and keep in the rear seats are those who by innuendo who on the curbstone and in the saloon and by other cowardly, sneaking ways, seek to destroy the usefulness of the men who have been chosen in your unions to protect your interests, and who night after

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After an eleven weeks' struggle the Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Union has won completely in all of its demands against the bosses, the men returning to work this morning with contracts signed up for a period lasting until September 1, 1911. Every demand made by the men has been granted by the bosses. The employers have agreed to an eight-hour workday, the payment of time and a quarter for overtime, the same wages for the dull as for the busy season, and the recognition of the union. In case of a disagreement under this contract the matter under dispute is to be taken up for settlement by a member of the union and a representative of the employers. If they cannot agree the matter is to be left to a third party. In case the union or the employers should desire new provisions to be in force after August 15, 1911, notice in writing must be given to this effect on or before July 1, 1911.

YOU'RE NEXT, MR. BUSINESS MAN.

The question now arises: Who is next to be attacked by the Steel Trust? The greatest concern is as to what may become of their business now that the U. S. Steel corporation has shown so plainly that it intends to enter the retail field, and already has several big warehouses in the course of construction throughout the country, from which their business will be handled. One of the shops is to be located in Pittsburg, and will be completed within the next few months. A supply of steel bars and various structural forms will always be stored here and a consumer can buy his steel direct from the corporation through the warehouse. The shops will be operated almost solely by electricity and light job work will be made a specialty. It is declared that complaints from small consumers, that their orders have been delayed and prices raised through buying from jobbers led the Steel corporation into entering the retail field.—*The Amalgamated Journal*.

MEAT BOYCOTT WAS STARTED BY "ANTI-UNION SHOPPER" (?)

A foreman named Sebelin, in the Cleveland Twist Drill Company's shops, Cleveland, Ohio, started the crazy meat boycott that is now being laughed out of existence by every thinking man. The Twist Drill concern is one of the best known union-hating establishments in the country, and Cleveland Machinists' Union has records of where Manager Prentiss, on numerous occasions, discharged members of their organization because of his boasted "open" shop and his antagonism to unionism. Sebelin is rushing into the Cleveland papers with all kinds of interviews and declarations that his scheme is bringing results, and is real angry with the unionists of that city because they don't favor a move that is bound to reduce the standard of living and will therefore affect wages. He says he don't want the support of organized labor. But the meat trust is simply curtailing shipments and waiting for the hysteria to pass away.—*Toledo Union Leader*.

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS HAPPY!

Typographical Union Gives Successful Reception at Northwest Liederkrantz Hall.

St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, made things lively at the Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, on Easton avenue, last Tuesday evening. The people in that part of the city asked themselves what was going to happen, because they were not aware of the fact that Union No. 8 had its annual celebration night, i. e., its annual reception and ball. The affair was a most successful one in every respect, and a credit to the entire

A Union man

BUCKS
at
SCAB
STOVES
because they
Are
UNFAIR

Working Girls Make the Best Wives

By MARY R. MACARTHUR.

It is the working women who make the best wives—and the best mothers, too.

"Woman is in the industrial struggle and she is in it to stay until she wins what she is fighting for—her right to food, shelter and a home. We cannot be defeated. We are at one with the great purpose of life.

"It is the working woman every time who, first of all, starts out with a wise marriage. She marries for love and for friendship and for respect—not just for the sake of a man—ANY man who will bestow the light of his countenance upon her.

"The working woman is delivered from the two great errors that women have been making since the institution of marriage was founded. One of these is marrying for a home. The other is marrying for an emotion. It would be hard to say which one of these mistakes has caused the more unhappiness.

"In the past, if a woman did not have a sufficient income to provide for her, aside from her own exertions, it was up to her to marry a 'provider.' What is this but decently legitimized prostitution. Remember Mr. Bernard Shaw's brutally direct epigram, 'The only way any woman can get along is to be good to some man who'll be good to her! Before the day of the working woman far too many girls thought and lived that gospel.

"The women of the past have been helpless, if unconscious, parasites. Financial parasites or emotional parasites—but always 'sponges' of one sort or another.

"The woman—the working woman of to-day—stands on her own feet. She has at last gained the masculine privilege of selection. She can discriminate in her destiny.

"When she marries she chooses a man who can be both her sweetheart and her chum. It is so absolutely hopeless to think of being happy unless one's husband is both. He must love passionately, intensely, unwaveringly. But—he must understand keenly, finely.

"The working woman has the opportunity to make such a choice wisely, as well as the power. It is not merely that she is no longer forced to be beggar maid to the first King Cophetua handy—poor and starving for life interests, if not for money. But in the natural comradeship she finds with men workers through her own position as a worker she learns to know men in the chum relation—not just in the Sunday-night-best-suit-curl-ed-hair sentimentally devoted relation.

"Then, after the marriage, all her training in her work makes her so much better fitted to become a wife. That is, of course, if she has been working sensibly, according to trade union rules. She has acquired the habits of industry, precision, of speed, of trustworthiness. If she has held a position of any responsibility she has learned initiative. Every one of these qualities she is going to find constant use for in the management of her household.

"If she has supported herself for some time she has learned the value of money. She knows better than to run up long bills on a short income. She very often may have 'boarded herself,' as well as bought her own clothes, during her days of service in the industrial world—then she knows how to market economically. And in every domestic crisis she must inevitably show the effects of what work always teaches—the perfect accomplishment of one thing."

printers' fraternity of our great village. There was a fine program handed to every guest. Music, refreshments, etc., were first class, and everything justified the general conclusion that the committee of arrangements had faithfully attended to its business. The committee consisted of the following members: Ed Springmeyer, Wm. Redfield, Walter Springer, E. C. McCormack and William McKenzie.

ST. LOUIS LOCAL UNION, NO. 55, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, A YOUNG GIANT IN THE LOCAL MOVEMENT.

