

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., APRIL 2, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 478

## NO MORE ARMORIES FOR ST. LOUIS

Central Body of Organized Labor Unanimous in Opposition to Any Appropriation of Public Funds for Militarism

WHY POLICE BOARD PRESIDENT SHOULD RESIGN

SEES LABOR STRIKES THIS SPRING AND WANTS A "STRONG MAN" IN PLACE OF CHIEF CREECY.

ALLIED BREWERY TRADES CONTRACTS ENDORSED.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION WANTS A UNITED AND HARMONIOUS LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union lasted until after 6 o'clock. This exceptionally long session was caused by the reading of not less than seventeen contracts of the Allied Brewery Trades Council, of which several led to lengthy debates. This was the case with the contracts of the Steamfitters' Helpers, the Beer Drivers, and the Sheet Metal Workers; in some instances protests were entered. In regard to the Beer Drivers, the question was raised whether the members of No. 43 should have the right to deliver beer at the Boycotted Suburban Garden or at any other place declared unfair by the Central Trades and Labor Union. As the contracts had been agreed upon by the Allied Brewery Trades Council and were simply submitted to the central body for approval, the delegates did not seem to know how to bring about the desired change. Finally an amendment offered by Delegate Joe Hauser of Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6, resulted in unanimous action. Hauser moved that the Beer Drivers' contract be endorsed with the proviso that a clause be inserted that no member of the union shall deliver beer at any Summer garden or other place declared unfair by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The contract report of the Allied Brewery Trades Council was then adopted as a whole and before the central body adjourned a quorum of the council found to be represented among the delegates present, the A. B. T. C. held a session and agreed to the proviso to the contract of the Beer Drivers adopted by the central body.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 sent a communication proposing that a general vote be taken on the question whether there shall be a Labor Day parade this year or not. The object of the Cigar Makers' Union's action is to bring about a united and harmonious Labor Day celebration, instead of having a half dozen or more different celebrations and picnics.

The recommendation of the Cigar Makers was concurred in. The question will go to a referendum vote of all the affiliated unions and the vote must be reported not later than the first central body meeting in June.

According to a report made by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, the differences with Hollrath & Dieckmann have been amicably settled.

A delegation from the Iron and Steel Workers of Granite City was granted the floor and he made a fiery appeal in behalf of the striking brothers formerly employed by the Steel Trust. His remarks were supplemented by Delegate Eskridge of the Moulders with some timely statements and advice.

A request by the Jefferson City Central Labor Union that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union endorse the plan of building a new State Capitol was not granted, the letter being read and filed.

Delegate Negele of Typographical Union No. 8, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote:

### UNWARRANTED INSULT TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, President Laird of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners, in an interview published in the daily press of Thursday, March 24, in connection with the suspension of Chief of Police Creecy, made this statement:

"We had been hoping that Creecy would see what was best for him and resign, but since he wants to fight, we will have it out. \* \* \* The charges against the Chief will probably not be especially serious, and will be based mostly on his physical and mental incapacity. We anticipate considerable turmoil this spring in the city through possible strikes, and felt that we needed a strong man in the Chief's office."

Whereas, this public statement by the president of the Police Board is an unwarranted and brutal insult and willful misrepresentation of the organized working people of St. Louis; be it

Resolved, by this Central Trades and Labor Union that it is our firm conviction that a man in public office who will so misrepresent thousands of law-abiding working men and women, as Mr. Laird has done in his published interview, should no longer be entrusted with the responsible position as president of the Police Board and should be made to resign for the good of the public peace.

A second resolution introduced by Delegate Negele, caused some discussion but was also passed without a dissenting vote; it read as follows:

### RESOLUTION OF PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ARMORY BUILDINGS.

Whereas, the Business Men's League has inaugurated a movement in favor of one or more armories for a second and a third regiments of State militia;

Whereas, said Business Men's League demands that the Municipality of St. Louis furnish several hundred thousand dollars for this latest scheme of militarism;

Whereas, said Business Men's League announced through the daily press that the support of Governor Hadley and of

a majority of the members of the Council and House of Delegates had already been assured; be it

Resolved that this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis hereby enters its emphatic protest against this latest display of militarism under the pretext of patriotism;

Resolved, that in our opinion, St. Louis is not in need of any additional armories and State militia, and we pledge ourselves to oppose any and every attempt on the part of the Municipal Assembly to appropriate any funds for the building of militia armories or to grant the use of any public grounds or property for such military purposes."

In speaking on the foregoing resolution, Delegate Owen Miller expressed the idea that in his opinion the workingmen might do better by getting into possession of the guns by joining the militia instead of leaving everything in the hands of the sons of the aristocrats.

Delegate Stopp spoke against the capitalist militarism as displayed by the Business Men's League and declared that the Municipal Assembly had no right to appropriate hundreds of thousands of dollars for militarism while so much money is needed for public improvements and for other beneficial purposes.

Delegate Conroy was not very much inclined to make too much noise about the militia. He made a spread eagle talk and pointing to the stars and stripes over the platform he said he was ready at any time to defend that flag, and he wouldn't hesitate to shoot down even Union men, if they dared to attack the stars and stripes.

As it was getting late, the discussion was cut short and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

## For the Printing Plant

Five or Six Weeks of Hard Work Necessary to get New Establishment in Operation

### ENCOURAGEMENT FROM MANY SOURCES

Little news of general interest in connection with the new printing plant can be reported this week. For the accommodation of those who wish to pay up their shares already subscribed to, or who desire to buy shares or make donations, the secretary-treasurer announces that he may be found at headquarters every evening (except Sunday) until 9 o'clock.

The German Branch Socialist Party in Staunton, Ill., informs us that in spite of the close financial conditions and the probability of a miners' strike, the branch voted in favor of buying \$20.00 of stock in the St. Louis Labor Printing Co. This branch is composed almost exclusively of coal miners.

Good news comes from Indianapolis, where our German paper, ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, has quite a number of subscribers and some staunch old-time friends. German Branch Socialist Party Local Indianapolis contributed \$10.00 towards building up our own establishment in St. Louis.

Of branches of the Workmen's Sick Benefit Society of America the following have made contributions: Branch 25, New York, \$5.00; Branch 8, Paterson, \$2.00; Branch 233, Seattle, \$5.00; Branch 22, Newark, \$5.00; Bridgeport, Conn., \$3.00; from Brewery Workers' Locals, No. 267, Wilmington, \$5.00; No. 11, Syracuse, \$5.00; No. 268, Newark, \$2.00; No. 2, Newark, \$5.00; Germania Unterst. Bund of St. Louis, to which many brewery workers belong, contributed \$10.00.

We have been informed by the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine Co. that the machine would be shipped within thirty days.

The Board of Directors is in a position to report that the work of securing our own building is progressing safely. The title for the property has been examined and the necessary steps have been taken to get into possession of the building not later than the middle of May.

There are still plenty of shares of stock to be sold and the comrades' attention is once more called to the fact that the office, 212 South Fourth street, will be open every evening until 9 o'clock.

Several local trade unions have promised to take action concerning the Labor Printing Co. at their next meetings.

The receipts during the week, closing Monday, March 28 were as follows:

	SHARES.	PAID.
German Branch Socialist Party, Indianapolis, Ind.	2	\$10.00
Beers Drivers' Union, No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.	donation	5.00
List of John A. Weber:—		
Henry Keller	2	10.00
Franz Winter	1	1.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Br. 25, N. Y. City	donation	5.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Br. 8, Paterson, N. J.	"	2.00
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 267, Wilmington, Del.	"	5.00
J. F. Brueggeman	1	5.00
Painters' Union, No. 137	20	50.00
George Bullman	1	5.00
John G. Rosenberg	1	5.00
Brewery Workers' Union No. 11, Syracuse, N. Y.	donation	5.00
Brewery Workers' Union No. 114, Providence, R. I.	"	5.00
Brewery Workers' Union No. 64, Salt Lake City, Utah	"	2.00
Frank Denk	1	5.00
Christ Adolph	1	5.00
Henry Simon	1	1.00
Charles Thieme	1	5.00
H. J. Morrison	1	5.00
Brewery Workers' Union No. 2, Newark, N. J.	donation	5.00

## MARX & HAAS EXPOSED

To Put Retail Clothing Merchants out of Business is Latest Move of Unfair Firm

MARX & HAAS GOODS SOLD THROUGH MAIL ORDER HOUSE. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. IN ALLIANCE WITH THE ANTI-UNION CONCERN.

A BUSINESS MAN'S INTERESTING LETTER.

That the Marx & Haas Clothing Company of St. Louis is not only waging an unfair and unjustified war against Organized Labor, but also against the retail clothing merchants of the country, has been brought to light through several letters which the editor of St. Louis Labor has received from merchants in Illinois.

We need only publish one of these letters to tell the story. It can not be misunderstood by the clothing merchants that have for years patronized the Marx & Haas concern. It cannot be misinterpreted by the men who, by their retail business, have helped to build up the Washington Avenue firm, that locked out nearly one thousand of their Union Garment Workers on September 13, 1909.

The efforts of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company to crush Union labor and to introduce Chinese and Japanese coolie conditions in the American clothing industry, is now supplemented by the systematic and effective manner to ruin the small clothing merchants in the middle West, the very people who, until recently, were the foundation of the Marx & Haas business.

Every retail clothing merchant throughout the land will read with much interest the following letter.

Ill., March 14, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Sir: As a clothing merchant who for many years has paid thousands of dollars to the Marx & Haas Clothing Company in St. Louis, I have been very much interested in the Garment Workers' trouble with the firm mentioned.

Only yesterday I made a discovery that surprised me more than anything I have experienced for some time. Ever since the beginning of the Garment Workers' lockout Marx & Haas' sales agents displayed a feverish activity and made every attempt to make the merchants believe that the trouble with Union Labor was all settled. If I had not been so closely in touch with the St. Louis Union headquarters I believe these agents might have caught me in their net of deception.

What I have found out, through reliable sources, is the fact that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company in St. Louis is manufacturing for the big Chicago Mail Order House, Sears, Roebuck & Co. I am positively informed that The Marx & Haas concern is doing the work for Sears, Roebuck & Co. at such a low rate that this Mail Order House can run any country clothing merchant within 500 miles of Chicago out of business as soon as the scheme is properly and sufficiently advertised. And I want to say right here that Sears, Roebuck & Co. are attending to the advertising part of it at this very time. This Mail Order House informs the public that clothing sold by Sears, Roebuck & Co. would cost at least 33 per cent more if sold by any retail merchant anywhere. If you do not believe my statement, you may write for the Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s 1910 Sample Book, No. 89T, for Men's Ready Made Clothing. In this Sample Book you will find on pages 1 and 2 all the information that will help to put the Retail Clothing (Continued to Page 2.)

	SHARES.	PAID.
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 268, Newark, N. J.	"	2.00
Adolf Scheurer	on account	4.00
J. R. Teel	"	2.00
Fred. Steller, Alton, Ill.	donation	5.00
Ernsy Lay	"	1.00
Georg Aberle	1	3.00
Melchior Michel	1	5.00
Anthony Heuer	on account	4.00
Wiese	1	1.00
John Berhaupt	donation	1.00
John Miller	on account	1.00
Henry Hoeger	"	4.00
John Becker	donation	1.00
German Branch Socialist Party, Staunton, Ill.	4	20.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Br. 233, Seattle, Wash.	1	5.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Br. 22, Newark, N. J.	donation	5.00
Germania Aid Society	"	10.00
G. M.	on account	10.00
List of Joseph Glader:—		
John Ofer	1	5.00
Louis Ebel	1	5.00
William Hipp, Sr.	on account	4.00
Hermann Brueschke	"	8.00
Fritz Huber	"	4.00
Albin Zimmerer	"	5.00
William Voegel	"	2.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Br. 35, Bridgeport, Conn.	donation	3.00
Receipts for the week till March 28th.	43 shares	\$261.00
Previously reported	1,340	\$6,274.00
Total	1,383	\$6,535.00

# MARX & HAAS EXPOSED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Co. out of business, if they continue to buy from the unfair Marx & Haas Clothing Co. that does the work for the Sears, Roebuck & Co. Mail Order House in Chicago.

