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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 9, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 479

Milwaukee Elects Socialist Mayor

Emil Seidel Defeats Democratic and Republican Candidates by About 8,000 Plurality

Six Aldermen-at-Large and Fourteen Out of Twenty-Three Aldermen Elected by Socialist Party

Victor L. Berger Elected Alderman-at-Large

(Special Telegram to ST. LOUIS LABOR).

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.—Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, was elected over the Democratic and Republican candidates by a plurality of nearly 8,000. This is the biggest plurality that was ever given to any mayoralty candidate in this city. The Socialists will control the City Council. Of the twenty-three

The First Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee



EMIL SEIDEL.

seats, the Socialists elected fourteen Aldermen, and in addition six Socialists were elected as "Aldermen-at-Large."

Victor L. Berger is one of the victorious Aldermen-at-Large.

This was the most exciting campaign Milwaukee ever experienced. For weeks the Socialists worked day and night. Over 700,000 pieces of Socialist literature were distributed. The Socialist meetings were well attended. Noon-day meetings were held at the factory gates, where Seidel, Thompson, Gaylord, Strickland, and many local comrades spoke almost daily.

One remarkable feature of the campaign was that the Republican party failed to get the required per cent. of votes at the primaries necessary to get on the official ballot, while the Socialists polled over 9,000 primary votes.

So desperate became the old party politicians that they had one of Victor L. Berger's "blood-red" editorials in the Social Democratic Herald, photographed, and put on big posters on the billboards.

The Socialists voted early and by noon most of their votes had already been in. At a previous election their candidate was defeated by but 2,000 votes because during the last hour of the voting a heavy rainstorm prevented many workingmen from voting. Against a repetition of this occurrence they guarded last Tuesday by insisting that the Socialists vote early in the morning.

Mr. Schoenecker, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, ran 8,000 votes behind the Republican, Mr. Beffel, but Seidel, the Socialist Union patternmaker, beat them all by getting a plurality of nearly 8,000 over both.

The Democratic Rose machine represented by Schoenecker, found its Waterloo last Tuesday, and John I. Beggs, the street railway monopolist, is making a sour face this morning.

In the Milwaukee Journal, of March 29, the Beffel campaign manager, wrote these lines:

"As a fair-minded proposition, I ask why Emil Seidel does not come out on the stump and explain the cost of the things he promises to the voters. The Socialists say they in-

tend to carry out every plank in the platform during the next two years. What will they cost the people? How does Mr. Seidel propose to pay for them? Where will he get the money? Or must he admit, by his silence or on the stump, that he is playing politics for votes, and does not expect to give the people what he promises? We challenge any such criticism of the Republican leader. We challenge any man to say that John M. Beffel cannot carry out his promises, and that he is not the man who makes good his word. The fight is between Beffel and Schoenecker. The Socialists are out of the running."

To what extent the Socialists were "out of the running" was shown yesterday when the Socialists practically buried both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The old party politicians laid special stress on the assertion that Milwaukee would "go to the dogs" if Seidel would be elected mayor; general disorder and anarchy would prevail. Berger, in a daily press article, replied in the following words:

They say that in case of a Socialist victory, Socialism would be tried in Milwaukee, and law and order would be abolished. Certain labor exploiters have reason to be afraid because we would make them obey the laws. But decent manufacturers need not be alarmed.

As to law and order: While the Social Democrats have not made the laws and are not responsible for the present order or disorder, even our opponents must concede that we obey the laws. We even make our opponents obey them as far as we can. Socialists all over the globe have always complied with the laws of their respective countries.

It is, moreover, clear to every observer that the Social Democratic party is a great organizer. And organization always means order. Socialism in itself never creates disorder—it stands for a new order—a higher order.

Why, then, should any sane man be afraid of the Social Democratic party?

We do not expect to get any votes from the men who prefer a clique of thieves and hold-up men in control of the city government to honest workingmen.

These elements have gotten an inkling of what Social Democratic rule means through the influence and work of our representatives in the common council and the county board.

And even our opponents, if they are the least bit honest, admit that this influence was for good. That it was wholesome. That the very presence of our men acted as a sort of public conscience, represented in the meetings.

And every man, whether millionaire or laborer, got a fair shake from our men.

We want it understood that we shall have better order in every respect under a Social Democratic administration than we have now.

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
"O'er the town of the free and the home of the brave."

21 SOCIALISTS IN CITY COUNCIL. 11 SUPERVISORS AND SIX JUDGES.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 6.—The new City Council will have 21 Socialists, 10 Democrats and 4 Republicans. Four years ago Milwaukee had a Republican Mayor and the party was largely in the majority in the City Council.

The Socialists also triumphed in the board of supervisors, the body in which there were a number of graft convictions a few years ago. They will have 11 of the new members, leaving three places for the Republicans and two for the Democrats. Two of the seven judges in the civil courts will be Socialists.

Brewers Use Common Sense

Good Prospects that the New Wage Scale Dispute in St. Louis Breweries Will be Amicably Settled During the Week

Brewery Proprietors Show Spirit of Fairness

Unions Hold Special Meetings and Give Instructions to Their Representatives

It pays better to settle wage differences and labor troubles in a commonsense way, i. e., amicably and intelligently, than by stubborn resistance and stirring up serious strife and strikes.

This seems to be the conclusion which the St. Louis brewery proprietors have reached during the present conferences with the Unions of their employees.

A number of conferences have been held during the last week between the employers and the unions represented in the Allied Brewery Trades Council. The prospects for reaching an early agreement are bright and from present indications it seems probable that all the Union contracts will be signed by the end of the week.

It is generally admitted that both sides are acting fairly during the conferences and the fears of a possible strike have vanished. The few points on which no agreement has been reached up to this hour, will be taken up again and there is hardly any doubt as to an early agreement.

Organized Labor of St. Louis is more solidly united to-day than ever before. It is true, there may be occasional differences and some hot discussions, in the Unions, perhaps a little jurisdiction trouble, but whenever it comes to important issues in which the general movement is concerned, then the rank and file will line up and show a solid front.