That the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis has been doing some good, sound work during the comparatively short time of its existence, is best demonstrated by the splendid progress of Local Union, No. 55, of Bookbinders (Girls' Union). This union was organized by the members of the League last fall, after weeks' and weeks' of hard preliminary work. For a while there appeared almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of organizing the bindery girls into a strong union, but the combined energy and perseverance of a little army of women kept up the work and succeeded. "If woman will, she will!" was once more demonstrated to mean more than an empty phrase or a joke. Today Local Union No. 55 has a membership of about 800, and this means that over 80 per cent of the bindery girls are already enrolled on the membership records of the Brotherhood. If a year ago the assertion had been made that by this time four-fifths of the bindery girls would be members of the union, most of our "kings of creation," i. e., our male unionists, would have exclaimed: "Pshaw! That's a pipe-dream!" But the women did it, just the same.

This new organization had the good fortune to secure the services of an able, energetic, "live-wire" secretary and business agent in the person of Miss N. A. Quick, with union headquarters in the Panama building on Olive street. Miss Quick is not only a reliable secretary and able organizer, but a diligent student of the labor problem.

The regular meetings of the "Bindery Girls' Union" are held at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, and the present officers are: Miss May Shannon, president; Miss Theresa Michel, vice-president; Miss Clara Stegman, recording secretary; Miss Stella Menze, sergeant-at-arms; Miss Hattie Henchel, inspector; Miss N. A. Quick, secretary and business agent; Miss Anna Guenther, treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Of the proceedings of the national convention of this organization, recently held in Boston, Bro. Wiesemeyer, one of the St. Louis delegates, says that it was the most successful gathering of the International Union. The Union has a membership of over 50,000. The secretary read a letter to the convention, addressed to a friendly contractor by an "American Detective Service Agency," in which this concern offered its services against the building trades unions in cases of strikes. These detectives are members of the various unions—so the agency claims—and one of their objects is to assist in the attempt of breaking up the unions. Mr. Geo. T. Thornton, the second vice president of the organization, warned the delegates against these "agents' provocateurs" and spies, and in doing so Mr. Thornton said:

"I desire to say to you, my brother delegates, that while we at all times extend a glad and hearty shake of the hand to all newcomers in our midst and appreciate their regular attendance at the meetings, so long as their department is all that could be desired, still their elevation to official positions of trust must be held in abeyance until they have been long enough with us and shown and prove by their acts beyond the question of doubt that they are loyal and can be trusted to serve us. The men to watch and keep in the rear seats are those who by innuendo who on the curbstone and in the saloon and by other cowardly, sneaking ways, seek to destroy the usefulness of the men who have been chosen in your unions to protect your interests, and who night after

night are working with might and main, sacrificing their home comforts to leave the world better than they found it."

This particular detective agency has offices in Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, Detroit, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha and San Francisco. The convention re-indorsed the Postal Savings Bank plan, donated \$500 to the striking shirt-waist makers of New York, and adopted the plan of a death benefit department under the supervision of the International Union.

ATTENTION, WORKING MEN AND WOMEN!

The Label Section of St. Louis and vicinity, and affiliated with the Label Department of the A. F. of L., will organize a branch, known as the Ninth Ward Label Club, at Concordia Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal (small hall entrance on Thirteenth street), on Tuesday, February 22, 1910, Washington's birthday. These meetings will be held regularly every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. There is no charge, no dues, no expense of any kind to the people of these clubs. It is an educational and instructive organization for the upbuilding of the Union Labor, and for the promotion of Union Label products. Don't forget the date, February 22, 1910, and every second and fourth Tuesday thereafter.

The Eighth Ward Union Label Club will organize on the first Wednesday in March (March 2, 1910), at Schnettler's Hall, corner of Ninth and Lami streets, and thereafter every first and third Wednesday of each month. Good addresses at each meeting.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why labor laws are always declared unconstitutional?
Why all men cannot see the benefit of organizing?
Why union men so often fail to demand union-made goods?
Why so many members think unionism consists only in paying dues?
Why some members never attend meetings only when out of a job?
Why some members always have important business on meeting nights?
Why some members never pay dues unless threatened with expulsion?
Why we so often forget our own faults, but never fail to detect the faults of our neighbors?
Why we expect our union to be powerful when we refuse to furnish the ammunition?
Why some men are such good unionists in their meeting rooms and then forget so easily when on the outside?—*Bakers' Journal*.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE BAKERS.

Here are a few words to the Lady of the House:
Dear Madam:—Do you know that when your husband does not make good wages you cannot buy for yourself and children many things which you could otherwise afford if he were earning fair wages?
To secure fair wages for the workers is the object of the union, and certainly such objects are deserving of your support.
Will you assist the bakery workers in their efforts to earn enough money to properly support, clothe and feed their families?
Do you realize that a non-union bakery worker is compelled to work unreasonable hours (in many places eighteen long hours). This will injure his health, and thereby his wife and children are deprived of their lawful supporter.
The only way to prevent this effectively is to render us your aid by buying bread and bakery goods which bear the union label.

It stands for cleanliness, sanitary conditions, shorter working hours and decent wages.
Kindly look for it whenever you buy a loaf of bread.
Every time you go to the bakery or grocery remember the Union Label. Remember that we are doing our level best to secure better conditions for ourselves and families, as well as for you and your family.
Fraternally yours,
BAKERS UNION, NO. 4, OF ST. LOUIS,
PETER BEISEL, Business Agent.

400,000 MINERS WANT 15 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE.

Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, while in St. Louis last week, said that a general demand for an increase in wages approximating 15 per cent would be made in behalf of the miners in the bituminous coal fields throughout the country at the expiration of the present wage agreements, March 31. The demand will affect 400,000 miners, he said. He says the increase is made necessary on account of the high cost of living. He believes the miners' demands will be granted by the mine operators without a general suppression of business in the mining industry.

"The wage contracts that have been in effect for the past two years will expire March 31 in all the bituminous districts of the United States," Lewis told a Post-Dispatch reporter. "The mine workers have made a demand for an advance in wages of approximately 10 cents per ton, which is about a 15 per cent increase. A great many people are apprehensive as to what will take place in the mining industries April 1. I have no fear of the final outcome. I am quite positive we are going to win and get a general advance without shutting down the mines."

Lewis was in St. Louis in conference with James Elliott, president of the Southwestern Coal Operators' Association, in an effort to arbitrate questions in dispute as to the terms of contracts between miners and operators in Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Kansas. Lewis and Elliott, as presidents of the opposing organizations, compose the arbitration board as final authority on such matters.