Two of my customers surprised me with the information that they had bought certain qualities of clothes from Sears, Roebuck & Co. at a price that was much lower than I usually charged them for the same goods.

Knowing that I had never overcharged any of my customers, I felt keenly hurt by these remarks. I examined the goods more closely and convinced myself that they were the same as usually furnished them from my place of business. It did not take me long to find out that these goods of my former customers were made by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. in St. Louis.

For about ten years I had been in business relations with Marx & Haas, but never would I have conceived the idea that the same firm that worked tooth and nails to get the small merchants' trade throughout the country, would secretly line up with the Chicago Mail Order House, Sears, Roebuck & Co., to kill the retail merchants in thousands of cities and towns, especially in the Mississippi Valley states.

This makes it also plain to me why the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is so anxious to put the United Garment Workers' organization out of business, an undertaking which, I sincerely hope, they will never be able to carry out. The United Garment Workers' stand for fair conditions of employment and living wages. In order to secure a greater volume of business from Sears, Roebuck & Co., the Marx & Haas firm speculated that with a non-Union shop they could dictate wages and conditions in a manner and to such a degree that they could make their successful coolie bids to the big Mail Order House on the shores of Lake Michigan.

In all seriousness, I ask any intelligent and responsible retail clothing merchant: What are we going to do about it? Shall we continue to patronize the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. and by doing so furnish the nails which Sears, Roebuck & Co. drive into our own coffins? After Marx & Haas have used us small merchants in hundreds of cities to build up one of the leading clothing factories in the West, we must find, much to our great disadvantage, that Marx & Haas combine with Sears, Roebuck & Co., to put all of us out of business for good!

It took me over twenty long years to build up my little business in this city. My money and my health is invested in my business. I always felt that I was dealing with a wholesale house that would have the best consideration for its customers, i. e., the retail merchants, until I must now find that the same Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has entered an alliance with my own enemy that is determined to drive me out of business and rob me of my livelihood. I have not made much money in my little business, but enough to keep my family in fairly good circumstances. But to-day I am an old man—and if driven out of the business I have been following for life, I shall be unable to make a living in my old days. But I will not shed tears. It don't pay nowadays to waste much time in shedding tears of pains or tears of joy.

But one thing I have decided upon and pledged my word of honor to carry it out, too:

"I will not buy another cent's worth of goods from the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.!"

What other retail clothing merchants will do or not do, that is their business. If they think that we should assist Sears, Roebuck & Co., in their efforts to capture our trade and put all the retail merchants out of business, then they may continue to order their goods from Marx & Haas. If not, they may perhaps do what I am determined to do. I am not inclined to make the rope for my own hangman. If others are inclined that way, they deserve to get their medicine.

I have since learned that Marx & Haas are making many large shipments to Roebuck & Co.

Now, as to Sears, Roebuck & Co., it may be said that the people throughout the land, especially the farmers and members of the Farmers' Union, should be made acquainted with the fact that a considerable portion of the clothing sold by this Mail Order House is made by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. I understand that late in April there will be a large Farmers' convention held in St. Louis. Those men are strongly in sympathy with Union Labor, and I hope that the conditions as pictured in my letter, will be placed before that convention. Give Marx & Haas and Sears, Roebuck & Co. all the "unfair" advertisement they deserve.

I write these lines to your paper so you may give them the widest circulation. Few retail merchants realize or know what this means. They listen to the smooth and oily sales agents and never for a moment think of the alliance of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. with the Sears, Roebuck & Co. Mail Order house. I have also mailed to your address a copy of the Sample Book 80 T above referred to.

Respectfully yours,  
N. Y. Z., Retail Clothing Merchant.

We have little to add to the above letter. It is self-explanatory. After Marx & Haas have vainly tried to kill the strike of their employees by means of court injunctions; after the same firm deceived the police department and tried to make the police headquarters a Marx & Haas strikebreaker agency; after all of this contemptible work, the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. joins a leading mail order house to drive its own customers among the retail clothing dealers to the wall. If Sears, Roebuck & Co. can furnish the goods cheaper than the retailers who buy from Marx & Haas, it is only natural that there is danger and ruin ahead for the retailers.

The following donations have been received for the locked out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.:

United Garment Workers of America, No. 28, Newark, N. J.	\$10.00
United Garment Workers of America, Collection, Ft. Worth, Tex.	10.00
Typographical Union, No. 80, Chattanooga, Tenn.	2.50
Second Ward Club, St. Louis, Mo.	4.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Fund, No. 35, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
Musicians' Union, No. 5, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 243, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Bartenders' Union, No. 143, Scranton, Pa.	2.00
Bottlers' Protective Union, No. 8434, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Carpenters, No. 80, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
United Mine Workers of America, No. 739, Gillespie Carpenters, No. 141, Chicago, Ill.	87.50
M. P. B. and Platers, No. 6, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Carpenters, No. 521, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
J. U. of Steam Engineers, No. 401, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
J. U. of Steam Engineers, No. 69, Chicago, Ill.	10.00

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION ASSESSMENT.	
Shoe Workers, No. 90	2.50
Cement Workers, No. 91	5.00
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 4	4.50
Teamsters' D. C.	2.10
Iron Molders, No. 10	15.00
Wood Workers' D. C.	.60

O. W. GOODIN, Secretary.

# ORGANIZED LABOR IS WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

Woman owes an incalculable debt to the labor movement. It has done for her more than this—something that no other movement, no other institution, political, religious, or economic, has done—it has made her the co-equal of man. What church and state have persistently refused, and do vigorously protect against, the labor movement has, from its very inception, recognized fully and freely, to-wit, woman's right to political, social and industrial equality.

The defense to woman and the benefits which accrue to her with every step of progress made by the labor movement are not due, however, to any feelings of either sentiment or pity for her. There is nothing chivalrous about the labor movement. The labor movement only recognizes the fact that women have got to work nowadays right alongside of men, and that, therefore, they must be dealt with as men. Economic conditions originally forced her to become his rival, and he is now using every effort in his power to make her his ally.

To this end her cause in the labor movement has been made identical with his. Every trades union in any industry which employs women at all, admits them on a basis of perfect equality with its members. The rules and by-laws of these innumerable local trades unions all over the land declare for women's political enfranchisement.

One obscure little trades union is doing more for woman suffrage than all the women's clubs in America combined, because it is a necessity to the workingman that his wife and sister shall henceforth stand by his side. It is very important to the workingman—indeed, it is an absolute necessity that the working woman shall make as much money as he does, and that she shall not work an hour longer.

Were this a merely chivalrous sentiment on his part it would count for little, but the feeling that inspires it is the strongest human instinct—that of self-preservation. A man must live, and a man cannot live nowadays by the sweat of his brow unless the toil-stained woman is with him in his fight for principles and practice for which the labor movement stands.—Louisville (Ky.) *New Era*.

## The Paradox of the Socialist Wife

Anita C. Block in Progressive Woman

Perhaps the most ideal relation that has yet existed between man and woman is that of the Socialist husband and wife who are together working in the Socialist movement. They are indeed "comrades," in the most beautiful sense of that beautiful word. Although it was naturally the element of sex that first drew them together, and while it is the same intangible, mysterious element that makes them continue inexpressibly dear to each other, yet there is less of the sex-bond between the husband and wife who are both active Socialist workers than between any other man and woman.

And the reason for this is not difficult to find. Within the Socialist party husband and wife are absolute and complete equals. They are admitted into the party on exactly the same terms and they have identical rights as party members. A wife votes on all matters on which her husband votes, and she is eligible for the same offices within the party to which he is eligible. In relation to this great cause, which is the biggest factor in both their lives, they are equal. Membership within the Socialist party has removed from the wife all stigma of inferiority on the basis of sex. Husband and wife are both human beings there, performing the world's work together.

And then in the midst of this refining and ennobling equality, election day comes round—the day on which the governed are supposed to determine the kind of government under which they desire to live. This is the saddest day in the year for the Socialist wife. For on this day all the equality she has enjoyed throughout the year becomes an utter mockery. On this supreme day, when, as a Socialist, she burns to register her protest against the iniquities of capitalism, she finds herself relegated to the rank of idiot and criminal. On this supreme day she stands before her husband as his inferior. She experiences the burning humiliation of her civic impotence, as she sees her comrade go forth to enjoy the right and perform the duties of a citizen.

This, then, is the paradox of the Socialist wife. How long, oh Socialist wives, must it yet be before every day of the year will find you the equals of your life mates?

## Jane Addams of Hull House

The leading feature of the April number of the American Magazine is the opening installment of "Autobiographical Notes" upon twenty years at Hull House, by Jane Addams. Hull House is the oldest social settlement in America, and Miss Addams is probably the most widely known social worker. She was born at Cedarville, in Illinois, and lived in the delightful old house that is shown in several pictures, until she went to Hull House, on Chicago's unsavory West Side, twenty years ago.

Right across the way from Miss Addams' home was her father's mill—rather two mills, one where the surrounding farmers brought their wheat to be ground into flour and the other where the native logs were sawed into lumber. A wonderful place for children to play in, particularly the flour mills, where empty bins made most adorable play-houses; and exciting, too, at the saw mill, to sit on a log while it slowly but inexorably approached the buzzing saw which cut it into slabs, only getting off in the nick of time to avoid a gory death. Then, too, opposite her childhood home were high hills, with real caves to be explored. And Miss Addams tells of the long and serial play in which she and her brother engaged, play which was ended one day only to be continued in the next. Quite different play this from that which Miss Addams has described in her recent, profoundly thoughtful, and beautiful book, "Spirit of Youth in Our City Street." It is in contrast to this broad and free play of her own childhood, Miss Addams says, that, "one of the most piteous aspects in the life of city children, as I have seen it in the neighborhood of Hull House, is the constant interruption to their play, which is inevitably carried on in the street, so that it can never have any continuity. The most elaborate 'plan or chart' or 'fragment from their dream of human life' is sure to be rudely destroyed by the passing traffic. Although they start over and over again, even the most vivacious become worn out at last, and take to that passive 'standing around,' varied by rude horse play, which in time becomes so characteristic of city children."

Miss Addams describes a beautiful relationship between her and her father. He was state senator in Illinois from 1852 to 1868. He was a friend of Lincoln—Mr. Lincoln, as he always called him—and

Miss Addams describes as one of her first impressions of a life beyond the big white gate posts of her home, the day when she found two flags there, companioned with black, and was told that "the greatest man in the world" had died. She quotes from a letter Lincoln wrote to her father, in which he began "my dear Double-d'd Addams." Miss Addams says that when her father died, of all the good things said about him she liked most a statement of one newspaper man who wrote that "personally had known but one man who never had been offered a bribe because bad men were instinctively afraid of him." Miss Addams tells of the shock that came to her during the early efforts of Illinois, in which Hull House joined to secure the first factory legislation, where she was told by the representatives of an informal association of manufacturers that if the residents of Hull House would drop this nonsense about a sweatshop bill certain business men would agree to give \$50,000 to be used for any of the philanthropic activities of the settlement. "What had befallen?" Miss Addams asked herself, "the daughter of my father that such a thing could happen to her?" As she recalls in these autobiographical notes her early association with her father, whom she admired and loved above all men, she says there comes into her mind a line from Mrs. Browning in which a daughter describes her relations with her father:

"He wrapt me in his large  
Man's doublet, careless did it fit or no."

## A UNION SONG

By Margaret Scott Hall

What of the Union? Far and wide  
We hear the herald chimes  
Of brotherhood and doing good  
And hopes for better times;  
Yea, it is wise to organize  
In bonds of union strong,  
And wide awake for labor's sake,  
To help the cause along.

Throughout the land an impulse stirs  
On Hope's uplifted wings,  
A longing rife through toil and strife  
A wish for better things,  
Impelled by right when men unite,  
And honor's course pursue,  
To ever bless in helplessness  
Is union's purpose true.