We sincerely hope that next week's issue of ST. LOUIS LABOR will publish the good news that all the Union contracts have been signed by the brewery proprietors.

The Good Work for The New Printing Plant

Which Will be Located on Chouteau Avenue and Tenth Street

A THREE STORY BUILDING BOUGHT

At the Cost of 9,000.00. Two Thousand Dollars More Required to Start New Plant on Solid Foundation Within Four or Five Weeks

The following moneys have been received up to April 5, 1910:

	SHARES.	PAID.
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 253, McKeesport, Pa.	donation	1.00
Theodor Schreiber	on account	4.00
Theodor Schreiber	donation	.50
Dr. C. B. Hirdler, Lonsdale, Minn.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 106, Chicago, Ill.	"	5.00
Brewers' Union, No. 37, New Haven, Conn.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 177, Springfield, Ill.	"	5.00
M. Kunz	I	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 24, N. Y. City	donation	1.50
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 64, Providence, R. I.	"	2.00
E. F. Rotschek	I	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 112, Holyoke, Mass.	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 80, Camden, N. J.	"	2.00
Henry Bertagnoli, Livingston, Ill.	"	.50
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 195, Taunton, Mass.	"	2.00
Brewers' Union, No. 47, Columbus, Ohio	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 252, Clinton, Mass.	"	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 3, Yonkers, N. Y.	"	5.00
Carpenters' Union, No. 309, N. Y. City	"	25.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 103, Brooklyn, Mass.	"	3.00
F. C. Schnell	on account	5.00
J. R. Teel	"	1.00
Edmond Siroky	I	5.00
Paul Reys	I	1.00
Joseph Mutzbauer	2	10.00
Brewers' Union, No. 44	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 46, Passaic, N. J.	"	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 227, Chicago, Ill.	"	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 169, Baltimore, Md.	"	2.00
John Stipsitz	I	3.00
Nicolaus Becker	on account	5.00
George Bayer	I	1.00
Ferd Yedloutchnig's List:—		
John Nikolas	on account	5.00
Franz Froehlich	"	2.00
Chas. Gretsch	"	3.00
Louis Bacher	"	3.00
Leo Muehlgrabner	"	1.00
Joseph Rohry	"	5.00
John Ronjack	donation	1.00
Adam Wanner, Webster Groves, Mo.	"	.50
Joseph Filler	"	1.00
Emily Kientz	on account	1.00
Andreas Velepec	I	5.00
Mathias Hensler	I	1.00
Fred Arendt	I	5.00
Christ. Rocker	I	4.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 164, Roscoe, Pa.	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 216, Lorain, Ohio.	"	2.00

Receipts till April 5th..... (sold 12 shares) \$160.00
Previously reported..... 1,383 \$6,535.00

Total..... 1,395 \$6,695.00

(NOTE.—The total number of shares sold are increased by one on account of an error in crediting Joseph Lovitz with but one when he had subscribed for two shares. The correct total of shares sold is therefore 1,396).

The new printing plant of the Labor Publishing Co., i. e., the new home of ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, together with the Socialist job printing establishment, will be located on Chouteau avenue, within less than five blocks of the following street car lines: Fourth street, Cherokee, Tower Grove, Bellefontaine, Seventh street, Cass avenue and Broadway.

We have bought the fine and massive building, 966 Chouteau avenue, Southeast corner of Tenth street, known as the "Old Stifel Family Residence." The property is 150x44 feet, and the building is over 100 feet deep, three stories in front and two stories in the rear. In addition there is a two-story brick wagon shed and stable, which can easily be altered and used advantageously in connection with the printing establishment. The first floor and basement are sufficiently large for our newspaper offices, job printing plant, etc., so the second and third floors can be rented out.

It will take some time to make the necessary alterations and improvements prior to removing the machinery and job office into the building.

The conditions on which the property was bought, were \$2,000.00 cash and the balance on deed of trust at 5 1/2 per cent. interest. The Mergenthaler Linotype machine will be delivered before May

ist, but the required alterations on the building will hardly be finished by that time.

Our Comrades and friends should not overlook the fact that the additional sum of at least \$2,000.00 is required to get the new printing plant in operation, on a solid business basis, by the first or second week in May. Of these additional two thousand dollars required, about half is already subscribed and most of the amount may be paid in within the next two or three weeks. But the other one thousand dollars should be raised by additional stock subscriptions and donations.

That this will be done within the coming four or five weeks we have not the least doubt, because there are still some organizations and fully 150 comrades and friends who promised to assist in the good work of securing our own printing establishment. This work should not be delayed and all moneys, whether subscriptions or donations, should be promptly delivered to the secretary-treasurer of the Labor Publishing Co., 212 South Fourth street. All moneys received by him are promptly deposited in the International Bank by the Board of Trustees, consisting of Comrades Albert Siepmann, Phil. H. Mueller and Chas. Goodman.

Carpenters' Union No. 309, of New York, the oldest German trade Union in existence, surprised the St. Louis comrades with a \$25.00 donation for the Socialist printing plant. A number of branches of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society throughout the country, and several outside Brewery Workers' Unions made donations for the same purpose.

Carpenters' Union No. 5 again demonstrated its progressive and up-to-date spirit. At last Saturday night's meeting, No. 5 decided to take 25 shares of stock in the Labor Publishing Co.

Tailors' Union, No. 11, true to its progressive record of the last twenty-five years, voted in favor of buying \$50.00 worth of stock at last Monday night's meeting at Druid's Hall.

Our old friend Joe Mutzbauer, of the Bavarian Society, although far from being a millionaire, sent in \$10.00 for the printing plant; at least a dozen or more members of the Bavarian Society will follow Joe's example; some of them have already signed for stock and their signatures are as good as cash.

The Bakers' Union No. 6, of Philadelphia, although involved in a strike of their own, collected \$5.30 for the new printing plant of the St. Louis Socialists and Unionists.

Bakery and Confectioners' Union, No. 45, Boston, Mass., sends these lines:

Comrades of St. Louis, Greetings:—Our Union sends \$5.00 for your own labor printing plant. We sincerely hope that you will meet with great success.
Yours fraternally,
J. WAGNER, Secretary.