BAKERY LAW KNOCKED OUT.

Supreme Court Holds Void Missouri Statute Regulating Hours.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 12.—By declaring unconstitutional to-day the bakers' law enacted in 1908, regulating the hours of labor of bakery employees and prescribing the sanitation of bake shops, the Supreme Court of Missouri, according to lawyers, opened up an avenue by which the state laws governing the hours of labor by miners, telegraphers and others may be attacked. The court held that the limitation of the hours of labor does not come within the police power of the state, and that clean and wholesome bread does not depend upon the number of hours which the bakery employee may work in a day or the number of days a week. The case came to the Supreme Court from St. Louis. Robert Mikscek, a baker at 2005 South Eleventh street was arrested for working his employees more than six days in a week and because his bakery was not ventilated as the law prescribed. He was convicted upon both counts in the Court of Criminal Corrections and appealed to the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The other section of the law regulating the sanitation of bakeries was knocked out by Judge Fox because it is discriminatory. The court held that the provision of this section is made to apply to bakeries turning out bread, cake and biscuit, and exempt those baking pies, pastry and confectioneries.

Attorney Simon S. Bass, who brought the Mikscek case, said last night that it was not aimed at the 1909 law, which had not been passed at the time the suit was filed, but at the state law of 1899. The two laws were somewhat similar, but the law of 1899 was repealed by that of 1909. Mr. Bass was not prepared to say whether the law of 1909 would be entirely knocked out by the Supreme Court decision. In its sanitary provisions, he said, it was possible the new law might not be affected, although as regards hours of labor, it would undoubtedly be nullified.

There was great rejoicing in the Ghetto district yesterday when it was announced that the law had been knocked out.

Hints For Hostess



TIMELY SUGGESTIONS for Those Planning Seasonable Entertainments

For Charity Entertainment.

Entertainments for charity, both elaborate and simple, are engrossing the attention of society folk and catch-penny novelties are many and varied. A most attractive booth at one of these affairs is worthy of description; it may be carried out with very little expense, which is an item to be considered. It was called "The Morning Glory Fair." The space occupied was triangular, and the foundation of sides and front was constructed of bamboo poles. Interlaced over this was a bewildering tangle of morning glories in delicate lavender, pink, blue and white. The attendants wore thin gowns of these same colors with lingerie hats trimmed with wreaths of morning glories.

Under a large umbrella, which was completely covered with "glories," tea and wafers were served. Each guest was presented with a morning glory clipped from the trellis. These blossoms plained to coat lapel and gown served to advertise "morning glory" tea. They were made of crepe tissue paper of various hues.

For serving cocoa there was a booth representing Holland. Delft blue, yellow tulips, wooden shoes holding ferns, and the attendants garbed exactly like the maiden on the cocoa cans so familiar to all of us. Quaint mugs of blue were used to serve this piping hot beverage. A marshmallow floated on top and hot-toasted graham crackers accompanied each order.

Novel Handkerchief Shower.

A most enjoyable shower was given recently to a January bride, which included the bridegroom and other men. The girls brought one "mouchoir" for the bride and the men one for the bridegroom. They were accompanied by sentiments written on heart-shaped cards. After the merry presentation there was an informal little dance. There were just 20 guests, all intimate friends.

Suggestions from a "Reader."

A correspondent from Tiffin, O., sends the following items which are gratefully received:
"Here are some plans you might suggest to others. Use a needle threaded double with about a yard and a half of white thread. Pin a slip of paper bearing the name of an animal to a square of black cloth about three by three. These are given out amongst the boys and girls and the animals are to be outlined in stitches on the cloth. We found this very entertaining."
"My sister entertained in a novel and original way at a midwinter picnic. The invitations read: 'Midwinter picnic (date). Please wear straw hats and summer clothes.' Many funny experiences resulted when the boys were seen on the streets with white duck trousers and straw hats, with snow on the ground. Picnic lunch was served on a table cloth on the floor, and the scheme was carried on in summer fashion."

"Here is a plan for a 'Chafing Dish' party for 32 young ladies, informal. This scheme will not permit party dresses. The guests will come finding eight chafing dishes and tables in the different rooms. On the table will be the souvenirs, viz., Chafing dish recipe books, with dainty covers and a name on the face. Each girl finds her place and when the four for each individual table arrive they are given money (25 cents for each table), and they will go to a near-by grocery store and buy the ingredients for the chosen dish. They come back and make it. Then luncheon is to be served, followed by cards."

Authors Guessing Contest.

The requests for contests come in with a regularity that would put the "little brook" of Tennyson fame in the shade—they literally go on forever. The correspondent who asks

for a contest for her club may find this suited to her needs. It is not new, but so old that with the resurrection of all old things it may be strange; at any rate, I give it with the hope that every one who may need it in the future will cut it out:

What a rough man said when he wished his son to eat properly. (Chaucer.)
Is a lion's house dug in the side of a hill where there is no water. (Dryden.)
Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him. (Pope.)

Makes and mends for first-class customers. (Taylor.)

Represents the dwellings of civilized men. (Holmes.)

Is worn on the head. (Hare.)

A name that means such fiery things I can't describe their pains and stings. (Burns.)

Belonging to a monastery. (Abbott.)

Not one of the four points of the compass but inclined toward one of them. (Southey.)

Is what an oyster heap is like to be. (Shelley.)

Is a chain of hills containing a dark treasure. (Coleridge.)

Always youthful. (Young.)

An American manufacturing town. (Lowell.)

Humpbacked but not deformed. (Campbell.)

An internal pain. (Akenside.)

Value of word. (Wordsworth.)

A ten footer whose name begins with fifty. (Longfellow.)

A worker in precious metals. (Goldsmith.)

A vital part of the body. (Harte.)

Small talk and a heavy weight. (Chatterton.)

Comes from a pig. (Bacon.)

A domestic worker. (Butler.)

A slang expression. (Dickens.)

A young domestic animal. (Lamb.)

"Mamma is in perfect health, my child." And thus he names a poet mild. (Motherwell.)

A girl's name and a male relation. (Addison.)