Then long live union; May its strength  
For human good increase  
Let none despise to organize  
Till graft and greed shall cease;  
Then keep alive, let union thrive  
The toiler's home to bless,  
Sing as we fare and breath a prayer  
The Union's grand success.

—The Carpenter.

FRANK TOMBRIDGE, President. JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

## TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

Twenty-five years of fair dealings have made the office of the TOMBRIDGE AGENCY well liked by the public.

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

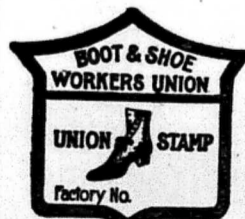
## Blue Union Label

## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Position. You abolish Child Labor.

DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."

THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

POPULAR PRICES

UNION TAILORS

# BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

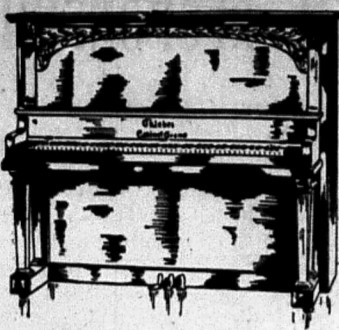
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demands and determined to continue its struggle for the uplift of mankind.

And now, gentlemen, I will conclude by again expressing the thanks of our organization for your splendid welcome and words of good cheer. When we return to our homes and our unions we will bring with us happy recollections of our visit among you.

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**Freedom's Voice at Faneuil Hall**

Annual Address of President Bowen of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union AT THE RECENT BOSTON CONVENTION

Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Invited Guests:  
 Not long ago, in some newspaper or magazine, I was deeply interested in reading an article which stated that the first light-house erected on the Atlantic Coast was built by the people of Boston way back in 1716. That was the first and only light—the light on Beacon Island—in those days to guide the ships that passed in the night, and ever since, through all the vicissitudes of our country, that grand old light has shed its rays upon the waters to guide the mariner. And well may we say to-day to you gentlemen who have conveyed your kindly greetings, and through you to your people, that all Americans recognize that in every movement for the progress of mankind, for the uplift of the toiler, for the liberty of the Nation, from Boston has ever shown the resplendent light of Liberty and Progress. We may turn to literature, to art, to patriotism, and in each and every sphere Boston has played a conspicuous and an enduring part. Within a stone's throw of the historic temple of Liberty in which we meet was delivered the first effective protest against taxation without representation, when the members of the Sons of Liberty, those bold spirits of the early days, cast the unjustly taxed tea into Boston Harbor. Here on the streets nearby was shed the first blood of the Revolution, when Crispus Attucks, Freedom's first martyr, fell before the soldiers on an alien King, King.

Here in this temple of Liberty were formed the Boston Trade Guilds, those primitive organizations of workmen which were the forerunners, the progenitors of the vast network of organized labor that now exists on this continent, and which has contributed more than any or all other agencies to the uplift, the dignity and the prosperity of American labor.

Here in Boston flourished that great genius, poet, orator and soldier of Freedom, John Boyle O'Reilly—the fearless tribune of Democracy and Liberty, who wrote:

"The bluest blood is putrid blood,  
 But the People's Blood is red."

And another lived here whose name must forever be a household word among those who struggle for the emancipation of mankind—the inimitable Wendell Phillips, the foe of all forms of slavery, the friend of liberty everywhere,

"Whose life was a ceaseless protest,  
 Whose voice was a prophet's cry  
 To be true to the Truth and faithful  
 Tho' the world were arrayed with a lie."

Those heroic men and others that might be mentioned were but the providential vehicles of expressing the ideals of Americanism that we might expect to pervade historic Boston in view of its glorious traditions, and so it is with pride and gratitude that we assemble in your midst and thank you for your expressions of welcome. We feel that while this historic hall and this time-honored city have seen great victories in the cause of human liberty, that these battles of the past were only a portion of the great struggle for the complete emancipation of American manhood.

Assembled here in Faneuil Hall we believe that another great struggle is impending—the struggle of the wage-earner of our land to get a just share in the wealth he produces, and to establish forever his constitutional right of free speech. The organized toiling masses of the United States approach this struggle with a full consciousness of their rights and a determination to ascertain once and for all whether it is possible under our institutions to have one law for the employer and another for the employed. If we consider the attitude of some employers, and indeed the decisions of some of our courts, it would appear that the American citizen who happens to be connected with a labor union is not welcome to enjoy those liberties which we understand are guaranteed to all citizens alike.

Because men connected with organized labor venture by the written or spoken word to comment upon the unfair treatment of its employees by some corporation they are held in contempt of court, summarily convicted by that same court and sentenced to prison. I assert that if these men had belonged to any other walk of life—had they not belonged to organized labor, no such unjust, un-American decision would have been rendered against them by a court of law.

Mark well another case which is in striking contrast to the foregoing. The millionaire proprietors of a great journal in the Middle West were indicted for alleged libel against men closely connected with the Government—warrants were issued for their arrest and their removal to the city of Washington. After a long and tedious argument of the case the United States District Judge not only refused to permit their removal to Washington, but in dismissing the accused practically read a sermon to the Government lawyers on the "inalienable right of Free Speech and the sacred Liberty of the press."

I would respectfully recommend that the decision of Judge Anderson and his philippic on the right of Free Speech be printed and hung on the wall of every labor union hall in the United States.

If there is any want of due respect for our courts at the present time it is attributable first and foremost to the unjust decisions rendered against labor by some of these courts, and for their failure to see that labor has the same rights as capital—no more, no less. Injunctions have been issued promiscuously and in varied phrasology, but invariably they enjoin members of unions from congregating peaceably, from using any moral force of suasion to show the strikebreaker the bleak injustice he is perpetrating against his fellowmen, from peaceful

picketing, from "discussing the strike at any time or place." So glaringly unjust have these anti-labor injunctions appeared that leaders of two great parties have condemned them, and the President of the United States himself is urging upon Congress anti-injunction legislation. Who will say that organized labor is not winning its way against injustice, and that in our day greater rights and liberties than those won by shot and shell are not being won by the irresistible forces of intelligently directed organization?

In recent years labor has been criticised for its attitude towards the National Guard in certain localities. Let me say for myself, that I believe with Thomas Jefferson, "The surest safeguard of a free people's liberty is a well regulated National Militia." But when the immortal Jefferson wrote those words—and they contain a truism—he never contemplated the misuse or abuse of the National Guard. He saw in the National Guard the citizen soldiery that might be availed of to defend the Nation from foreign foes, and to suppress insurrection or rebellion that threatened the stability of the Republic. That great popular tribune of Liberty never imagined that before a century had passed away unworthy Governors, at the behest of corrupt officials influenced by capital, would turn the guns of a citizen soldiery against the struggling toilers engaged in lawful combination with the combined resources of capital. How many instances do we know of where the National Guard has been needlessly ordered to the scene of a strike to overawe and intimidate workmen and to bolster up the criminal combinations of capital?

The resentment of Labor to such use of the National Guard and the consequent formation of a healthy public opinion against such practices, has resulted in our own day in several Governors refusing to call out the National Guard at the suggestion of oppressive employers, and when this becomes general and the National Guard is used and maintained for its legitimate purposes, our citizen soldiery will again occupy in the public mind and in the estimation of organized labor that proud position which Jefferson bespoke for it.

An enlightened public opinion in a land where education is open to the children of all men will insure the ultimate victory of Labor in all its legitimate aspirations, and the full realization of those ideals for which we are all striving. In the ranks of organized labor are the brain and sinew of the land. There could be no capital but for the achievements of Labor.

The founders of this Republic never conceived that this country should become like the Old World, where one class could enforce individual slavery upon another, and use the departments of Government to protect them in the perpetration of injustice. Under the aegis of American Liberty, Labor has grown to a full realization of its rights. It seeks no privileges. Money changers and their hirelings may dream that they can prevent men whose brain and brawn made this Republic what it is from receiving justice, but their efforts to Europeanize this Government will be as futile as the efforts of George the Third to make the colonists of one hundred and forty years ago bend the knee to a tyrannical king.

I have referred to the trade guilds of Boston in the olden days. The best evidence that the seed sown by these parent organizations has borne fruit is the present numerical and financial standing of the labor unions in the United States and Canada. A conservative estimate places the total membership of organized labor at approximately 3,000,000 in 1909. Speaking for our own organization, it is an interesting historical fact that a convention was held in Boston just twenty-two years ago to-day. The number of delegates in attendance was one hundred and forty; the total number of unions on the roll was one hundred and fifty-three, with a total membership of 20,000. To-day we have in attendance upwards of five hundred delegates; we have more than one thousand unions on the roll, and our membership exceeds 75,000.

Labor unions are denounced principally by men who have grown enormously wealthy as a result of their manipulation of the toiling masses, combined with their enjoyment of special privileges. These men who have won their way to millions, many of them by unscrupulous methods and criminal combination against the people, are loudest in their denial to the workman of the right to combine in organization for the interest of his living and his family.

In spite of the attitude of this element of which I have spoken—and I believe they are in a great minority among present-day employers—I am nevertheless firmly convinced that capitalists and the employing class generally in this country will some day in the near future turn to organized labor as the main bulwark of defence against those who would destroy all our institutions, those who mistake liberty for license, and who have no regard for the reverence that American Labor has for just such laws and legitimate authority. It is privately expressed by the wisest of our public men and by keen observers of present conditions, that there is a widespread discontent among those who toil from day to day in the factory, the mine, the workshop. How far-reaching this discontent will become is a matter of conjecture. To my mind it will depend upon the wisdom of our legislators, the fairness of our courts, and the exercise of sound common sense on the part of employers. The condition is not yet alarming, but it is serious enough to cause well-balanced men of sound judgment to come to the conclusion that there must be decided changes in our social, economic and industrial conditions.

Employers who are now said to be enjoying considerable prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land must restrain their greed for gain, and if they would continue to enjoy the profits of their undertakings, be willing to concede to the manhood of organized labor those unalienable rights which are guaranteed to all men under free government as we understand it.

To capitalists we would say:  
 "We've a hand for the grasp of friendship,  
 Another to make them quake;  
 And they're welcome to whichever  
 It pleases them to take."

For the sake of all mankind, for the sake of our fellow-citizens at large, for our mutual welfare, for the sake of these great, ever-growing North American countries which have already reached the highest ideals of progress and civilization, Labor hopes that capital will take the hand of friendship; but Labor faces the future conscious in the justice of its

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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69

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## 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

## FLAGS AND DEMAGOGUES

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, during the discussion of the Anti-Armory resolution, a delegate who is under an \$150.00 obligation to the Business Men's League for a junketing trip to Denver, Colo., became almost hysterical with flag patriotism. Unable to defend the Business Men's League's armory building schemes at public expense, he flew off into a display of flaggism and patriotism, for the benefit of the daily newspaper reporters at the press table. He was not so much opposed to the militia and did not think it wise to get wild about it. Pointing to the stars and stripes bunting over the chairman's seat, the delegate in question broke out like this:

"I am ready at any time to defend that flag, and I would not hesitate to shoot down any Union man who dared to fight that flag."

In the first place, there was absolutely no occasion for such remarks, because none of the delegates present had referred to any flag.

In the second place this foolish talk put the introducers of the resolution in a bad light. The demagoguism of parading with the flag in public speech is as old as the political struggles of the nations. The flag demagogue is a product of conditions, a product that grows in different sizes and colors in different countries. In France the Chauvinist hides his underground work behind the Tricolore; in Germany every poor slave is told to fight and die for the flag; in Russia the Czar appeals to his subjects to defend the sacred flag of the Muscovites; John Bull makes even the Irishmen swear to defend the British flag; King Alfonso calls upon the Spanish nation to defend God, King and the flag. And woe to him who will not pay the prescribed respect to the flag—in France, in Germany, in Russia, in Spain, and in—America, for the patriotic delegate in the St. Louis C. T. & L. U. will shoot straight even at Union men if they show any inclination to refuse the prescribed respect to the flag.