The Latest Court Rule Against Organized Labor

Injunction Decision Against Chicago Steel Car Employees

Chicago, March 22.—The Appellate Court of Illinois added the condemnation of the union shop and the prohibition on the control of union funds by the members in its decision against the Chicago Street Car employees.

This union had an understanding that only union men should be employed. The union used a portion of its funds to fight the effort of the traction trust to steal the Chicago streets. The men had reason to believe that their wages would be higher and conditions of labor better under municipal than private ownership. They may have remembered the large sums of money that have been used by some of the railroad unions in lobbying for legislation favorable to the railroads, for which their members never received any benefit, but against which no court has ever rendered a decision. Some of the company's agents among the men used this as an excuse for leaving the union. The union then sought to compel the company to live up to its agreement to employ only union men. The courts make great pretense of defending freedom of contract. They were greatly exercised lest women should not be able to contract to work sixteen hours a day. But when a union sought to enforce a contract that meant better conditions of life for the workers and their families the court decided that such an act was a crime.

The Court issued an order forbidding the union using its influence to secure the discharge of the nonunion men. One by one the weapons are being taken from labor. The Danbury hatters' case makes the strike criminal. The boycott and the union shop are now punishable by fine and imprisonment. The picket has long been a criminal in the eyes of the courts.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS BEING OUTLAWED.
The capitalist cares little for laws or court decisions. He knows they are not made for him. There are few great industries that could operate a week in obedience to the laws.

The capitalists make the laws and operate the courts to control labor.

Some day the workers will become intelligent enough to have a contempt for laws and court decisions made by tools of an exploiting class. When they do they will use their votes to gain control of government. Then labor will make laws and court decisions to control capital. All will be laborers, and laws will be for the control of things, not persons. That would be Socialism.

Our Milwaukee Letter

The last week of the campaign in Milwaukee finds the Socialists still in the lead. From all sides come prophecies of a Social-Democratic victory.

Even the capitalist papers have sent to the Social-Democratic headquarters for pictures of their candidates, so that if they are elected their portraits may be printed in these papers—a straw which shows how the wind blows.

Our meetings are large and enthusiastic. The Republican and Democratic meetings are small and quiet.

Especially our noon-day meetings at the factory gates are a tremendous success. Seeing this, the Republicans were foolish enough to try an imitation. They go to the factories where the bosses are

sympathetic enough to invite the Republican speakers inside the factory. Otherwise they can get no audience, for the workingmen will not come out to hear them, as they come out to listen to the Social-Democratic speakers.

But even then their scheme will not always work. In one factory the bosses allowed the men an additional half hour at noon in order to hear the Republican speakers. Of course, the men had no objections to the extra nooning. But after they had listened awhile to the drape of the Republican orator, they all at once and all together burst out with "Hurrah for Seidel!" (the Socialist candidate). Finally, when their patience was exhausted, they hissed the speaker down. Thus they got their extra half hour and the chance to express their political sentiment at the same time.

At another factory, one of the men, named Marquardt, entered into a debate with Kelly, the Republican city attorney on the high cost of living. As reported by the capitalist press, the workingman seems to have had the best of the argument. He said, according to the newspaper report, "The moral victory of the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee will have weight with the wealth of the country. It will teach them the workingman is thinking for himself, and that he cannot be led around by the nose and made to vote the ways the bosses want. It will show the workingmen are beginning to vote as a unit." "From this time on," continues the capitalist press report, "the debate was generally interrupted at various times with 'Hurrahs for Seidel!' It was a great free-for-all talk, which was enjoyed by the crowd, whose sympathy was evidently with Marquardt. In this fashion the meeting continued until the whistles summoning the men back to their work ended the ordeal for the city attorney."

This little incident shows the advantage of the literary campaigns of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats. They have so educated the people that any unknown workingman can hold his own against a city attorney.

Meanwhile, the old party politicians are getting desperate. They are resorting to the most unscrupulous methods. The capitalist press reports Comrades Berger and Seidel as making bloodthirsty statements in their speeches. It is needless to say these reports are lies out of whole cloth. The old party politicians try hard to scare the voters with the red flag and charge the Social-Democrats with the "hectic purpose" (whatever that means) of pulling down the stars and stripes and substituting the red flag on the City Hall. But this claptrap does not deceive the people. It will not cost us one workingman's vote. They understand the Democrats and Republicans resort to this "red flag" scare just because they cannot find anything in the record of the Socialist officials and standard-bearers which can be criticised. It is the best proof that our men are clean men and have made good.

Thus the campaign is wearing to a close with glorious promise of a great victory next Tuesday.

E. H. THOMAS,
State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 31, 1910.

New Subscribers

NEW SUBSCRIBERS have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Geo. Beitler, St. Louis, 1; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, 2; Jos. Mutzbauer, St. Louis, 1; Jos. Tomek, St. Louis, 1; Hy. Schwarz, St. Louis, 5; F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 1; W. R. Bowden, St. Louis, 14; I. A. Harper, Pomona, Kan., 2; John A. Weber, St. Louis, 2; William Kraehling, 1; Arb. Krankenkasse, Br. 24, New York City, 1; Fred. Stocker, St. Louis, 1; Mrs. M. Boser, Sagerton, Tex., 1; Harry Meyers, St. Louis, 1; Henry Zimmermann, St. Louis, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, St. Louis, 6; L. P. Philippi, St. Louis, 2; H. J. Morrison, St. Louis, 2; M. Zametkin, New York, 1; Wm. Schneider, St. Louis, 1; Herman Stamm, 1; Jos. Hahn, St. Louis, 1; J. R. Teel, St. Louis, 2. Total, 51.