A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot. (Bunyan.)

An official degraded by the students of English universities. (Proctor.)

His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot. (This may be Whittier or Thackeray.)

A game and a male of the human species. (Tennyson.)

Meat! What are you doing? (Browning.)

Fast indeed. (Swift.)

To agitate a weapon. (Shakespeare.)

Put an edible grain 'twixt an ant and a bee.

And a much loved poet you will see. (Bryant.)

A common domestic animal and what it can never do. (Cowper.)

Each living head in time, 'tis said, Will turn to him, though he be dead. (Gray.)

To precede. (Prior.)

A coin fraction and a weight. (Milton.)

An elevated woman. (Toplady.)

A name and a small house. (Alcott.)

Near and rapid. (Byron.)

Celebrated in war and literature. (Sheridan.)

A meeting house and a high place. (Churchill.)

A worker in barrels. (Cooper.)

A sly pig. (Cunningham.)

A boy's name and a boy. (Emerson.)

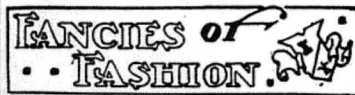
A renter. (Tennyson.)

True of the ladies. (Lovelace.)

Inclined toward royalty. (Kingsley.)

With my first I a berry disclose, My second's a tear of a rose. (Hawthorne.)

MADAME MERRI.



FANCIES OF FASHION.

Rat-tail seems to be supplanting soutache.

This season probably will see but few hats in felt.

Quills braided in gold and silver are a millinery novelty.

Long lace sleeves are a feature of the deliciously pretty tea gowns for the winter.

The general tendency is away from vivid colorings and few lustrous surfaces are seen.

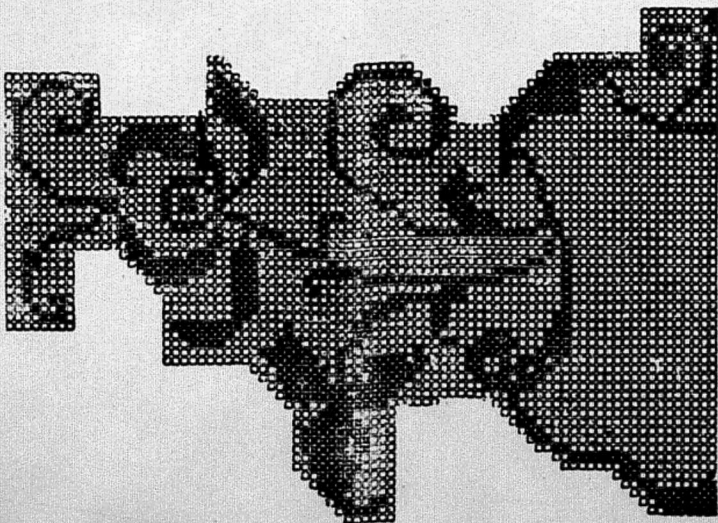
Among the colors that will be much worn are the blues, pink, brown and a great deal of green.

Black will be much used not only in daytime, but evening toilets during the coming season.

Newest skirts show a combination of the popular princess panel and the new fashionable plaits.

The roll that has been removed from the pompadour allows hats to sit more firmly, and they will be worn low on the head.

Cross Stitch



A very decorative design this to work around a monogram or initial letters on the end of towels, sideboard cloths or anything marked with cross-stitch; it is quite simple and may easily be copied from the illustration.

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy; no reduction in quantities.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD
UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS
LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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 are 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 Bros. 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.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor and Induce Your Fellow Worker to subscribe.

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 Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING
The
UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Becker, Louis | 2330 Menard st. | Machatschek, Jos. | 1960 Arsenal st. |
| Boeglin, Joseph | 9800 S. Broadway | Manewal Bread Co | Lami and Broadway |
| Dalies, R. | 1027 Allen av. | Marschall, L. | 2908 S Broadway |
| Dittmar, Frank | 4251 Schiller Pl. | Messerschmidt, P. | 2225 Cherokee st. |
| Eckert, Theo, F. | 2869 Salena st. | Michalke, F. L. | 1901 Utah st. |
| Enz, Aug. | 6700 S Broadway | Mueller, Fred | 2012 Gravois av. |
| Fischer, Wm. F. | 5600-Compton Ave. | Nichols, E. S. | 4136 N Newstead a |
| Foerster, Chas. J. | 5228 Virginia av. | Nowack, Frank R. | 616-18 Louisa Ave. |
| Fuchs, Frank | 2301 Plover av. | Old Homestead Bky | 1038 N Vandeventer |
| Geiger, H. | 1901 Lami st. | Papendick B'ky Co | 3609-11 N 22d st. |
| Graf, Ferd | 2201 S 2nd st. | Rahm, A. | 3001 Rutger st. |
| Hahn Bakery Co. | 2801-5 S. 7th st. | Redle, Geo. | 2100 Lynch st. |
| Halleman, Jos. | 2022 Cherokee st. | Reichelt, H. | 3701 S Jefferson |
| Hartman, Ferd | 1917 Madison st. | Rother, Paul | Lemay Ferry Rd. |
| Hoeffel, Fred | 3448 S Broadway | Rottler, M. | 3500 Illinois av. |
| Hollenberg, C. | 918 Manchester | Rube, W. | 1301 Shenandoah st |
| Huber, Math. | 1824 S 10th st. | Schmerber, Jos. | 3679 S Broadway |
| Hueller, P. | 4101 N 20th st. | Schneider & Son, | 2716 N Taylor av. |
| Huts, Fr. | 7728 S Broadway | Schueler, Fred | 3402 S Jefferson av |
| Imhof, F. | 1801 Lynch st. | Seib Bros. | 2522 S Broadway |
| Knebel, Adam | 2577 Emerson Ave. | Speck, Geo. | 311 W Stein st. |
| Kubik F. J. | 1723 S 11th st. | Vidlack, Rudolf | 2005 S. 11th St. |
| Laubis, Herm. | 1958 Withnell av. | Vogler, Mrs. G. | 3605 S Broadway |
| Lay Fred | 8509 S Broadway | Weiner, M. | 1625 Carr St. |
| Leimbach, Rud. | 1820 Arsenal st. | Witt, F. A. | 3558 Nebraska av. |
| Links, John A. | 2907 S 13th st. | Wolf, S. | 3110 S 7th st. |
| Lorenz, H. | 2700 Arsenal st. | Zwick, Mich. | 7701-3 Virginia av. |

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTLER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

If you want the BEST. Baked in their New Sun Light Bakery and made by Union Labor.