Now, be careful. The Sword of Damocles hangs over your head. Last Fourth of July we observed a badly used up hobo on Market street. His shoes were torn to such an extent that they had the appearance of an airship with its spread-out wings. Mr. Hobo went into the hallway of a saloon, took a small American flag from his coat pocket, shook off one of his not very tightly fitting shoes, and not having any stockings, he wrapped the little flag around his right foot, as a substitute for the stocking, put his shoe on, looked up and down the street for a moment as if he was afraid of an approaching policeman, whereupon he produced another flag from his left coat pocket and went through the same performance with his left foot, i. e., he made a stocking out of the flag. Thus the free American hobo started out using Fourth of July flags for stockings. How the stars were shining lustily through the holes in the hobo's shoes! Had this hobo been observed by the flag patriot of the C. T. & L. U., he might have been shot without mercy. The idea of wrapping his old dirty feet in Fourth of July flags and then walk upon them!

With a colored rag the Russian people are led into slavery and submission. Look at this flag—a rag!—it is your flag, for this flag you must die! says Kaiser Bill. Flags are simply cotton or silk rags, that's all, and it is about time that we get away from the old flag idea. Flags were used to keep slaves in battle line for the benefit of their oppressors.

Wendell Phillips, many a time, referred to the scoundrel-patriotism that was always wrapped up in the flag, in "Our Flag." We follow no flag, but a principle and a noble cause. For the Union man and woman the little label signifying good conditions of labor, better conditions of living and hopes for the future, should be above all the flags, be they Russian, Prussian, British, French or American. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago an Eastern Cigar Manufacturer put a new brand of Scab-Cigar on the market under the label "Follow the Flag!" The flag representing the Stars and Stripes, was very artistically placed on the fancy cigar box. What happened? Did Organized Labor follow the flag? No, they did not. Instead of "Follow the Flag," Union labor went after the manufacturer good and strong and before another year was up, the Stars and Stripes cigars had disappeared from the market.

At the present time the United States Steel Corporation is waging a war of annihilation against Organized Labor. It has become a fight

against the entire A. F. of L. This fight really began in 1892, when the Governor of Pennsylvania ordered 10,000 State militiamen to Homestead to defend the "flag." With the Stars and Stripes proudly floating over them the militiamen marched against the Homestead strikers, and Andrew Carnegie won the battle.

Ever since those days Andrew Carnegie is building Carnegie libraries, and on every library building, erected with the blood money of Homestead, there you see the Stars and Stripes.

When the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, better known as the Iron and Coal Police, entered the City of Brotherly Love during the recent street car strike, under what flag did they ride their horses into the crowds of men, women and children? Under "Our Flag."

Down in Democratic Alabama, a Governor Comer used the Stars and Stripes and the militia to defeat the striking miners and to prevent their organization by the United Mine Workers of America.

Every injunction judge acts under and in alleged defense of the flag, and every time a labor leader is jailed, he is under the protection of the same flag.

Every criminal politician in jail and out of jail advertised himself as a flag worshipper. In the name of the Stars and Stripes he appealed to the citizens to vote for him. Did not every St. Louis boodler fight for "Our Flag?" Every one of them was a patriot until the door of the penitentiary closed behind them.

Now, let us stop dealing in flags and rags and get down to issues and principles and attend to the work of the labor movement.

The Anti-Armory resolution of the Central Body was timely. Let us see whether the Municipal Assembly will dare to squander several hundred thousand dollars for anti-labor militarism.

## The Weak Spot

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade—I have just received notice that my subscription had expired, and I have decided that you may close the subscription, for the present, at least. Thanking you for past favors, I am truly,  
A SOCIALIST.

(But do not have any patience with the Labor Unions, and your paper favors them too much. I enclose 10 cents for balance due on paper. Yours truly,

DR. W. D. MORRIS.

The letter of Dr. Morris brings out the weak spot in the American Socialist movement. We are well acquainted with the doctor. He is a well-meaning gentleman, and as to his honesty and sincerity in the work for the Socialist Party there is not the least doubt. He is an old Grand Army man, who has served his country faithfully, and he is equally proud to work for the Socialist movement.

But, his conception of the modern labor movement is the Utopian conception. It is the conception of the Bourgeois Socialist, of the middle class Socialist, who imagine that by their superior intelligence and "social influence" they are commissioned to make the Socialist movement respectable and lead the great mass of wage slaves to a New Jerusalem.

For the great labor movement these Utopians have very little, if any, use; neither have they any conception of the aims, purpose and mission of the labor movement. Socialism, in their mind, is not a living reality, but a far-off dream, a kind of paradise as dreamed by the Orthodox Christians. Of course, they call it by a different name. Co-operative Commonwealth, they call it, and in their dreams they paint a perfect picture of it, in all its details. In this respect the Utopian Socialist resembles the capitalist-wiseacre, who occasionally would ask the foolish question: "Who will shine the shoes under Socialism?" Utopian Socialists ought to be able to answer this question very promptly.

The Utopian Socialist don't like the Trade Union movement. Small business men (and big ones), never like the Trade Union movement. Their class interests tell them not to like it.

Doctors and professors pay little attention to the Trade Union movement. Indeed, it takes a university doctor like President Prof. Eliot of Harvard to talk the worst rot on labor unions and scab heroism that has ever been put in print. These doctors and professors do not talk foolishly on the labor question, because they understand it, but they talk foolishly of it, because they do not know anything about it.

As Socialists educated on the sound principles and policy taught by Marx and Engels, and tried by decades of every-day experience, we are more determined than ever before to fight the battles of the Trade Unions, because these are the battles of the Proletarian class. Without this world-wide labor movement you could not even think of the possibility of a militant, real Socialist Party movement.

Why, the easiest thing in the world for any paper to talk about the Co-operative Commonwealth to denounce Rockefeller, to call the politicians names, to make flowery speeches for the Social Revolution that may or may not come in 1999, or to confine itself to strictly academic and philosophic discussions. No capitalist will have much objection to that kind of Socialism. But what the American capitalist class is really afraid of is the modern, scientific Socialism which takes an active and leading part in all of the struggles and fights and battles of the organized, wage-working proletariat. Make a note of this, so it will not slip your memory.

Read the Communist Manifesto! Our Utopian friends (many of whom are wage-workers, and even members of Unions) are ever anxious to quote Marx's motto:

"The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!"

Yet these same people hate the Trade Unions, because these alleged ignorant wage slaves refuse to swallow the superior wisdom of the professors, doctors, preachers and other "learned men."

The Socialist Party papers must fight the everyday battle of the working class; if they fail to do this, they might as well get out of business, because their mission ends right there.

It may be replied that there are Socialist papers in this country that do not pay any attention to the Trade Union movement!

Well, we simply say this, that a paper which disregards the tremendous struggles of the American working class going on at the present time, has no right to the claim of being a good Socialist paper. The fact is that such a paper is no Socialist paper at all; at least, not in the sense as generally accepted by the International Social Democracy.

St. Louis Labor will remain what it has been from the very first day of its existence, namely a bona-fide Socialist and Trade Union paper. We are aware of the fact that Utopian Socialists don't like this; Capitalists don't like this; political labor skates don't like this; but St. Louis Labor has never asked any of these elements whether they

like our revolutionary Socialist and Trade Union policy or not. We go on with our work as duty dictates, and always in line with the policy of the great world-wide Socialist and Labor movement.

The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!

## WAS SOCIALISM RESPONSIBLE?

Editorial in The Miners Magazine

Two weeks ago the press of the country teemed with the moral filth of a few people connected with fashionable society at Kansas City. The moral stench was nauseating, but the press continued to furnish chapters of the indiscretions of a millionaire's wife who had forgotten her marriage vows and became enamored with a banker.

"Jack" Cudahy, the son of a multi-millionaire, suspected the chastity of his wife and laid a trap to catch the libertine, who as his friend visited his home. Jerre F. Lillis stood high as a sterling type of manhood. He was a member of all the fashionable clubs of Kansas City. His reputation as a financier was above reproach, and he was looked upon as one of the most upright and honorable citizens of the State of Missouri.

But while on the most intimate terms of friendship with "Jack" Cudahy, he did not hesitate to smirch the honor of a home, and his carnal appetite led him on until his infamy has been portrayed in every daily journal of America. "Jack" Cudahy caught the banker-libertine in his home and when he beheld the perfidy of his wife and the treachery of his friend, he assaulted the moral leper with a butcher knife and left scars that the banker will carry with him to the grave.

But the point that is to be emphasized in this scandal in high life is the fact that the officers of the law showed an unwillingness to incur the displeasure of the man who had made a murderous assault upon the man who had dishonored the home of Cudahy, nor did the officers seize the culprit who had crawled like a serpent into the home of another to bring disgrace upon a weak woman and her children.

Why was such leniency shown to "Jack" Cudahy and the banker who had betrayed his friendship? They were both moneyed men and belonged to that element of society that is dubbed aristocratic. Cudahy and Lillis are wealthy men and powerful in politics, and the officers of the law did not dare to treat them as ordinary criminals.

Had Cudahy and Lillis belonged to the working class, the patrol wagon would have been called for and both would have been furnished accommodations in a common jail.

Again, this scandal in high life did not become the theme of the pulpit. The clerical-robed gentlemen did not manifest any desire to elaborate upon the moral depravity that was uncovered in the mansion of aristocracy. The ministers of the gospel, with but few exceptions, lack the moral courage to hurl the lightning of condemnation against moral leprosy in the palace. No. The men of the pulpit would prefer to tell their congregations how "Socialism would break up the home" than to paint verbal pictures of the degeneracy of men and women who revel in the splendor of luxury and wealth.

## None Free Until All are Free

BY Luella R. Krehbiel

In the earliest times the primitive nations were composed of a king on the one hand whose power was absolute and a mass of abject slaves on the other. Nations were of little consequence as long as their power was so concentrated. All nations have grown in power and importance as their masses have been more liberated and developed. Nations will never be free until their women, their mothers, are free. An individual cannot be developed to his highest capacity unless he has the freedom to become so developed, and a woman who has had all her mastering powers suppressed has little to transmit to posterity.

Woman was man's equal until suppressed by social forms. It is urged that woman is man's inferior, but, as Bebel says in regard to woman's subjection, a condition becomes custom and a custom becomes hereditary.

It is urged that woman should not have the ballot because she is unlike man. This is the greatest reason why she should have it. Woman is a necessary complement of man and he cannot be free until she is liberated and developed to her highest capacity.

It is urged that women cannot vote because they cannot carry arms. The firing of bullets will never solve the problems of state. It is only the assertion of his highest intellectual and moral forces that will enable man to do this.

The privilege of the ballot is not only woman's right, but her duty. The mere fact of existence makes every man and woman an inevitable member of society, an inevitable citizen of the commonwealth, and thus each man and each woman becomes equally responsible for every social and industrial conditions that prevails. Each individual draws all things from the state and he therefore owes the state the best that his most highly developed talent can return. Both men and women should be prepared not only to pay their debt to the state, but to help inaugurate a state of civilization that will be just and permanent.

The booklet, "Should Socialism be Crushed?" is ready for delivery. If your order is not on the way it should be. Fifteen copies for \$1.00, postpaid.

Comrade A. B. Slatton, Organizer for Lee County, Virginia, has organized two locals within the last month at Darbyville and Ben Hur, and reports a widespread interest in our movement.

## JUST FOR ONE WEEK!

We made a large purchase of fancy blue striped serges which will make up into the dressiest coat and pants suits. We bought this cloth in large quantities, so the price would interest you. For just one week, ending April 9th, we'll make coat and pants suits from this extra choice material for you for \$20.00.

You will save money by getting your order in before April 9th for one of these suits.

The Union Label will be found in every garment made by us. A fac-simile of the label is printed below.

Don't procrastinate and fail in this opportunity. All shades of the very latest styles of imported and domestic Woolens will be found on our shelves.

Fac-Simile of Label  
of the Union Tailors.



ARCADÉ  
TAILORING  
CO.

1326-28 FRANKLIN AVE.

**UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS**  
 ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:  
**ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.**

# FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

## The Perils Confronting Union Labor

By ROBERT HUNTER IN THE SHOE WORKERS JOURNAL

Comrades and brothers, do you ever stop to think of what you are now actually up against?

Will you not think NOW instead of waiting until you are forced by bitter experience to think later?

If you ignore the perils of to-day do you not know that you will be forced to fight greater perils, to-morrow?

One of your great weapons of defense is already gone. You cannot to-day boycott, and three of your leaders may soon go to jail for defending a boycott.

You can no longer picket except in those few places where judges are friendly to you.

Your funds are in such danger that all that you have saved for strikes may be taken by your bosses in damage suits.

Do you realize that union men are denied now trial by jury?

Do you realize that a free press, freedom of speech, and freedom to assemble peaceably is denied to workingmen?

Even the habeas corpus, a right enjoyed by Anglo-Saxons for hundreds of years, has recently been denied to Union leaders?

Do you know that to obtain labor legislation is now clearly impossible because the courts continually throw out such measures as "unconstitutional"?

Do you know that the Unions, which have been your sole protection against the oppression of the bosses, are being crushed?

If you will not think now, when will you think?

Hundreds of your leaders have gone to jail because they have fought your battles.

And will you not think or act?

It is possible that three of your national leaders may soon enter upon jail sentences. Will you then think?

Comrades and brothers, the hour is here for thought. Whither are we drifting? To what evil end are we tending?

Is tyranny to rule this country?

Are the masters to be all powerful?

Are even the humblest rights to be denied to men of toil?

These are questions worthy of thought and study, of earnest discussion, of constant agitation.

### THE CONSTITUTION AND THE COURTS.

Let us begin by discussing what seems a very little matter.

Have you ever noticed that nearly every important law recently passed by the Legislatures for the benefit of the workers has been declared unconstitutional?

Laws have been passed to limit the hours of work and to protect the health and lives of wage earners.

And the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to protect the life and limb of workmen in dangerous trades; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to protect helpless women-workers from being ground to dust; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to limit the hours of Bakers, working in dark underground cellars afflicted by the conditions of their toil with consumption; and the judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Laws have been passed to tax wealth and ease the burden of the poor; and judges have risen to say, that is unconstitutional!

Now whence comes this great power that the judges wield?

Does it come from the Constitution? No.

Was this power given the judges by the people? No.

Has this power been given to the judges in any other civilized country? No.

Did the fathers of our Republic intend to establish such judicial Czars? No.

Did Washington, Jefferson and Franklin intend to allow one man in court to over-turn the will of the entire people? No.

Does the Constitution say that our Supreme Court can veto the legislation of our representatives and say that what eighty millions want they cannot have? No.

How, then, did the Courts get this power? The answer is simple. The judges have usurped this power. They have stolen the power to deny the will of the people.

There have been wars waged on matters of far less importance than this. Indeed have we ever yet had a war to decide a matter more important?

The Russian Revolution and the French Revolution were waged on issues no more important than this.

In the constitutional convention of 1787 a proposition was made to grant the judges the right to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress.

That proposition was defeated June 5th, receiving the vote of only two States. It was defeated again July 21st. It was urged again, and once again, until finally buried by that convention for the fourth time.

The men who drafted our Constitution never intended the judges to have the power to override the people.

There is not one shred of authority in the Constitution that supports them in exercising that right.

The judges have usurped that power, pilfered it from the people and to-day they set themselves up like unto a Czar sweeping aside the desires and acts of eighty millions.

They are appointed for life. They are more powerful than any modern king. They exercise a tyranny unknown to the judges or even the emperors of Europe.

When the people of England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland pass a law that law stands. When the workers force through a law that law stands whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.

And so we see what a little thing this is.

It is so little that unless the people rise to put an end to this tyranny, liberty, freedom and democracy have become only the mouthings of the foolish.

They do not exist and cannot exist so long as the Supreme Court can at will deny the people's demands.

This little thing is the biggest thing that is now before us. It is as vital to the American people and especially to the workers to overthrow this stolen power of the courts as it is vital for the people of Russia to overthrow the power of the Czar.

### THE INJUNCTION.

The courts have not only usurped the power to declare laws, unconstitutional, they are extending their power to make laws.

The injunction is a law made to order.

An employer goes into court as he would go to a tailor and orders an injunction to fit his case as he would order a suit to fit his body.

The power of the injunction is the power of one man to make law, to enforce law and to imprison, without trial by jury, the breaker of that law.

Injunctions were originally the exclusive privilege of the king. He was above law, and could, therefore, set aside law.

In case anyone suffered an injury for which the law courts af-

forded no remedy he petitioned the king. The case was tried before the king; if the king desired, he exercised his supreme right of injunction.

Naturally such cases were numerous, and finally the king appointed special judges to hear such cases. They were called chancellors, and extraordinary power was granted them only because they were the personal representatives of the king.

A chancellor could exercise this supreme power of injunction at any time. Unlike an ordinary judge, he could command an act to be done or not to be done, as his commands were the commands of the sovereign.

He became a Czar, and in case anyone disobeyed his commands that one was guilty of contempt of the king, and disobedience was punishable by imprisonment.

We inherited this judicial system from England. As we had no kings we substituted judges in their stead.

We should have done away with the absolute power of injunction if we had really intended that kingly power should have no place in this democracy.

But we did away with one king and put in his stead thousands of little judges, exercising by the writ of injunction a king's unlimited power.

There is an old saying in boxing, "To get a man in chancery." Look it up in the dictionary and you will see that it means "to get the head of an antagonist under one's arm so that one can pummel it at will." That is the meaning of the injunction.

The courts want it, the capitalists want the courts to have it, and so long as the courts have it the head of labor will be under their arm in a suitable position to be punched at will.

Now you sometimes hear it said that Labor should not ask for special legislation. It should not ask the abolition of injunctions. It should only ask that injunctions should be used against labor in the same way they are used against others.

Well, here is an injunction that was not used against labor.

A gentleman in Texas asked a judge to enjoin another man from alienating the affections of his wife. The injunction was granted. It commanded the intruder neither to speak, nor otherwise to communicate, with the wife, nor to go near her house, nor any other house, or place in the city or Dallas or in the State of Texas where this woman happened to be.

That I take it was not an industrial dispute. It was not an injunction used to assist capital at the expense of labor. It was a domestic affair into which a judge insinuated himself and his authority as I think not even a Czar or Kaiser would attempt.

Yet some men say they are willing to leave the judges the power to issue such injunctions.

But if a judge can issue an injunction like the above he can enjoin (as judges have done) the Brotherhood of Carpenters from refusing to handle non-union materials; he can enjoin a quarryman's union from soliciting new members; he can dissolve unions as conspiracies; he can even enjoin a union from paying an eight-hour strike benefit.

Furthermore, he can enjoin any labor leader from writing editorials or from having a private conversation with the President of the United States.

If a judge can enjoin a man from alienating the affections of another man's wife he can enjoin a labor leader from alienating the affections of an employee for his master.

The injunction is the greatest weapon possessed by the bosses to destroy the rights of labor.

It is used to deny freedom of speech. It is used to deny freedom of the press. It is used to deny freedom to assemble. It is used to deny trial by jury to the working class.

This is the power that will one day enable the courts to utterly destroy and annihilate organizations of working men.

It is the power that will override their constitutional rights, throw them into prison and leave them naked to the sword of their enemy.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

In nearly every law-making body in America there is a labor lobby. The railroads, landlords and bosses have their lobbies also.

Expert lawyers, cunning politicians and shrewd drummers are there in force to guard the interests of Capital.

And these schemers and tricksters have forced Labor to send its leaders to guard its interests.

The labor men must work openly. They have no money for bribing; they can only plead or threaten.

The capitalists work underground. They spend money lavishly. They own and control political bosses and political machines.

They kill legislation in three ways: First: Their political henchmen smother labor bills in committee. Second: They obstruct their passage by amendments and various other forms of trickery. Third: They change the phrases or the form so as to make them unconstitutional.

(Concluded Next Week.)

## SHOE WORKERS' UNION PROGRESS

The organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union has shown a steady gain in membership during the past few months, entirely aside from the additional Union Stamp factories which have been secured.

New Union Stamp factories have been taken on as follows:

The C. H. Alden Co., of Abington, Mass., a large and old established concern, making boys', youths' and little gents' high-grade welt shoes.

The Honesdale Footwear Co., Honesdale, Pa., makers of miners' and a general line of work shoes.

## UNION MEN and FRIENDS



Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

## HELP THE BARBERS

Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

THE ABOVE IS THE ONLY EMBLEM OF OUR CRAFT RECOGNIZED BY THE A. F. OF L.

Journeyman Barber's International Union of America,  
 Local Union, No. 102

A new company recently organized in Honesdale, Pa., with capital of \$20,000.00, to be known as the Honesdale Union Stamp Shoe Co., is beginning operations for the purpose of manufacturing miners' and mill men's shoes.

The St. Hyacinthe, Que., factory of the Ames-Holden Co., Montreal, Que., is being organized, and the Union Stamp will be issued at once.

In San Francisco, Cal., the Union Stamp contracts were terminated a few months ago because of the fact that one of the manufacturers in the Association persisted in making wages with individual employees instead of with the Union as provided under the Arbitration Contract. This was the contention which some of the members of the San Francisco Manufacturers' Association had been making for some time, despite our interpretation of the contract to the contrary. They finally threatened that if we persisted in our course with the firm concerned they would jointly terminate their contracts, which they were permitted to do, as we fully realized that a contract with the Union which provides for the adjustment of wages between the employer and the Union is destroyed when the Union is set aside and the individual is substituted for the Union. Consequently we could afford to lose the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, in fact, we could afford to terminate all our contracts rather than to surrender this principle.

However, after a few months, the United Workingmen's Boot & Shoe Co. of San Francisco, members of the Association, reapplied for the Union Stamp, as did also the firm of G. M. Kutz Shoe Co., and the Nolan-Earle Co., of Petaluma, Cal., also followed in line. The Union Stamp has been reissued to all three concerns.

It is freely admitted, both by the manufacturers and members of our Union, that the relations existing under the contract were much more satisfactory than since its termination, which is another evidence of the correctness of the policy of our Union.

## IS WORTHY OF TRUST

Victor L. Berger Writes in the Milwaukee Journal on the Mayoralty Campaign

Milwaukee, Wis., March 27.—Victor L. Berger, in a letter to *The Milwaukee Journal*, has this to say on the present mayoralty campaign:

"There are very few persons who are not familiar with the wide experience and practical achievements of the Social Democracy.

There are very few Milwaukeeans who doubt that our candidates will be able to give a successful administration.

But there may be a few big business men inclined to argue that the affairs of a great city like Milwaukee are complex and difficult of control.

They may claim that the Social Democratic party, mainly made up of workmen, might lack the executive ability and administrative genius to handle the various departments.

Now, as a matter of fact, the Social Democratic party is no longer a new and untried organization in this city. Six years ago our men were elected to the common council, where they have served ever since. Several Social Democrats were chosen for the county board and the school board. And in the fall of the same year a number of our members were sent to the State legislature.

These six years have given everybody an opportunity to test our men and their work. They have been watched with great interest and closely scrutinized.

And what is the result?

The Municipal Voters' league, made up of big business men, has recently published its report upon the work of the members of the common council. Not a man in this league is a Social Democrat. Not one. Yet this report bears testimony to the sincerity, honesty and efficiency of our men, without exception. "The Social Democratic aldermen have played a distinctly useful role in the proceedings of the council," is the conclusion of the Voters' league.

Reporting upon the work of the Social Democrats on the county board, the league has not a word of criticism to offer against a single one of our members. "His record is good," has shown an eager desire to be of more value, "a man of ability and an efficient public official," "reasonable, reliable member who has shown original and constructive thought"—such is the declaration of the Voters' league, whose members surely are not "Socialist sympathizers."

A guarantee of efficiency under a Social Democratic administration is the well-known policy of the Social Democrats to call for the assistance of experts in all technical problems. A Social Democratic government will mean an administration with the help of experts.