Outside Renewals—Wm. Heinrich, East Hampton, Mass.; Chas. Stephan, Staunton, Ill.; Otto Toepfer, E. Naegle, H. Schaarschmidt, E. Loh, Wilhelm Miffert, L. Gruber, Henry Wied, Foerster & Brett-schneider, Holyoke, Mass.; Emil Burchard, Springfield, Ill.; Brewers' Union, No. 89, Milwaukee, Wis.; Max Esche, Alton, Ill.; Wilhelm Leonhardt, Mt. Olive, Ill.; Thos. Orzwirk, Livingston, Ill.; Anton Otzwirk, Livingston, Ill.; Chas Maddox, Oran, Mo.; Wilhelm Kraas, Indianapolis, Ind.; Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Br. 24, New York City; Henry Redmann, Hillsboro, Kan.; Herman Henninger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph Peters, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. H. Gamble, Newport, Ky.; George Bauer, East St. Louis, Ill.; John Heberling, Warrensburg, Mo.; August Altenbernd, Cleveland, O.; Fred Beck, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph Broncek, Burnside, Conn.

THE UNITY OF THE LABOR FORCES

United Mine Workers Journal and Miners Magazine Agree on Vital Points

The *United Mine Workers' Journal*, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, in its issue of March 17th, had the following lengthy editorial comment, under the caption of "Amalgamation," relative to two communications which appeared in the *Miners' Magazine* concerning the contemplated coalition of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. The editorial comment is as follows:

"In this issue we reprint from the *Miners' Magazine*, two letters on this subject. One is very favorable, the other appears to be the effusion of an extremist.

"In this matter practical effort, and not theoretical nonsense, is what is most desired. Ten years of pulling at the opposite ends of a rope has sobered down the men who were extreme on both sides and given way to the desire to be practical in the efforts of both organizations to ameliorate the condition of the American miner.

"It is realized more fully now than ever that in solidarity of effort lies the only solution to the problem. We may not all agree upon all of the details of affiliation or amalgamation, which ever form it eventually assumes, but we are agreed on the proposition that in 'unity will come more strength.' It is no time to make a fetish of our individual personal beliefs, but it is a time when our individualities should take a back seat and a plan of amalgamation agreed upon that will bring aid and succor to every American miner, be he coal or metalliferous.

"One thing can be relied upon with great accuracy, there will be no one man allowed to ring the changes on any pet ideas unless they meet the approval of the great majority of the members of both organizations, and whatever form is agreed upon will be calculated to bring the greatest present good to the men who swing the pick and pay their dues and expect to get a full dollar's worth of value for every hundred cents they pay.

"Theory is a good thing to fill empty heads, but the miners want something more; they want something to fill empty stomachs, and the form of organization that does this the most effectually is the kind they want and insist on having.

"Divergent thoughts on political economy should be fostered and encouraged, for by it we develop our intellectuality and broaden out

into bigger and better men. But this can be best done on a full stomach, and our first duty is to build up such an organization as will best meet these wants. Other things will come in turn if we only work for them, but they will come quicker if the body is kept strong by the necessities of life supplied as a result of our amalgamation. It is a condition, not a theory, that confront the American miner. The great trusts are gradually closing in on organized labor. Unless it unites firmly and strongly man to man, and organization to organization, there can only be one result in the end, and that the discomfort and defeat of the toiler.

"With all due respect to the extremist, the history of the United Mine Workers has been one of wonderful progress, probably not so fast as the desires of some would like to have seen it, but when the opposition from all sources is taken into consideration, there has been a marvelous transformation, perhaps not so apparent to the casual observer as it is to the miner who has lived that long and can contrast present conditions with the past.

"It is always better to make haste slowly, marking your footsteps, being sure that they are secure and firmly entrenched and established, then prepare for the next great step. It is this policy that has carried the miners' movement on and on, ever upward toward the goal of industrial liberty. The next footstep is the amalgamation with the Western Federation of Miners, and when that step is taken it should be done in such a way that its foothold will be secure, and from the new vantage point it will go on to greater deeds in securing increased benefits for the entire mining craft, from a financial and political standpoint.

"Let theory be scattered to the wind. Let us have practical amalgamation that will make us a foe man worthy of the steel of all the combinations of capital and will protect our members, whether they be coal or metal miners.

"Be united from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, and we can defy the trusts that now threaten our defeat."

The above editorial is not decorated with any verbal embellishments, but its logic is founded on good, sound, common sense. When the editor of the *United Mine Workers' Journal* declares that "a condition and not a theory confronts the miner in America," he is making a statement that cannot be disputed by any intelligent man who has been observing closely the alignment of employers of labor, whose every move is to shatter and destroy the power of the labor organization. The industrial conditions that present themselves in this country to-day and the increasing insolence of the employer towards employees admit of no quarreling over trivial technicalities or airy details as to the manner in which the scattered labor forces of this country are to come together to resist the encroachments of relentless and insatiable greed. When the regiments of labor are united, the intelligence of brainy men in the labor movement will prevail and a policy will be outlined to meet the common enemy, with some hope of achieving victory on the industrial battlefield. Indulging in continual criticism and censure relative to policies will have but little effect in bringing about the solidarity of the labor forces, and such criticism and censure of policies only gladden the hearts of exploiters, who realize that as long as the labor forces are divided through policies, the working class will move but little forward towards the goal of industrial liberty.

The time is here when petty differences of opinion should be scattered to the winds, and earnest men who are yearning for a better day should give the best that is in them towards resolving the labor forces into an invincible army.—*Miners' Magazine*.

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

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

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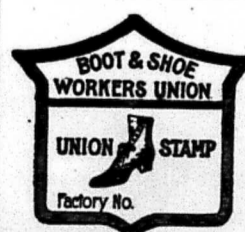
Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label Drink Only UNION BEER



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



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.

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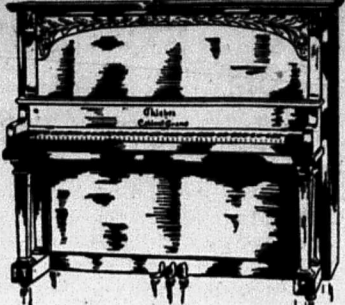
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A New Scale \$400 Thiebes Piano for \$287. Pay \$10 when you join, then \$8 per month with 6 per cent interest. This is not on the full amount, but on the unpaid balance due from one payment to the next.

About interest—The dealer who charges no interest conceals in the price of the piano (no matter what that may be) a higher charge for the money than he would dare announce openly. Any business man knows that.