MANEWAL BREAD CO.
Broadway and Lami Street
Both Phones

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.
More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Socialist News Review

NO ROOM FOR SCABS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

An individual, by the name of Jesse Womack, car wheel molder by trade, who is said to live somewhere near Cozzens Alley and Sarah Street, and who works sometimes as sub-letter carrier, is reported scabbing at some car wheel works in the Western part of the city. This Womack seems to parade as a Socialist, and attempts to hide his scabism under the cloak of Utopian Socialism. We wish to say for the information of the Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis and vicinity, that Womack is not a member of the Socialist Party, that he is not a subscriber to either one of our two local Socialist papers, that we do not know him, and have never heard of him, until some comrades reported the scab story. Perhaps, some strike breaker or Pinkerton agency may know more about him than we do.

DEBS IN CINCINNATI.

Last Thursday, Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed a big crowd at the Music Hall in Cincinnati. "I do not hate individual capitalists. I oppose the system. Mr. John D. Rockefeller is the chief product of capitalism, but a poor man, for he lacks the essentials that go to make life worth living." Thus again as many times before in the same words did Eugene V. Debs, candidate in the last presidential election of the Socialist party, voice his sentiments. The crowd numbered about 2,000. Debs was introduced by E. L. Hitchens, a local labor leader and Socialist, and received an ovation. Streamers carrying Socialist slogans were hung about the hall. The striking cigar girls attended the meeting in a body and took a collection to defray the expenses of the meeting and received a certain percentage. The Socialist anthem, the "Marseilles," was sung before Mr. Debs was introduced.

NATIONAL SECRETARY BARNES

has issued his annual report, which is very interesting. The membership of the Socialist Party of the United States is computed upon the number of stamps sold for cash by the national office, at the rate of 5 cents each to state committees in organized states and members at large. The total number of stamps sold on this basis was 5,322 to locals in unorganized states and members at large and 492,442 to state committees, representing a membership respectively of 442 and 41,036, making a total of 41,479. The membership for the respective years noted is as follows: 1903, 15,975; 1904, 20,763; 1905, 23,327; 1906, 26,784; 1907, 29,270; 1908, 41,751; 1909, 41,479. The principal items of income were: Supplies, \$1,145.07; literature, \$1,714.36; Swedish strike fund, \$6,318.91, and dues, \$25,154.31. The total receipts of the national office from all sources, including a cash balance of \$408.83, January 1, 1909, were \$36,721.97. The total expenditures were \$36,648.55, leaving a cash balance in the regular fund of \$73.42, and in the reserve mileage fund, \$2,110.30.

FOREIGN SPEAKING PARTY LOCALS.

The annual report of J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, just issued for the year 1909, indicates that without an exception the foreign speaking organizations have made progress. Leading the van are the Finnish, maintaining three publications and a workers' college, besides showing a splendid increase in membership. The Lettish, Hungarian, Polish, Croatian, Slovak, Slavonic and Swedish have all increased their membership. The best proof of their growing numbers and power is the long list of publications maintained and printed in foreign languages. There is no doubt that the issuance and circulation of the booklet entitled, "The Laws of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand" has stimulated interest in the party among foreign speaking Socialists. Forty-one hundred of these booklets were sold, and, according to reports, are fulfilling the purpose for which they were intended.

A LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7, 1910.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn:

To enable you to get an idea of one of the methods by which the Socialists are attempting to educate the readers of capitalist papers, I enclose a clipping from the Los Angeles Herald (to-day's paper). Comrade Lewis is a frequent contributor to the Letter Box in the Herald. It is safe to state that the Herald is the most liberal paper in Los Angeles in allowing discussion of economic and other questions in its columns. The last time Ben Hanford was here the Herald forced quit work for about half an hour and before leaving the composing room for the street, where they went to see the Socialist parade, they gave three rousing cheers for Debs and Hanford, and no one was "fired" for so doing. Among the workers on the Herald the Socialists are in the majority, and this includes all departments. One of the reasons the Socialist vote of Los Angeles is not greater than recorded is because each voter in this state is compelled to pay a poll tax (in this city it is \$2.00, some places more), and some of the poor workers feel unable to raise this amount, and thus do not appear in the election returns. In the city election only two candidates for each office, who received the highest and next highest vote at the primary election appeared on the ballot. That accounts for the fact that only candidates for Board of Education from the Socialist nominees were on the ballot. Party politics are supposed to have been eliminated. How foolish! But as long as policies of government are the result of economic conditions, there must be division politically, and a struggle to secure control of the government by each economic class. Those who have a platform or program, who show by their claims and attitude that they are striving for principles rather than spoils, must eventually win. They are making headway every day, and while I am compelled to admit that it is slow, I am convinced that it is sure to win at the finish.

With best wishes for the success of the movement in St. Louis, I am

Sincerely,

W. W. BAKER.

THE SCAB

"Useful to Wipe Away a Nuisance, Like a Piece of Waste."

The scab is not only condemned by his fellow workers, he is also pushed aside and scorned as soon as the conflict is over by those to whom he sells himself.

He is used when it serves his master to use him. Even though he succeeds in breaking the union of his fellows, in humiliating his comrades and in helping to fasten upon them again and himself as well the yoke of slavery, the oppressor has no thought to give him thanks.

The scab is like a piece of waste, useful to wipe away a nuisance and then to wash one's hands of.

As a workingman the scab benefits with other workingmen by the conquests of unionism. When wages are raised, hours shortened, machines guarded, factories made sanitary, mines made safe, he also benefits. But the benefit comes to him as pennies to a sneak thief.

Fortunately, few workingmen today are content to be scabs. For that reason detectives, ex-convicts and other desperate characters must be employed to recruit strike breakers. Out of the slum, dive and lodging house they select penniless desperadoes to ship about the country to serve as scabs.