Moreover, when the Social Democrats carry the city, they will not turn everything upside down. They will not lose the assistance of any officials that have given satisfaction in any department. Efficiency and civil service are not mere phases for Social Democrats.

## SHOE VALUES

Discussed by the Shoe Workers Journal

In looking over the large number of exchanges that come to our desk, we notice that in the discussion of the high cost of living many publications speak of shoes at higher prices in the same denunciatory manner as they do of beef or other monopolistic products.

We wish to point out to all our labor friends that the shoe business of this country is not monopolized, there being something over 1,200 shoe manufacturing concerns engaged in the keenest kind of competition.

In fact our industry suffers from excessive competition in the sense that many manufacturers are so keen to get or hold orders, that they too often sacrifice profits, and this in turn has a bearish effect on wages for shoe workers.

Shoe manufacturers have been for a number of years confronted by a rising market for the materials of which shoes are made. Bradstreet and other competent authority gives the rise on hides and leather as being 50 per cent. in the last thirteen years.

While shoes are to some extent higher in price, or poorer in value, than they were a few years ago, it is a fact that, because of the excessive competition herein referred to, the shoe trade as a whole is not getting prices in proportion to the increased cost of materials. There are exceptions to this statement in the case of some very strong concerns, who are able to get their price and that make a satisfactory profit, but the condition of our industry as a whole is far from satisfactory.

We draw your attention also to the fact that this union has sought to obtain betterments in wages and conditions of labor for its members by the process of arbitration; and we would say that while that policy has been beneficial to our members, it must be readily apparent to you that it cannot be productive of exorbitant wages.

Such increases in shoe prices as have been secured, or as may be imperatively necessary in the near future, are due almost entirely to the increase in price of shoe materials which is entirely beyond the control of shoe manufacturers.

The high prices of hides and leather are due, in part, to the law

of supply and demand, and in part to the commanding position of the beef packers in the hide and leather market.

Every time the masses of the people curtail their consumption of meat, they tend to reduce the kill of cattle, and thus give a short supply of hides, which means higher leather and higher shoe prices.

We do not advocate that our labor friends eat more meat as a means of getting cheaper shoes—we are simply pointing out one tendency, admitted to exist, which, coupled with the cutting up of the extensive cattle ranges into small farms, tends to reduce the supply of hides and leather, while the increasing population and the increased uses of leather in the arts and industries, notably in the automobile industry, tends to increase the demand.

The recent meat boycott, while it may fail as a boycott, will undoubtedly have an influence in reducing the consumption of meat per capita, and therefore make for higher leather and shoe prices.

The increased cost of shoe materials is such that where shoe prices are held low it means that the shoes are sure to be of lower value than in former years.

We, therefore, advise our labor friends that it is poor economy to buy shoes at a cheap price unless your means compel you to purchase cheap shoes.

If your means will permit, you will get better value for your money the higher you go in price up to \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 per pair—always assuming you are trading with a reliable dealer who gives honest values.

The "cut price" shoe stores now common in large cities, handle a few job lots of unseasonable goods, and some factory damaged goods, but most of their stocks are goods made especially to sell at cut prices and good values are rare in these stores.

Wearers of shoes who do not know shoe values are much safer to trade with reliable dealers and pay a price for value, rather than to buy for a low price a shoe that looks to be good value but has been "skinned" to sell at a cut price.

We have no control over the prices at which shoes are sold. As long as the people demand shoes at comparatively low prices, such shoes will be made. We know that a large portion of the public are compelled to buy cheap shoes, but we advise the purchase of the best shoes that their means will permit.

The selection of values rests entirely with the purchaser. The presence of our Union Stamp, on shoes of all grades, simply means the employment of Union labor, which, as every one knows, is the most skilled, and, other things being equal, means better made shoes at any price.

Because of this fact we deserve your patronage in the purchase of shoes bearing our Union Stamp, and because we are fellow Unionists with you we are entitled to it.

Another reason why you should give your unwavering support to Union Stamped Shoes is, that while there is no monopoly in shoes today, there is some reason to fear that unless shoe manufacturers cease their cut-throat competition and preserve reasonable profits, they will bring the shoe trust upon us in a few years. If the shoe trust ever does arrive, you know what to expect by way of extortionate methods, which would be injurious alike to you and to us. Look at the steel trust. Such influence as we have will be used to preserve a normal profit to shoe manufacturers in the hope of preserving the industry from trust evils, and, at the same time caring for the interests of those who do the work in manufacturing shoes.

Therefore the purchase of shoes bearing our Union Stamp is not only a vote for the best workmanship at any price, and a vote for Unionism which means everything to you and to this Union, but is also a vote against trust methods which would be a great injury to you, would perhaps ruin our Union.

We ask you to multiply your efforts to promote the sale of all shoes bearing the Union Stamp, and especially to create a larger demand for ladies' Union Stamp shoes.

Your influence with your shoe dealers is sufficient to be of vast benefit to us if you will use it.

Gratefully acknowledging your support in the past we appeal to you for a higher measure of support in the future by more persistent effort among your shoe dealers.

We also ask for greater activity in support of all other Union Labels.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal.*

## Call for Copenhagen International Socialist Congress

### International Bureau Prepares for Great Gathering in August

Brussels, March 17.—The office of the International Socialist Bureau is a mighty busy place just now, as the able secretary, Camille Huysmans, and his assistants are in the midst of preparations for the great international congress of the Socialist and Labor parties of the world that will be held in Copenhagen next August.

One of the first acts of the bureau has been the issuing of a circular letter to all the affiliated parties, which reads in part as follows: "To All Socialist Parties and Associations and to All Working Class Organizations:

"The International Socialist Bureau, formed in 1900 for the purpose of continuing the work of and putting into execution the decisions taken at international congresses has decided to hold its eighth International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen (Denmark) from August 28 to September 3, 1910, and in accordance with decisions taken at the congresses of London (1896) and Paris (1900) invites:

"1. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism; socialization of the means of production and distribution; international union and action of the workers; conquest of public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class party.

"2. All the constituted organizations which accept the principle of a class struggle and recognize the necessity for political action (legislative and parliamentary), but do not participate directly in the political movement (International Congress held in Paris in 1900).

"Should your organization adhere to the above principles, the International Socialist Bureau requests you to put on the agenda of your next meeting the participation of your association in the Congress of Copenhagen, and to forward, in accordance with indications given below, a short account of your work since 1907 inclusive, as well as the opinion of your group, in the form of a report and a resolution, on the questions which have been included in the agenda, by the affiliated parties.

"Agenda—At its last meeting on November 7, 1909, the bureau decided on the following agenda:

1. Relations between co-operative organizations and the political parties.
2. The question of unemployment.
3. Arbitration and disarmament.
4. International results of labor legislation.
5. Organization of an international manifestation against capital punishment.
6. Line to take up and ensure speedy execution of resolutions passed at international congresses.
7. Organization of international solidarity.

RECOMMENDATIONS.  
"Recommendations—In order to insure the success of the congress the executive committee requests you strictly to observe the articles of the regulations of congresses, which state that all propositions and resolutions must be in the possession of the international secretariat. People's Palace, Brussels, four months before the date fixed on for the meeting of the congress, that is, for the congress of Copenhagen, in the month of May, 1910. All these documents must be sent by regis-

tered post, and they must be drawn up in the three languages used at the congresses—in French, German and English—and they will all be distributed one month later, that is, in June, 1910, to the national secretaries, who in their turn shall undertake to transmit them to their respective organizations. It is expressly understood that no fresh resolution shall be accepted; distributed or discussed, unless same has been subjected to this procedure, naturally with the exception of urgent business concerning which the bureau alone has power to decide, as also on the admissibility of the texts presented.

"Reports—The international secretariat generally publishes two sorts of reports, with regard to congresses—(a) reports of parties on the objects in the agenda with the text of the resolutions presented; (b) reports of the affiliated parties on the work they have accomplished since the preceding congress. Experience has taught us that the system used at Amsterdam and at Stuttgart has not obtained the expected results as regards the book of reports b. Firstly, a goodly number of parties sent in their reports too late, and thus the collection was not complete. Secondly, lack of time prevented us printing these reports in the three languages and we had to be content with the one official French publication. In order to obviate this drawback, the executive committee has decided on the following:

"Organizations and adhering parties shall send to the international secretariat the text of their reports on the points of the agenda, as well as the text of their resolutions, before the end of May, 1910, and the documents must be drawn up in the three languages. The international secretariat will publish them in one volume, of which a certain number of copies will be forwarded to the national secretaries in each country. The remainder of the edition shall be distributed at the congress against payment of the definite ticket of admission.

#### PARTIES MUST MAKE REPORTS.

"The affiliated parties shall send to the international secretariat before June 1, 1910, 1,000 copies in French, 1,000 copies in German and 1,000 copies in English (separate copies) of the report on work accomplished since and including 1907. In order to allow us to bind these volumes in one cover we would request that a uniform length and width be adopted (18½x12 centimeters) and those countries where there are Socialist organizations be numbered as follows (decimal order of classification): I, Great Britain; II, Germany; III, Luxembourg; IV, Austria; V, Hungary-Croatia; VI, France; VII, Italy; VIII, Spain; IX, Portugal; X, Russia; XI, Poland; XII, Norway; XIII, Sweden; XIV, Denmark; XV, Holland; XVI, Belgium; XVII, Switzerland; XVIII, Greece; XIX, Turkey; XX, Serbia; XXI.

"1. Comparative statistics of votes and of seats with indication of electoral regime, initiatives and attitudes, provincial action (id.), municipal action (id.), the press (number of papers, reviews and copies), education of members (young men, women, children, schools, libraries, concerts, plays, propaganda), relations with the other Socialist parties and international action.

"2. Trade Union Organization (summary, because an extensive report is published every year by C. Legion, international secretary of Trade Unions).

"3. Co-operative Action (eventually)—Legislation, number of societies, number of members, receipts and expenses, co-operative property, their educative work, relations with parties and trades unions.

"4. Other Forms of Organization (benefits, etc.).

"5. General Table of Statistics.  
From these different national reports the international secretary will make a condensed report, which will be presented at the same time as the report on the work accomplished by the International, at the Congress at Copenhagen.

#### ARRANGEMENTS AT COPENHAGEN.

At Copenhagen—The Congress will meet at the Concert Palace—Odd Fellow Palaest, Gredgade, 28, Copenhagen K—which is large enough to accommodate our general assemblies and our meetings of sections. As was done at Stuttgart, the local committee (address, Stauning, 22, Romersgade, 22, Copenhagen) will see to lodgings, for escorts to conduct foreign comrades, and will place a special room at the disposal of the press. In order to facilitate this work of preparation we request delegates to communicate their participation as early as possible. They will then receive temporary tickets, which, after verification of the warrants, will be exchanged at Copenhagen for definite tickets, price of which is fixed at Frs. 10, Mks. 8, 8 shillings, 7 Scandinavians crowns.

"Finally we would draw your attention to the following regulations:

"The organizations of each country or nation must constitute, at Copenhagen, a section which shall give its opinion on the admission of all parties and organizations of the country or of the nation concerned.

"Votes of each of the regularly affiliated sections are divided according to the following scale, adopted by the bureau, but subject to eventual change: 20 votes, Germany, Austria-Bohemia, France, Great Britain, Russia; 15 votes, Italy; 14 votes, United States; 12 votes, Belgium, Sweden; 10 votes, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland; 8 votes, Finland, Holland, Hungary-Croatia; 6 votes, Spain; 4 votes, Argentina, Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia; 3 votes, Turkey; 2 votes, Luxembourg.

"In accordance with regulations, the present invitation must be forwarded to the Socialist and workingmen groups by the national committee of each section, and failing this, by the secretary of each affiliated party."

#### 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.

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## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

## National Socialist Platform Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

#### General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.  
(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased  
(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12. The abolition of the Senate.

The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18. The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

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Eckert, Theo. F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	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 Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
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Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, 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
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred,	3402 S Jefferson av
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Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
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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.	310 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.

## General Miners' Strike Probable

The Cincinnati Miners' Conference Brings No Settlement of the Wage Question

ULTIMATUM IS ISSUED.

COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE AND WALK OUTS CERTAIN IF INCREASE IS REFUSED.

MANY OWNERS SUBMIT.

DISTRICT OPERATORS PERMITTED TO SIGN AGREEMENTS AND KEEP MEN AT WORK.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29.—Only immediate increase in wages will prevent numerous and widespread strikes in the bituminous coal mines of the country, according to the action of the special convention of the United Mine Workers of North America in Cincinnati late today, following the final disagreement and dissolution of the joint conference of the central competitive field.

The terms proposed by the miners for the continuation of work after the expiration of the present agreements mid-night, Thursday, will admit of no compromise as far as wages are concerned. On most other questions, however, there is room for agreement and the general trend of opinion among men and employers to-night was that no lengthy suspension will result except in a few fields.

The most threatening aspect is overshadowing the Pennsylvania and Illinois sections. In Pennsylvania there can be no new contract short of a settlement of the controversy over the new explosive law of that State, and in Illinois the old problem of payment for the services of shot-firers looms up as a possible barrier to peaceful settlement.

Both questions were brought up on the floor of the convention, and although a positive declaration was adopted on the former, the Illinois miners were not allowed to put the convention on record as supporting or rejecting the justice of their grievances.

DEMAND 5-CENT RAISE.

Briefly the miners' demands are that all operators agree to pay the increased wages of 5 cents a ton on pick-mined screen coal, with proportionate advances for other methods of mining and outside labor as a prerequisite to other negotiations on other questions.

The National Board is made the final power so far as the union is concerned, but it is expressly forbidden to modify the wage demands.

It was announced by President T. L. Lewis that the proposition adopted by the convention is not to be construed as affecting contracts which do not expire until after April 1.

The announcement precludes immediate trouble in Montana, Wyoming and Washington.

MAY SIGN BY DISTRICTS.

A provision that agreements may be signed by States, districts or groups of districts will, it is thought, have a like beneficial effect in Ohio and Indiana. Only a few operators in these States are thought to be determined to hold out against an advance and Lewis explained that the provision was inserted to prevent a whole State being tied up by the "obstinacy" of a few mine owners.

The provision is also expected to apply beneficially to Texas and portions of the Southwest competitive field where mines in Missouri, for example, form a part of the Iowa district, and some Kansas mines are included in Missouri.

OPERATORS SATISFIED.

Most of the operators who have been taking part in the three weeks of negotiations left when the joint conference broke up, except the Pennsylvania men. However, those that remained to-night expressed general satisfaction with the outlook.

## The Philadelphia Strike

Central Labor Union Urges Passage of Local Option Law in Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27.—Declaring that the passage of a local option law would hasten the settlement of the trouble between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its employees, the Central Labor Union, at its meeting to-day, adopted resolutions calling upon the members of the trades unions of this city to agitate and vote for local option at every opportunity.

The failure of the brewery workers to join in the sympathetic strike, it is alleged, was practically responsible for the passage of this resolution. The aye and nay vote on a motion to table the resolution was 34 to 83.

The general strike in sympathy with the striking street car men, which has been in effect for more than three weeks, was officially called off at to-day's meeting. A majority of the workers who had responded to the call have already returned to their work and others had arranged to return to-morrow. The committee of ten, which has had charge of the sympathetic strike, made its report to-day and recommended that the strike be discontinued and financial support be given to the car men. This report was adopted and the committee discharged.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS.

The Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, held a meeting to-day at Headquarters, 3535 Pine street, to elect delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, to be held in Cincinnati, O., commencing May 9th, 1910.

The election resulted in the election of Owen Miller, Thomas H. Sims and Fred Schmidt.

ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS' UNION will hold a public agitation meeting to-morrow, Sunday, April 3, at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. Journeymen butchers are requested to attend. Good speakers in English and German will address the meeting.

## FREE PUBLIC LECTURE

"The History of St. Louis"

"The History of St. Louis," illustrated lecture, by Prof. Rowland G. Usher of Washington University.

The above lecture will be given under the auspices of the German Secular Society of South St. Louis, at the South St. Louis Turner Hall, Tenth and Carroll streets, Sunday, April 3d, at 3:30 p. m.

Besides the lecture there will be several musical numbers, both vocal and instrumental.

Admission free. Everybody welcome!

## THE CEMENT WORKERS' DEMANDS

At a meeting of the granitoid, cement and fireproofing contractors held Monday night in the Building Industries' headquarters, in the Century Building, the contractors refused to concede the demand of the workers set forth in their new contracts. They appointed a com-

mittee of five to take charge of the strike situation, and if possible by visiting the various contractors and workers to avoid a strike compromise. The contract as handed in by the granitoid and cement workers, to go into effect May 1, is as follows: Foremen, 67½ cents per hour; finishers, 62½ cents an hour; finishers, under instruction, 47 1-2 cents an hour; blockmen, 47 1-2 cents per hour; mixers, 42 1-2 cents an hour; stonemen helpers, 42 1-2 cents an hour. J. A. Murray, secretary and treasurer of the Cement Workers' Union, sent the contract to the contractors.

The versatile secretary, Mr. Boyd, of the Building Industries' Association, said that he did not see much chance for compromise with the workers. With the exception of the finishers, he classes all the cement workers as unskilled labor. In June Boyd expects a disturbance between the contractors and the sheet and metal workers.

## St. Louis Painters Win Out

After Vain Bluffing and Sensible Talking An Amicable Settlement of Wage Controversy is Reached

Wage Increase Granted and all Men Back to Work

Last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR had just been off the press when a special message reached our office informing us of the settlement of the Painters' strike, in which 1,500 men were involved.

Two sessions of the Joint Conference committees were held. The settlement was a decided victory for the strikers, as they were granted an advance in wages from 50 cents to 52½ cents an hour until January 1 and 55 cents an hour from January 1 till March 15, 1913.

The strike began Monday, March 14 and sessions were held daily since that time by the conference committees of the master painters and the strikers. James S. Dowling was chairman of the Conference Committee of the master painters and Charles J. Lammert business agents for the unions.

Bro. Lammert was one of the busiest men in St. Louis while the strike was on. We said in these columns last week that sensational bluffs in the daily newspapers would not influence the striking painters. It was very sensible, indeed, when the master painters began talking sensibly about the wage differences, because that was exactly what the striking Union men wanted. From that time on it did not take a long time to establish the former peaceful relations.

Both sides are glad that the trouble is settled, and the Painters' Unions, under the able direction of their District Council, are to be congratulated for their solid stand during the short but decisive battle.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Fred Lindecke, St. Louis, 1; C. Hirschenhofer, St. Louis, 1; H. Siroky, St. Louis, 1; Chas. Gretsche, St. Louis, 1; W. E. E., St. Louis, 3; Con. J. Roth, St. Louis, 1; Paul Frey, St. Louis, 1; Emily Kientz, St. Louis, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, 1; Henry Schwarz, St. Louis, 1; Valentin Spoetling, Livingston, Ill., 1; Ed. Neusche, St. Louis, 1; Mat Mueller, St. Louis, 3; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, 16; Bricklayers' & Stonemasons' Unions, 5; Hy. Koch, St. Louis, 6; J. R. Teel, St. Louis, 1; Hy. Schwarz, St. Louis, 9; F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 11; W. F. Crouch, St. Louis, 6; Ben Jansen, St. Louis, 1; J. Langendorf, St. Louis, 1; Frank E. Schubert, St. Louis, 1. Total, 74.

TENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

The next regular meeting will be held Tuesday, April 5, at South-west Turner Hall, Potomac street and Ohio avenue. All members and comrades who wish to become active party members are requested to attend. The new Tenth Ward is composed of the largest part of the old Ninth Ward and the best part of the old Tenth Ward.

B. BROCKMEIER, Secretary.

Revised editions of both leaflets, "Why Socialists Pay Dues," and "Socialist Methods," are just off the press. In their new dress these leaflets will make excellent propaganda, and will lead many a hesitating voter into the organized movement. Either forwarded charges paid, 25 for 100; 100 for 250; 500 for 750; 1,000 for \$1.50. When ordering add ten cents and get a full set of Official Leaflets, including a National Platform and 1910 edition of the Constitution.

## Journeymen Butchers, Attention!

A Public Mass Meeting of Journeymen Butchers

will be held

Sunday April, 3 at 2:30 P. M.

at

NEW CLUB HALL, Chouteau Ave. & 13th St.

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Nominations for delegates to the International Congress will close on March 31st. All blanks should reach the National Office on or before that date.

## 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 petition 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 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.

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# INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

## Successful Socialist March Festival

Comrade A. M. Simons Masterful Address Aroused Audience to Enthusiasm and Applause

"EVERYBODY HAD A GOOD TIME"

New Club Hall on Chouteau Avenue was filled with a fine crowd last Saturday evening, attracted by the announcement of the Annual March celebration of the St. Louis Socialists.

The program had to be somewhat shortened owing to the time allowed for the two addresses delivered during the evening. Hlavaty's Orchestra furnished fine concert and dance music. Comrade Henry Siroky and his son, Edmond, played a clarinette and piano duet, and the audience appreciated it so much that an encore was called for.

Comrade Dr. Emil Simon delivered a short address in German, which was much applauded. The principal speaker of the evening was Comrade A. M. Simons, of Chicago.

The one hour's address of Comrade Simons was a masterful presentation of the aim and object of the Socialist and labor movement. In clear and logical arguments he pointed to the fact that all important and radical popular reforms and improvements in the conditions of the people have been brought about through the labor movement. He spoke of the political duties and mission of the trade unions and of the great responsibilities of the Socialists as pioneers of the labor movement.

Repeatedly the speaker was interrupted by applause and his concluding appeal to the audience in behalf of Organized Labor and Socialism was followed by a regular tornado of applause. We hope that in the near future we may be able to publish Comrade Simons' New Club Hall address in full.

The United Socialist Singing Societies were on hand, as usual, and by their labor songs contributed much to the success of the March festival.

At 10:30 o'clock the dance commenced and continued until 3 o'clock in the morning, when "Home, Sweet Home" brought the affair to a successful conclusion.

An amusing incident, not on the program, happened at the festival, with Comrades Henry Schwarz and Sam Bernstein as the star actors. In his anxiety to catch a north-bound street car, Henry, who had been working in the refreshment department as committee man, got hold of Sam's latest Sunday coat, dressed up hurriedly, and ran off. Some time later, when Sam was ready to go home, he took the last coat from the hook and put it on—at least, he tried to. But how Sam looked! Henry, the thin, lean, cigarmaker, had left his coat, and Sam, with his avoirdupois of a millionaire brewer, had to dress up in the lean man's coat, which was about thirteen inches from any possibility of getting together in front. Mrs. Bernstein was shocked when seeing her Sam in Henry's coat, but the mischief was done. The worst, however, happened on Easter Sunday morning, when Sam started from the far South to North St. Louis to get his own coat back. The weather was fine, like, on the Fourth of July—84 degrees in the shade. Sam, dressed in lean Henry's tight-fitting coat, which made him appear like a featherless rooster about Christmas time, covered "the trouble" over with his heavy overcoat and excursioned to North St. Louis to deliver Henry's coat and get his own back. The Easter morning greeting between Sam and Henry was pathetic, indeed.

## MAY DAY CELEBRATION

St. Louis Socialist Singing Societies will give Festival at New Club Hall

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the May Day festival on the evening of Saturday, April 30, at the New Club Hall, Chouteau Avenue and Thirteenth street. There will be a fine program for the evening, with English and German speeches, male chorus, songs, musical selections and dance.

Further particulars will be published in these columns in due time. THE COMMITTEE.

## MILWAUKEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN WEEK

Socialists get over 9000 Votes in Primary Election. Good Prospects that Seidel will be Elected

Milwaukee, March 28.—The primary election held in Milwaukee last Tuesday showed a tremendous gain for the Social-Democratic (Socialist) party. Two years ago, the primaries gave 4,221 votes to Emil Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate for Mayor. Tuesday in the primaries Seidel received 9,089 votes. As no very great effort was made to get the Socialists to vote at the primaries last Tuesday, this gain has a good deal disturbed the Republicans and Democrats and encouraged the Social-Democrats. The *Free Press*, Republican, comes out with an editorial warning their readers against "the menace of Socialism," the "danger of Socialism," and declaring that theirs "is the dominant candidate with whom to meet the onslaught of Socialism." This shows their genuine alarm. There now seems little doubt that the Socialists will really carry Milwaukee.

One of the interesting incidents of the primary election was the total rout of a Democrat who thought it would be a cute trick to steal a nomination for supervisor on the Social-Democratic ticket. In the Eleventh Ward, one of our strongholds, he cut out the name of the Social-Democratic candidate on the campaign cards of our party and put in his own instead. After spending several hundred dollars to get the nomination, he was ignominiously defeated at the primary, and the Social-Democrat nominated by a tremendous majority. This shows that the Socialists are on the look-out for such old party tricks, and know how to meet them.

The meanest trick that has been played on the Socialists in this campaign was the cowardly attack of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, on the wife of our mayoralty candidate. This paper, in their Sunday edition, came out with a flaring first-page article of slander against her. This action was all the more contemptible as she is a quiet, domestic, modest little woman, who never went into politics. Her husband and she have brought suit against the *Sentinel* for \$100,000 damages. These persecutions against our candidate only arouse the spirit of the Socialists and react against the capitalistic enemy.

The noon-day factory meetings continue to be immensely successful. 1,200 men at the Pabst Brewery last Tuesday gave the Social-Democratic candidate a rousing reception. 2,000 employees of the Harvester works yesterday listened most attentively to our speaker, but

did not venture to applaud, the bosses being present and on the watch. But behind the curtain of the voting booth, the bosses cannot watch.

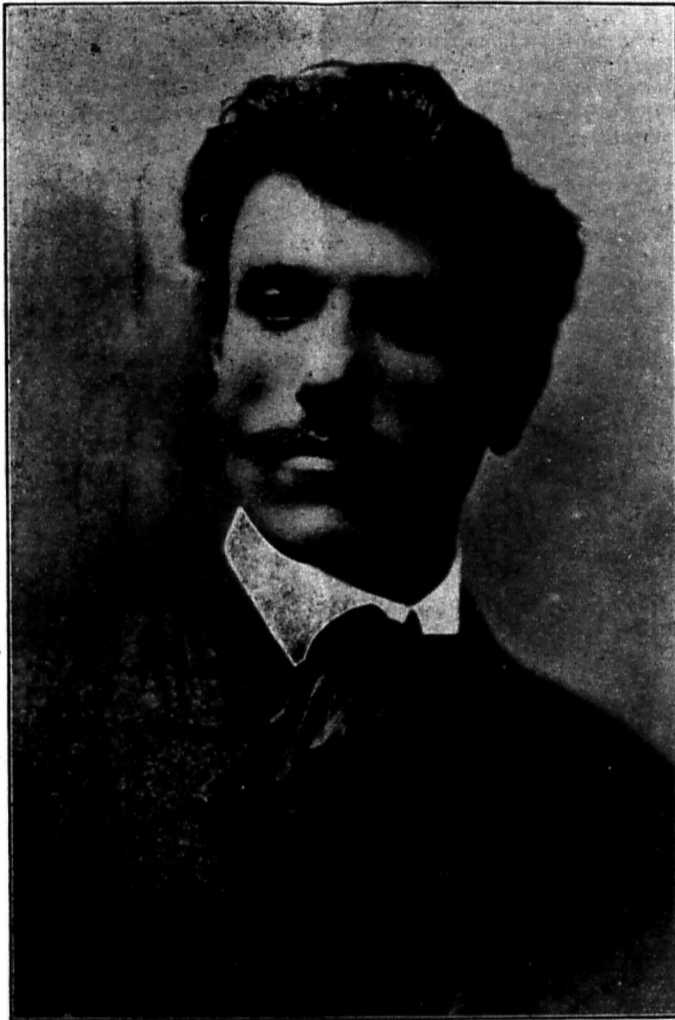
More Socialist literature is being put out in the present Milwaukee campaign than ever before. Besides a house-to-house distribution of over 60,000 bulletins every Sunday, a great deal of literature is being distributed at the factories.

Ralph Korngold is making a highly successful tour of Wisconsin. Everywhere he has addressed good and enthusiastic audiences. He will continue his services till the middle of April.

## Public Lecture by de Lara

"Slavery in Mexico" or "Despotism in Our Sister Republic"

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, AT DRUIDS HALL



## L. GUTIERREZ DE LARA

Political Refugee

"Slavery in Mexico," or "Despotism in our Sister Republic" will be the subject on which L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican political refugee, will lecture Sunday, April 3, at 2:30 p. m., at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Admission twenty-five cents.

De Lara was guide to John Kenneth Turner, author of the famous "Barbarous Mexico" articles. His efforts to aid his countrymen has caused him to be imprisoned three times in the United States, at the request of the Mexican government.

BY ORDER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

## Successful Union Label Show

Under Auspices of 8th, 9th and Tenth Wards Label Section

The first grand Union Label show given last Monday at the Broadway Moving Picture Odeon, on Broadway and Chippewa street, was a decided success, and a very agreeable and pleasant surprise to the members of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ward Label clubs. The label show was combined with the picture show. Half an hour before the opening of the show, the sidewalk on the West side of Broadway and South of Chippewa, for a half block, was practically blocked

**NOTICE**

We want all organized labor to know that we use the LABEL. With this you also have our personal guarantee of first class materials, and workmanship.

**We make the BEST \$25.00 SUIT TRY ONE**

*Tox-Beeman*  
**TAILORS**

**202 North Seventh St.**  
Between OLIVE and PINE.

with men, women and children, who were anxious to get into the theater.

Every available inch of standing space in the place was occupied and some had to peep in from the outside through the entrances and exits.

Business agent Chas. Goodman, of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44, accompanied the showing of each Union Label with a short explanatory talk and wound up in a general appeal for the support of all the Union labels and Organized Labor in general. Among the "label commissioners" and hustlers present were Flahive, of the Shoe Workers, Beisel, of the Bakers, Ruesche, of the Cigar Makers, and others.

The members of the committee of arrangements showed smiling faces throughout the evening—the best proof that the affair was a success.

## With Brewery Trades in Wage Conference

Every Effort Will be Made to Avoid Strike Troubles in the St. Louis Brewery Industry

Yet "Keep Your Powder Dry"

At the time of this writing, committees of the Unions connected with the Allied Brewery Trades Council are in conference with the brewery proprietors. It is generally admitted that the situation this year is a little more complicated, owing to the fact that this is the first year that the Allied Brewery Trades Council comes into action.

However, there is unity of action on the part of Organized Labor, the sensational capitalist newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. All of the Brewery Trades' contracts have the practically unanimous endorsement of the Central Trades & Labor Union.

This is not the time to write long stories about the possibilities and probabilities in the local brewery industry. None of the Unions is anxious to be involved in strike troubles, because strikes are by no means pleasant picnics for the working class.

However, the Union's advice to the members of Organized Labor and their friends:

"Keep Your Powder Dry!"

Mr. Fessner, of Bottlers' Union, No. 187, reports that the Brewery Workers of Paducah, Ky., have reached an agreement with the employers, which means a considerable improvement in their conditions of work. Wages have been increased and the hours of labor shortened. The drivers now work 11 hours instead of 14. The brewers' wages are from \$16.00 to \$20.00 a week.

**EAT**

## MAYFLOWER BREAD

Made by UNION Bakers.

Wagons Everywhere. MASTER BAKERS BAKING CO.

## ARCADÉ TAILORING CO.

Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . . \$15.00 and up  
Trousers Made to Order . . . 3.50 and up  
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.

**1326-1328 Franklin Avenue.** Established 12 Years at this stand.  
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**THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT**

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**BUCKS**

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**SCAB STOVES**

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**UNFAIR**

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Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker

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**DRUIDS' HALL**

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sisk and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

**HALLS FOR RENT**

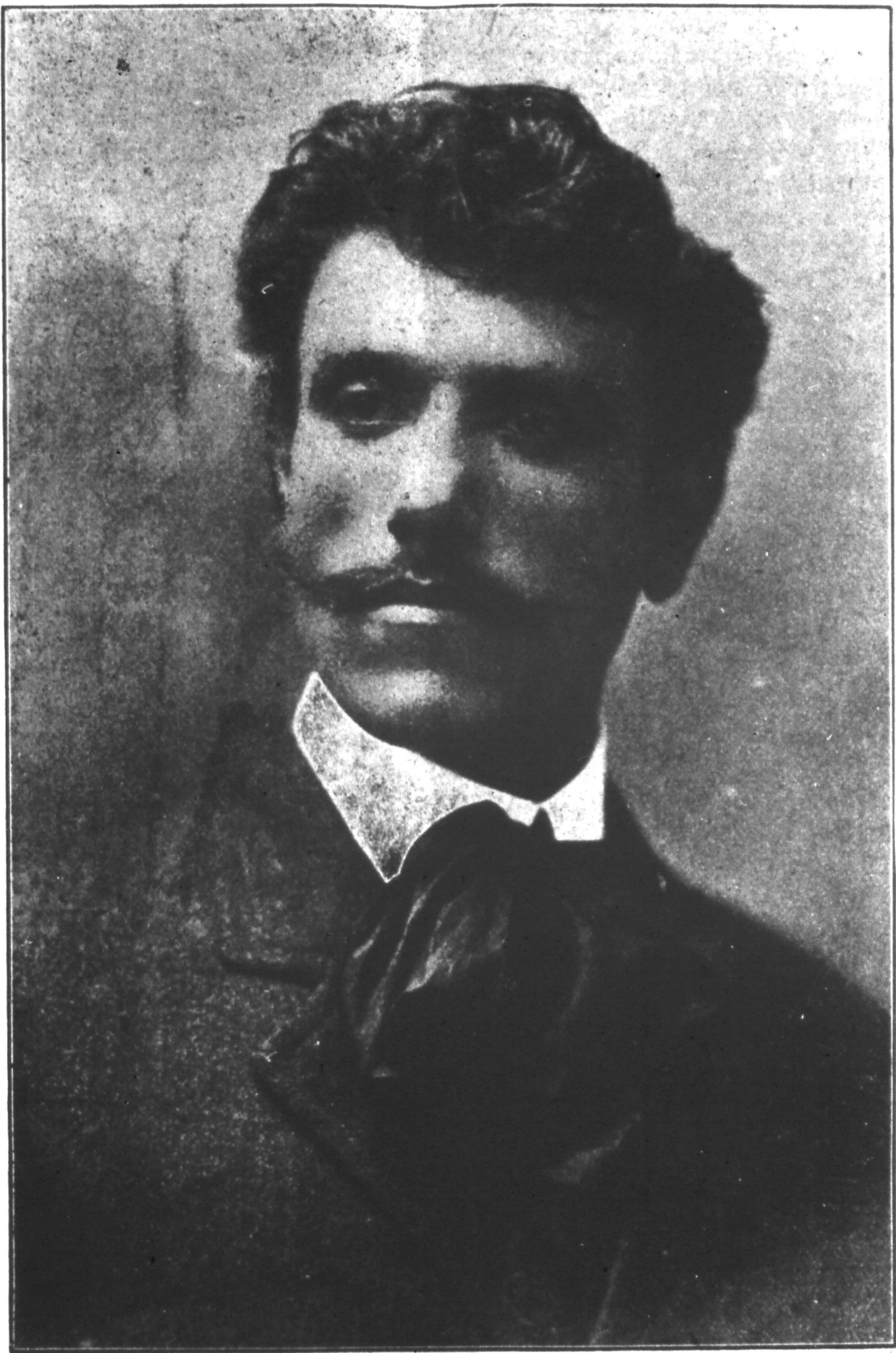
AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.



Slavery in Mexico of "Day of the Republic"

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, AT DRUIDS HALL



L. GUITIERREZ DE LARA

Political Refugee

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