The cash price and the time proposition is the same, no more, no less.

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If interested in the safest, fairest and best piano proposition ever made, call at the store at your earliest opportunity. If not convenient to call out and send us coupon for booklet, "An Invitation to Join a Club in Wholesale buying." It's free for the asking, and will be sent by return mail explaining the free life insurance clause and every feature of our Club Plan.

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IS CONFIDENT OF OUTCOME.

In an interview after his address Mr. Lewis expressed absolute confidence in the outcome of the present suspension of work and said the miners will win in all their demands within thirty days in all the fields, with the possible exception of Illinois and Western Pennsylvania.

In these latter fields, he said, conditions differ from the others, and more time may be necessary before negotiations may be concluded.

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UNION STABLE

Three Hundred Thousand Miners Idle

All Coal Fields in Middle West are Affected by Walk-out Pending Settlement of Wage Scale

Organization Work in the Pennsylvania Non-Union Coal Fields

MINERS IN CONFERENCE

Following is an estimate made by President Lewis of the number of miners affected by the suspension of work:

Western and Central Pennsylvania	100,000
Ohio	47,000
Indiana	18,000
West Virginia	10,000
Illinois	72,000
Iowa	15,000
Michigan	3,000
Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma	25,000
Colorado and Wyoming	5,000
Western Kentucky	5,000
Total	300,000

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—Three hundred thousand organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas Oklahoma and Arkansas quit work pending settlement of a new wage scale.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of North America declared that the walkout was not a strike, but merely a suspension of work because no wage scale had been made to replace the old scale, which expired with the month of March.

The miners demand an increase of pay in some instances of 5 cents a ton, and in other instances more, with certain changes in working conditions. Confidence was expressed by the operators that there would be no general coal famine, large supplies of fuel having been stored in anticipation of the walkout.

The miners' officials predict that the shutdown will be cut short by signing of a wage scale. Some mine operators, however, claim the mines may be closed for a month or longer.

The first settlement came in an announcement from Brazil, Ind., the center of the Indiana block coal field, where the miners' demand for a 5-cent increase was granted.

CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS STATES.

The conditions in various States as reported to the national union headquarters follow:

Illinois—Nine hundred mines closed and 75,000 miners out; joint conference on wages called for Monday in Chicago; operators say men demand increase of 10 cents a ton; possibility of a four-months' shutdown; two months' supply of coal on hand; no immediate coal famine to Chicago industries.

Indiana—Eighteen thousand miners out; conference arranged for Wednesday at Terre Haute.

Pennsylvania—Forty thousand men ordered out; temporary scale expected by Saturday; settlement of the powder question to be held in abeyance.

Iowa—Every mine in Iowa ordered closed pending settlement of wage scale.

Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas, comprising the Southwestern interstate fields—Thirty-five thousand miners quit; early settlement expected; miners assert they have \$400,000 fund for fight.

Ohio—All miners ordered out; State leader expects brief suspension; Lorain steel plant shut down and 4,000 workmen thrown out because of coal shortage.

LEWIS FEELS CONFIDENT.

President Lewis, before leaving to visit the centers of the different mining fields, reviewing the situation, said:

"When the National Executive Board adjourned to-night we all felt that the prospect was very satisfactory for the miners in many districts. It is now only a question of the miners and operators sitting down together and talking over business.

"In Eastern Ohio, where we expected strong opposition, it appears to us that three of the largest companies are ready to sign the contract we formulated at our recent meeting in Cincinnati.

"In Indiana and the Hocking district in Ohio we will reach a settlement next week. There probably will be more difficulty in Western Pennsylvania and Illinois, where the powder and shot-firers' wage question is involved."

The operators in St. Louis were notified that all the mines in the Belleville district had been closed down, and that about 12,000 men were out. The Belleville district is the almost exclusive source of the coal used in St. Louis, the other mines of Illinois furnishing coal for Chicago and the South. The Belleville district includes the towns of Belleville, Collinsville, Troy, O'Fallon, Hillsboro, Staunton, the Brown-ning mine, mines of the Consolidated Coal Company and numerous other mines within a radius of forty miles of St. Louis, which are not on a big railroad nor in any particular town or village.

SOUTHWEST OPERATORS WILL MEET IN KANSAS CITY MONDAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—The 21,000 coal miners in Indiana who are taking part in the general suspension of mine operation, will resume their work at an early date, according to information which came from a reliable source to-day.

The Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, the membership of which represents practically all of the mining districts of the

State, will meet at Terre Haute Wednesday, and it came from a leading member of the association to-day that the operators are willing to meet the demands of the men.

A definite date for the resumption of mine operation in Indiana has not been fixed by the operators and it will not be until after the joint conference is over.

MINERS WILL MEET OPERATORS APRIL 11.

Moberly, Mo., April 4.—George Manuel, secretary-treasurer of District 25, United Mine Workers of America, said he had received notice from President Charles Stewart of District 21, U. M. W. of A., that a joint meeting of the miners' executive boards of Districts 14, 21 and 25 and the operators of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas would be held in Kansas City, Mo., April 11, when it is hoped that all differences between the operators and miners will be adjusted.

Districts 14, 21 and 25 combined now have 25,000 idle men awaiting the result of the meeting of the operators and miners' representatives.

COLORADO CONFERENCE FAILS.

Denver, Colo., April 4.—Operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields to-day refused to grant the demands of the United Miners of America for an advance of 5.55 per cent for day work and an increase of 3 cents a ton for machine-mined and 4 cents a ton for pick-mined coal. The strike inaugurated Saturday will continue indefinitely. The operators announce, however, that their mines will be reopened in a few days. The old men will be given a chance to come back, and if they do not return nonunion men will be imported to take their places. The operators signed an ironclad agreement to introduce "open-shop" methods in their mines.

UNITED MINE WORKERS TRY TO ORGANIZE CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA DURING BIG TIE-UP.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—The first rumors of real activity in the coal strike came when organizers of the United Mine Workers of America went from Pittsburg to the edge of what is known as the Central Pennsylvania coal field, and there began an attempt at organization of the miners.

The central coal field, which has not been organized for twenty years, is controlled principally by independent operators living in Pittsburg.