To the thoughtful this is, perhaps, the most hopeful sign in the

struggle of the workers. It shows that self-respecting workingmen are unwilling to desert their comrades in battle to serve the enemy. If you are a workingman let nothing keep you out of your organization.

If there is no organization in your town, call the men in your shop together and form one.

Pay your dues promptly as a privilege and an honor.

Bear your taxes in this emancipatory movement with joy and thanksgiving.

Ethical principles are being fought out in those battles of today; and none is more important than the solidarity of the workers.—Robert Hunter.

BOOK REVIEWS.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.—By Gustavus Myers, Vol. I. Chas. H. Kerr and Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.50.

A pleasant fiction to a large extent still possesses official economic science to-day. If the bourgeois economist is forced to admit that capitalist society is a wretched botch, he will at least comfort himself with the reflection that bad as things are the old regimes of force and plunder have not tainted capitalism in America. In other words, that the first forms of capital ("primitive accumulation," as Marx calls it), had their origin in the hard work of far-sighted men who accumulated or saved sufficient "capital" to enable them to establish some business, and by a rigid observance of "thrift," "industry" and other virtues, they acquired fortunes, developed industries and thus brought about the capitalist system of production. This is pleasant fiction, but bad history. When Marx said that capital came into the world "dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt," the statement applied to this country as well as to England and the Continent.

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Organized Labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy express of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. This work is indispensable for the student of the Socialist problem in the United States. The chapters tell the story: 1. The Great Proprietary Estates. 2. The Sway of the Landgraves. 3. The Rise of the Trading Class. 4. The Shipping Fortunes. 5. The Shippers and Their Times. 6. Girard—the Richest of Shippers. Part II, contains these chapters: 1. The Origin of Huge City Estates. 2. The Inception of the Astor Fortune. 3. The Growth of the Astor Fortune. 4. The Ramifications of the Astor Fortune. 5. The Momentum of the Astor Fortune. The Climax of the Astor Fortune. 8. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 9. The Field Fortune in Extenso. 9. Further Vistas of the Field Fortunes.

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S LAW

Minister to China Makes talk for Ten-Hour Working Day for Women.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 14.—William J. Calhoun, United States Minister to China, appeared before the Supreme Court of Illinois in an appeal to have that body overrule a decision bearing upon the ten-hours-a-day working law for women.

Judge Tuthill last July held the law limiting the working day to ten hours unconstitutional on the ground that it infringes on woman's right to contract for the hire of her labor.

Minister Calhoun was one of the large number of Chicago men and women opposing the decision who appeared before the Supreme Court. The Minister to China told the court that he would confine his address to a single phase of the case—its humanitarian or common sense side.

"I am not a radical nor a Socialist nor an anarchist," he said, "and I do not even belong to the so-called 'uplift movement' of which we have heard so much recently. But I do take sufficient notice of some of the unfortunate abuses which exist in this highly and artificially developed civilization of ours, and which call aloud for correction. In the doctrine of the freedom of contract, there is more of fiction than of reality.

"When men and women are dependent upon their daily wages, when they are face to face with poverty all the time; when the loss of a day's work and a day's wages means not enough money to pay rent, or not enough to buy food, it is not fair, it is not common sense to say that they enjoy any freedom to contract for the sale of their labor.

"Many women in their struggles for food and shelter, yes and for life itself, are willing, even eager to work long hours every day in every week in the year, year in and year out, until their bodies break under the strain. But the wishes of such women should not be allowed to militate against the welfare of womankind and of mankind in general. When a woman, be she maid or mother, has worked in a factory ten long hours she has toiled the limit the laws of this country should allow.

"Must the selfish desire of a few men to sell more goods, to grind out more orders, be allowed to stifle the needful demand of maidenhood and motherhood?"

Attorney Haynie, representing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, argued for the upholding of the decision of Judge Tuthill.

TO ENFORCE BAKERS' LAW. FACTORY INSPECTOR CLAIMS DECISION DOESN'T AFFECT STATUTE.

That the bakery law preventing bread baking from 6 p. m. Saturday to 6 a. m. Sunday was not affected by the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court Saturday, and that he will continue to enforce the law, were statements made yesterday by W. W. Williams, State Factory Inspector. The decision handed down at Jefferson City, Mr. Williams said, concerned an alleged violation of the law occurring two years ago, and the decision therefore was not made under the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. So far from the law being declared unconstitutional, Mr. Williams yesterday pointed to a decision of Judge Klene of the Court of Criminal Correction, in the case of the State against Morris Brodarsen. The decision was handed down January 8, and upheld the existing law. Judge Klene took the position the provision of the new law was intended to assure proper sanitation to bakeries, and not intended to interfere with the personal liberty of employees, or bakers, and did not tend to impair the validity of contracts between bakers and employees. Mr. Williams said since the Supreme Court decision was made public many master bakers had called to ascertain if the new law was void. "I took the position the law was still in effect, and all violators will be arrested, if we detect them," said Mr. Williams. "I understand several bakers are making preparations to bake Saturday night. If they do, and it is known, they will be arrested."

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreign-born comrades to make a start for citizenship. Every local should canvass its membership and see to it that all qualified persons get their naturalization papers. The National Office has for sale, at ten cents per copy, a booklet entitled "The Law of Naturalization Made Easy to Understand." Thirty-six hundred copies have been sold in less than two months. This booklet is printed in the following languages: English, Bohemian, German, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor! \$1.00 a Year. If you are interested in a world-wide labor movement you can not be without a good Socialist labor paper.

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given.

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Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping.

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Kinloch, Central 1451

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13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.

HEADQUARTERS OF
BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET

for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.
RATES REASONABLE.

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Union Label Bread

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2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones.

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Hardware, Glass, Paints
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Badges, Banners & Buttons.

Buttons like illustration
\$2.00 per 100

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

by
OTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
212 South Fourth St.