Organizer John McCarthy, with several foreign speakers, went direct to Irwin and had some trouble in their effort to organize the miners.

There are now 41,000 miners in the Pittsburg district out of work, according to figures given out here this evening, and the day has not seen one sign of disorder in the whole district. Aside from the attempt to invade the non-union field at Irwin there has been no evidence that there is a strike of any kind on. There were numerous parades in honor of the anniversary of the eight-hour law.

SCAB OPERATORS RAISE SLAVES WAGES.

Baltimore, Md., April 4.—Ten thousand non-union coal miners in Maryland, 20,000 in Northern West Virginia, and 7,000 in Southern Pennsylvania were informed that operators in those States had "voluntarily" increased wages 5 per cent.

The higher wage scale went into effect immediately. The Consolidation Coal Company, which employs 10,000 miners, was the first to announce its position, and the other companies rapidly fell into line.

TO GRANT MEN INCREASE.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—According to reliable authority, the iron and steel industry is proof against serious disturbance from the suspension of coal mining in the central competitive districts, as it has accumulated some stock, depends largely upon nonunion districts, and has the Connellsville field to fall back on in a pinch.

The Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association in its meeting with President Francis Feehan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, is reported to-day to have stated flatly that it would resist any increase in the cost of mining, but would grant the miners the demanded 5.55 per cent wage increase at once.

It is also reported that the operators have tentatively agreed to furnish the new explosives in mines, where it is required at the same cost as black powder, but will not agree to a run-of-mine basis. A formal joint wage scale conference has been called for Monday.

Throughout the Pittsburg district reports are rapidly coming in of voluntary wage increases to nonunion and union miners on the part of independent operators.

LEWIS FORESEES SPEEDY VICTORY OF COAL MINERS.

SCOUTS PROLONGED SHUT-DOWN AS ALARM TALK OF OPERATORS TO SELL FUEL.

Belleville, Ill., April 2.—Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, yesterday told 2,000 striking coal miners at Belleville that thirty days would mark the end of the walkout in which 75,000 men are engaged.

Don't be alarmed over the outcome of this affair," he said, amid the cheers of the strikers. "Don't be afraid that we will not be able to sign up an agreement. It will all be over in a month. Anyhow, this is mighty good fishing weather."

"It isn't work we want," he continued. "We're willing to do our part, but we want a full share of the results of our labor, and we never will be satisfied until we get it."

Lewis touched but briefly on the strike situation in his remarks, devoting most of his address to a plea that the miners "forsake their political idols and vote for their friends."

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

The Milwaukee Victory

The Milwaukee elections of last Tuesday mark a new epoch in the American Socialist movement.

For the first time one of the large municipalities of the country has been carried by the Socialists, after many years of hard and systematic work.

The Milwaukee movement is not an Utopian movement; it is not an opportunist movement. Milwaukee never had any patience with the impossibilist windjammers. The party in Milwaukee is in line and accord with the great International Socialist movement. It is a real Socialist movement, free of anarchist impossibilism and bourgeois opportunism.

Above all: the Socialist movement in Milwaukee is a labor movement!

Last Tuesday's victory put heavy responsibilities and burdens upon our Milwaukee comrades. We are convinced that the comrades are fully conscious of the great task before them. We know Seidel, Berger and the other comrades for many years. They are reliable; they are true; they are able and fully capable of doing honor to themselves and to the entire American Socialist and Trade Union movement.

Heartly congratulations from the comrades of St. Louis!

Injunction Bill

In his Worcester labor speech President Taft said:

"I believe in labor organizations, and if I were skilled enough to become a member, I should apply for membership. The fact is, I believe I am an honorary member of the Steam Shovelers' Union. But in spite of that, and in spite of my sympathy with organized labor, I put above them, above everything, the right of every man to labor as he will, to earn the wages that he will, and if he chooses, to stay out of labor organizations. That is the standing that the President of the United States must occupy in doing equality to every citizen of the United States.

"I believe, and my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, believed, that the power to issue injunctions ought to be defined and limited in such a way that there may be in future no danger of ill-advised issuing of such injunctions. We have got a bill of that sort in Congress My friend and quondam enemy, Brother Gompers, says it is no good at all.

"You do not believe, neither do I, in boycotting. You don't believe in the sympathetic strike; neither do I; because it is a blind movement that never accomplished anything. You do believe in organization, and in standing together, and so do I. You have reached the conclusion that everything that does injustice to the railroad that employ you does injustice to you."

This latest speech of President Taft means the opening of the Congressional campaign by the Republican party.

Mr. Taft argues that every man has the right to labor as he will, where he will, to earn the wages that he will, and stay out of labor organizations if he will.

Well and good. Then man has the right not to labor for low wages, not to labor together with non-Union men, not to patronize non-Union goods.

Will President Taft deny the Union man this right?

If Mr. Taft's scab and strike-breaker logic is correct then we may add a few more questions:

If one scab or strike-breaker undermines the best interests and welfare of one hundred organized working men or women, why should these one hundred Union people not have the right to protect themselves against that one individual?

If one hundred wage-workers, by organizing into a union, have succeeded in establishing fair conditions of work and a "living wage" scale, and one or more non-Union men, assist the capitalist to undermine these fair conditions, should the one hundred Union people permit the scab or strike-breaker to accomplish his purpose? Why should they not have the right to ask each other or anybody else to assist them for the benefit of all?

In a civilized state of society no man can do as he pleases. Society is organized for the protection of its members.

If any manufacturers refuse to establish fair conditions of labor in his place and pay decent wages, why should Organized Labor not have the right to refuse to buy his products? Why should they not have the right to tell each other of that employer's unfairness? And why should they not have the right to ask each other or anybody else to assist them in their fight against an unfair employer.

Of course, you call that boycott; so do we. Call it what you may, the organized wage-workers of America will insist on that right, will exercise that right, with injunction or without injunction.

Neither Mr. Taft nor any of his friends and colleagues "who are learned in the law," can compel union members and their friends to patronize the enemies of Union Labor.

Human nature will assert itself. As to the sympathetic strike. Mr. Taft says it is wrong; he don't believe in it. What's the difference whether he believes in or not? Whenever the working class deem it advisable or necessary to use the sympathetic strike for their class interests it will be inaugurated, not before. And whenever the sympathetic strike weapon will be used, it will be as right as any other strike. What is considered sympathetic strike to-day, may be looked upon as a regular strike to-morrow.

President Taft is a lawyer: he believes in the dead letter of the law. The people believe in the law of life, in common sense. Mr. Taft don't seem to know, or don't wish to acknowledge, that he is simply the interpreter of capitalist law, made for the protection of capitalist class interests.

He forgets that the writ of injunction as applied to labor controversies, is of recent date. Twenty-five years ago little or nothing was known of court injunctions against Labor Unions.

The application of the Sherman Anti-Trust act against the labor movement is a recent invention of corporation lawyers and trust-controlled courts.

President Taft's smooth labor speeches will not smoothen out the wrinkles of the class struggle, neither will his sermons of deception prevent the growth of the Socialist movement, of which he seems to be so much afraid of.

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.

STANLEY J. CLARK will be here for two dates in latter part of this month.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS has been engaged for our annual picnic on June 12, at Risch's Grove.

Disfranchising the Negroes

The Democratic party has achieved another great work. In Maryland the State Legislature disfranchised the negroes for the sake of—democracy! The following press dispatch tells the story:

"Annapolis, Md., April 2.—More than 45,000 negroes in Maryland will be disfranchised so far as State and municipal elections are concerned by the passage to-day in the legislature of the bill of W. Mitchell Digges, of Charles county.

"It is the most sweeping method of disfranchisement ever attempted in any State, and even leading statesmen and politicians of the far Southern States have expressed a doubt as to its constitutionality.

"After an exciting all-night session the Senate passed the bill at an early hour this morning by a strict party vote, and the House passed it to-night.

"There are in all four bills. The first one repeals the existing registration laws. The second enacts a new registration measure, providing that none but white men shall be registered in the future as voters. The third carries the constitutional amendment designed to restrict registration for all time to the white people of the State, as it prohibits any future legislature from extending the registration privilege to negroes, except those owning \$500 worth of property.

"This amendment will be voted upon in the fall of 1911 by white men only. A provision has been inserted which will permit the white voters, if they so desire, to extend the privilege of registration and the ballot box to negroes owning and paying taxes on \$500 worth of property.

"The fourth bill extends the terms of the Mayor and other municipal officers of Baltimore City so that their successors will be chosen at the November State election, spring elections being abolished."

The Democratic party, for which some of our labor leaders have such intense love, has become a public nuisance, a danger to the best interests of the common people. To-day the negroes are disfranchised, to-morrow the Democratic machine will disfranchise the white wage-workers.

Yet "the Democratic party is the party of the people, the working-man's friend."

As to the Republican party, no wage-worker need be deceived a moment. The Republican party has become the party of the trusts and corporations, and avowedly so. Openly the Republican party is defending and fighting for the capitalist corporation interests.

Of the capitalist parties the Democratic party is the more dangerous of the two, because of its hypocrisy, cowardice and treachery. The sooner the rank and file of the working class will recognize this the better for their interests and welfare. Whenever the rank and file of Organized Labor become politically educated on the lines of their own class interests, and when the Socialist political movement will develop more power and influence, the Democratic party will be forced out of the political arena.

Of course, the probabilities are that for the sake of continuing capitalist political circus the Republican elephant will do all in its power to keep the Democratic mule alive.

Think of the crime: In order to perpetuate its rule in the State of Maryland the Democratic machine abolishes the political and civil rights of nearly 50,000 colored citizens.

RAFAEL RAPPAPORT came here from Pittsburg and joined the Jewish Branch. Vladimir Bourzeff informs the Jewish comrades that Rappaport is a spy and a traitor to the Russian revolutionists. He left St. Louis for San Antonio, Texas, where he has since been expelled from the local. He will now be given a trial by committee in New York.

Catholicism and Socialism

By Robert Hunter

Three years ago I visited the West of Ireland. I had heard of the misery there and I went to see whether it was worse than the misery here.

By chance I fell in with a Royal Commission, which was taking testimony on the condition of the poor.

The Commissioners were very kind to me and I went about a good deal with some officials on their journeys of inquiry.

I spent one day with two exceptionally interesting and intelligent Irishmen.

One was a passionate nationalist. He was a dreamer and a poet who knew and worshipped all that is Irish.

He belonged to all the patriotic societies and spent his leisure in reading of the golden days when Ireland was the foremost country, intellectually, industrially and socially of Western Europe.

The other Irishman was a practical, hard-headed official.

He held, perhaps, the most important, if not the most ornamental, position in Ireland.

We were in the midst of an interesting discussion when we noticed from our car the ruins of an ancient castle.

We stopped for a moment to look over the fine old monument and then the idealist and the official began a heated controversy.

The official infuriated the idealist by saying he would tear down the ruins and build fences and barns and houses out of its materials.

The idealist resented such talk as a sacrilege and said that he would preserve those ruins with all love and care to the end of time.

He said that they were an evidence of the time when Ireland was a great nation.

Those ruins awakened in him and should awaken in the Irish people, he said, the precious memory of the time when the Irish elected their own rulers, lived in a state of democracy and owned all things in common.

"In that day," he said, "these fields were divided up each year among the people: they belonged to no individual and into a common store was placed all the products of this community.

"The lord of this castle was elected after each harvest, not as a tyrant, but as a servant of the communal group."

The idealist then spoke of the well-being of Ireland in those days, of the rich fields, the plentiful harvests, the great houses, the fine roads.

The Irish colleges and universities then drew scholars from all the more backward countries of Europe and the Irish industries were famous.

At last he spoke of the rise of tyranny, the enclosing of the common fields, the forcing of the people into slavery and the rise of individual ownership and of foreign landlords.

"Yes, yes," said the practical official, "but those days are no more and the people are NOW in need.

"Those without shelter need these stones for houses. Those without fields need this land for nurture."