ORGANIZATION NOTES.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER should see that he is in good standing (paid for December) and attend the special General Meeting of the party called for next Sunday afternoon, February 20, at 1:30 P. M. Business of the utmost importance to our press will be up for consideration. Following the membership meeting, there will be a meeting of friends and supporters of our socialist press, at 3 P. M. Don't forget the order of the program. General meeting for party members at 1:30 P. M., in the small hall on the third floor of Druid's Hall; then, at 3 P. M., a meeting of comrades and friends of our press in the large hall on third floor.

THE VOTE FOR National Executive Committee is of a very encouraging nature. Of the seven elected, not one can be classed as an "impossible." Robert Hunter received the best vote and Victor Berger comes next. Not much comfort for the "mouth revolutionists" in that vote. It must be remembered, too, that the sandbagger preferential system was used, which enabled one "knocker" to do more to defeat a candidate than seven others could do to elect that candidate. A. M. Simons seems to have been defeated, but as the committee elected stands for the same policy that Comrade Simons does, he can rest easy.

ANOTHER CHEERING RESULT is the defeat of the proposed substitute for our national constitution. Equally pleasant to record is repeal of the preferential system of voting, and the adoption of a sane method in its place. One trial of the "sandbag" system is enough.

OUR WOMAN SUFFRAGE meeting had to be abandoned on account of the sudden developments in connection with our press. The new situation will probably require all our time on both February 20 and 27, but the work for our press also means the real work for woman's.

TICKETS ARE READY for the Annual March Festival. Get a supply from the secretary, at headquarters. Tickets for men, 25c; women, 10c.

THE CAUSE OF THE PANIC has now been definitely settled. Evangelist Lockhart informs us that the liquor traffic is responsible for the 1907 calamity. It is comforting to have the matter disposed of in this able manner and we can now rest in peace, knowing that God watches.

COMRADE McENTEE of Webb City, Mo., sends in \$5 to pay his subscription to Labor for five years in advance. This is one good way to assist in firmly establishing a socialist press in Missouri. A dollar now is worth two later on.

ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS for the March Festival will be ready on or about February 19. The proceeds of this festival go to our press. Make it a hummer.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

have been secured by the following comrades and friends:

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| M. Mueller, St. Louis | 1 |
| Hartman, O'Fallon, Ill. | 2 |
| Ed. Doeskel, St. Louis | 1 |
| Mathias Klinger, Staunton, Ill. | 3 |
| W. C. Daly, Princeton, Ind. | 1 |
| Corbin Kiesmueller, St. Louis | 1 |
| Local, Springfield, Mo. | 1 |
| Otto Pauls, St. Louis | 7 |
| W. J. Freeman, St. Louis | 1 |
| Wm. F. Crouch, St. Louis | 2 |
| L. E. H., St. Louis | 2 |
| Miss E. Kientz, St. Louis | 1 |
| Hy. Schwarz, St. Louis | 4 |
| F. J. Klotte, St. Louis | 6 |
| Jacob Dorner, St. Louis | 2 |
| J. C. S., St. Louis | 2 |
| G. Thurston, Joplin, Mo. | 1 |
| Fred Schwartz, St. Louis | 1 |
| Jos. Greif, St. Louis | 1 |

Total 40

OUTSIDE RENEWALS: R. Baer, Cincinnati, O.; R. Reidenhauer, Belle, Mo.; Hy. Wiesemann, Pana, Ill.; Albert Kachhold, Rochester, N. Y.; P. McEntee, Webb City, Mo.; Joseph Wullner, Pana, Ill.; B. Bruns, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Hotham, Dexter, Mo.; M. Hartmann, O'Fallon, Ill.; Peter P. Forsbach, Corning, O.

The Woman Suffrage Movement in Austria

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

In Austria the Suffragists formed Committees on Woman Suffrage, and they have held mass conventions and sent petitions to Parliament. They invited Mrs. Chapman Catt to come to Austria at the close of the International Suffrage Convention in Copenhagen, and she went in September, accompanied by Dr. Jacobs, president of the Netherlands Association. They addressed large meetings at Prague in Bohemia, at Brunn, capital of Moravia, and at Vienna. Here every inch of standing room was occupied in the great hall by people of all classes, many members of Parliament being present. The addresses were followed by a discussion of two hours, no one speaking in direct opposition. The visitors were astonished at the strength of the movement throughout the provinces.

The question of granting the franchise to women was several times debated in the Lower House. The Minister of the Interior stated that the strong demonstrations in favor of it had been made a subject of earnest consideration by the Government, but he doubted if it were wise to make a trial of it at the moment of so important a political evolution. A few of the radical members favored it, but Dr. Victor Adler, leader of the Socialists, declared that, while his party stood for the equal political rights of women, he thought the reform entirely impracticable at that time. The bill finally adopted gave the franchise to all men. The first election has now taken place under the new law and has resulted in a tremendous Socialist victory, which insures a commanding vote in the next Parliament. The Committee

of Socialist Women, with the approval of Dr. Adler, have proposed that, at the coming International Congress in Stuttgart, woman suffrage be made a distinct issue in its programme, and it is thought this will be done. Now that universal suffrage for men has been obtained in Austria, there is a probability that they will make an effort for the enfranchisement of women.

A petition for woman suffrage signed by 24,000 Czecks, men and women, sent to the Parliament of Bohemia, has been referred to the next session, which is to reform the electoral law. The one proposed gives taxpaying women a somewhat extended franchise, but excludes all women from the Municipal suffrage which it confers on all men. The women will insist upon having this also.

Hungary has a National Council of Women composed of about 70 associations, and, soon after the Berlin meeting of 1904, a few who had been in attendance there formed a Suffrage Society, which has done an amazing amount of work. The question of woman suffrage had been agitated among men since they began the struggle for their own electoral rights in 1903, and the Hungarian idol, Francis Kossuth, had declared that the Independent party was morally bound to support it. In a short time, however, the political situation became one of indescribable chaos, and the women finally learned that not one of the "reform" parties would take up their cause when it came to the test. Lately, the Society of Women Clerks, Bookkeepers, Stenographers, etc., numbering 1,500, has petitioned Parliament, demanding in the name of taxpaying women the right to vote. A great demonstration in Budapest was attended by women of all ranks and vocations. Women took a prominent part at the last election, many of the candidates publicly advocated woman suffrage, and of the nine elected from Budapest five have announced themselves in favor of it. By urgent invitation, Mrs. Chapman Catt and Dr. Jacobs extended their speaking tour to Budapest, where they held three largely attended and enthusiastic meetings. One was under the auspices of the Free Masons. The electoral laws will probably be revised soon, and there is a vigorous movement for universal suffrage for men. The women are preparing to press their claims for inclusion in whatever measure may be adopted.

In Italy, with some educational and property qualifications, all men over twenty-one may vote for the Lower House of Parliament. The National Council of Women, composed of over 60 federated societies, in 1904 voted unanimously in favor of both the Municipal and Parliamentary franchise. In 1905, the Woman Suffrage Association of Rome organized committees in all parts of Italy and began systematic, aggressive work. Various newspapers have come to their support and a number of distinguished statesmen, jurists and university professors have become outspoken advocates of the movement. The question was carried to Parliament and discussed by the Chamber of Deputies February 25th, the galleries being crowded with women. The discussion was dignified and spirited, both Conservative and Radical members speaking in its favor, and finally it was referred

to the Minister of the Interior, the most favorable disposition which the regulations allowed. It is the intention of men and women to carry on an active campaign.

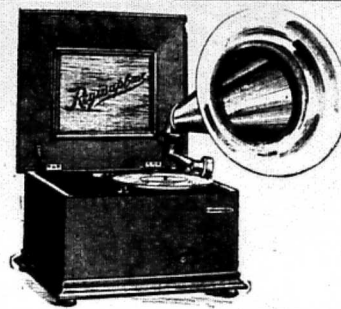
MOTHER JONES

addressed a well-attended Socialist mass meeting at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, in Milwaukee, last Tuesday evening.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

Get the Manifesto, by Marx and Engels; 10 cents a copy. Read it carefully. The pamphlet was published over sixty years ago, but it still belongs to up-to-day Socialist literature.

Send us the name and address of friends and acquaintances and we will send them sample copies of Labor.



CLEARANCE SALE OF REGINAPHONES

The wonderful Combination Talking Machine and Music Box. This sale will interest only 15 people, as we only have that many of these instruments to sell. We wish it were 150, as we can offer you a positive saving of \$50.00; in fact we give you that amount.

These instruments have always sold at \$175.00. We will sell these 15 at \$125.00. You save \$50.00.

If you are one of the lucky 15. Come early and you will not be disappointed. Twelve tune sheets free with each box.

Plays Victor or any other Disc Records, also the Regina Tune Sheet. Will play 45 minutes with one winding, and is especially adapted for dancing.

Remember this is the only Music House in St. Louis where you can choose from the Reginaphone, Victor, Edison or Regina Music Box. The four greatest entertainers money can buy.

THIEBES PIANO CO.

Successors to Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co. The Piano and Music House of St. Louis, 1006 Olive Street. At the Big Blue Victor Sign.

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Thirty Dollars

As first payment on a New Piano as per advertisement. Expires February 26, 1910. (L.H.) THIEBES PIANO CO., 1006 Olive St.

It's Worth \$30—Make It 60 if You Wish

DOLLARS DO DOUBLE DUTY

Special Premium Offer—\$2.00 for \$1.00

Should you, in addition to your coupon, desire to pay any cash when selecting your piano, we will give you a receipt for \$2.00 for every dollar that you pay up to the amount of the coupon.

OUR
LAST TEST

SAVE
THE COUPON

Cut Out the Coupon It's Worth \$30

As first payment on a new Piano or Player-Piano at clearance sale prices if presented on or before February 26th, 1910, with three names and addresses of friends who have no pianos or who have a piano which they might wish to exchange toward payment of a Player-Piano. Credit of only \$20 to be given if but two names are furnished and only \$10 to be given if but one name is furnished.

We want these names to add to our mailing list for the purpose of sending catalogues and special-selling, money-saving propositions that we may have from time to time. Such lists, if authentic and reliable, are expensive to obtain by canvassers and other sources; hence this plan, which we consider practical and less costly. We then give our customers the benefit of this expense in credits when purchasing. Credits as above is given irrespective of whether business is secured by us from this information.

Bring this advertising test coupon to us at once—select any new piano or player-piano in our stock—we accept this coupon as so much cash, and as a first payment. You may make your next payment one month later if you like.

Bring coupon and get receipt for.....\$30

EXAMPLE:

Bring coupon, pay \$5 cash and get receipt for.....\$40

Bring coupon, pay \$10 cash and get receipt for.....\$50

Bring coupon, pay \$15 cash and get receipt for.....\$60

Bring coupon, pay \$20 cash and get receipt for.....\$70

Bring coupon, pay \$25 cash and get receipt for.....\$80

Bring coupon, pay \$30 cash and get receipt for.....\$90

ALL RECORDS BROKEN

The First Week of Our Advertising Test and Great Clearance Sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos Brings Astonishing Results.

Never Before Were Such Startling Propositions Made to Piano and Player-Piano Buyers—Never Again Will Such Famous Standard Makes Be Offered at Such Unheard-of Price Reductions.

Last Monday we started in to close out the Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co.'s stock of Pianos and Player-Pianos, and at the same time test the value of different advertising mediums—we offered the most unprecedented opportunities to Piano and Player-Piano buyers and the results have been astounding.

A tremendous amount of business was done last week and scores of pianoles homes were made happy, and although profit making has been out of the question, we can congratulate ourselves upon having greatly reduced this large stock taken over from Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co. by the Thiebes Piano Co., and at the same time secured valuable information.

Notwithstanding the large number of instruments sold last week, we must still find homes for 50 or 60 more this week, and will continue to sell at advertised clearance sale prices until the stock is closed out.

YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY.

Any day may see the end of this sale, as buyers will come lively this week—the news has spread—those who bought last week will send their friends and the stock will soon be gone. Don't delay or put it off for a day or two, but act quickly. Come now, to-morrow if possible, anyway before Saturday, 26th, for it will never again be so easy to get a fine high-class Piano or Player-Piano at such prices and terms as now offered.

For convenience the stock is grouped—You can select your piano even without the aid of a salesman. Group A. Formerly \$500 and \$350, now \$226.

EVERY FAMILY USES COAL

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