And this memory of a pleasant day and of a heated controversy in Ireland comes to mind as my eye rests upon a dozen clippings of speeches made by IRISH Catholic priests denouncing Socialism and Communism.

Catholic priests and professors jointly launch their javelins at what they call with contempt, Communism.

I wonder if they have forgotten or ever knew of the Communism of ancient Ireland, when it was rich and prosperous and great?

I wonder if they have forgotten or ever knew of how Communism was destroyed in Ireland by tyrants that took the land and all the natural resources and wealth and made of Ireland the home of famine and of desolation?

And I wonder if they see no parallel between the rise of big landlords in Ireland and the rise of big capitalists in America?

That fine Irish idealist may have overdone the peace and plenty, the learning and democracy of early communistic Ireland, but he did not overdo the crimes of Landlordism.

In any case we venture to ask these anti-Socialist Catholic bishops and priests if they can really afford to attack Socialism and defend Landlordism and Capitalism?

"To the Socialist," says Archbishop O'Connell, "nothing is sacred; neither God, nor home, nor native land, nor wife, nor family."

Well, reverend father, how sacred to Landlordism and Capitalism are the things you mention?

How sacred have those things been to Landlordism in Ireland, for instance?

Do you not know the history of your own Ireland?

Can you deny that it once knew peace and plenty, learning and democracy, even under a crude form of the Socialism, which you now so bitterly attack?

And can you deny that it was made a land of anguish and misery, of ignorance and famine under the Landlordism and Capitalism which you now so warmly defend?

This Happened in America

There is a Socialist paper in New Castle, Pa. There are also several capitalist papers in the same city. The Socialist paper, and at least one of the capitalist papers, did not have the full list of all its owners on their editorial pages, as is required by a ridiculous and nearly obsolete Pennsylvania law.

The publishers of both papers were arrested. Although it was shown that the Socialist paper had made an effort to comply with the law and the capitalist paper had made no such effort, the editor of the latter was discharged and the former went to prison.

The Socialist paper could not fulfill the entire letter of the law because it was owned by a voluntary association of several hundred persons, whose names it is impossible to keep correctly up to date.

This decision means that any paper published by a club, trade union, Socialist local, church, lodge or similar organization can be suppressed, and all those who have any part in its publication can be imprisoned.

Of course, none of these will be punished save the labor organizations. The result of the first prosecution showed this. The editor of the paper supporting capitalism went free. The editor of the Socialist paper went to prison, and is there now.

Pennsylvania, with its press censorship and its Cossacks, is giving a pretty fair imitation of Russia.—Chicago Socialist.

VORWAERTS' SITZ-EDITOR GETS THIRTY DAYS.

Berlin, April 1.—Richard Barth, sitz-editor of the Socialist organ, Vorwaerts, was sentenced to-day to a month's imprisonment for having organized the demonstrative "stroll" of March 6, when thousands paraded in the interest of suffrage reform.

The judge declared that the unauthorized stroll constituted a breach of the law regulating public meetings, and ordered that copies of the Vorwaerts, announcing the demonstration, with the stereotypes, be destroyed.

The fact of Barth's being sent to jail does not affect the editorial staff of the Vorwaerts in any serious manner, as Barth's specialty is going to jail, while Heinrich Cunow, the editor-in-chief, placidly continues to direct the greatest Socialist daily in the world.

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****II.**

In nearly every law-making body in the country there is a Cannon and an Aldrich. They are the legislative bosses who control committees and rule the legislators with an iron hand.

They are owned body and soul by the enemies of labor and they take care to kill in one way or another every bill in the interest of labor.

An example of one of their methods is the following. The Governor of a great State, who afterward became President, was a few years ago forced by public sentiment to sign a bill taxing public franchises.

It has been pushed through the Legislature by what amounted to a popular uprising. The capitalists fought it fiercely, but the politicians at last had to put it through for the sake of their political future.

The Governor signed the bill. He then lost his nerve, and called an extra session of the Legislature to reconsider the bill. A little clause was then put in the bill that made it unconstitutional.

Another example is the Colorado eight-hour law. In 1899 an eight-hour law passed the Colorado Legislature. The same year the courts declared that act to be unconstitutional.

The workers then began an agitation for a constitutional amendment which provided for the enactment of an eight-hour law. The Republican party, the Democratic party and the People's party all declared in their convention their hearty support for that constitutional amendment.

It was put to a vote of the people on November 4, 1902, and was carried by an enormous majority.

But in the next session of the Colorado Legislature the capitalists spent money like water. They bought the Legislature and a sham quarrel between the two houses defeated the eight-hour bill.

Violating all their pledges and even violating the Constitution itself, the legislators of all parties overthrew the expressed will of the people of Colorado.

The Colorado labor was then broke out to obtain an eight-hour day, by force—all of which ended in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone murder trial.

Every legislature in the country plays the same tricks in the interest of the bosses and to the injury of labor.

And laws are not only endangered by such tricks, they must run the gauntlet of two houses, undergo the chance of a veto by the Governor, or the president, and then run the even more serious gauntlet of the courts.

There has been a great political battle fought recently in England.

It was fought because the people did not intend to have the House of Lords interfere with legislation.

The House of Lords alone stands in the way of the people's will.

The King has no power to veto as our Presidents or Governors have.

The judges have no power to declare laws unconstitutional as our judges have.

There are, however, two houses, one made up of the elected representatives of the people and the other made up of hereditary peers.

But the spirit of democracy is alive in England while with us it seems dead.

And the English refused to submit to the veto of even a second chamber, while we submit not only to that but to the veto of presidents, of governors and of the courts.

In every country of Europe the lower houses are fighting for more democracy. They are filled with representatives of labor fighting for the policies of labor with all their power.

These representatives of Labor refuse to have their will overthrown and everywhere these popular lower houses are becoming supreme.

But here the legislatures no longer represent us. They have in them no fighting representatives of labor. And all we do, brothers, is to send labor leaders into lobbies to beg for a few crumbs.

Labor has no political power. Labor is not organized politically and Cannon and Aldrich and all their tribe laugh at the millions of voters who have voluntarily tied their own hands and shackled their own feet.

And is this but another little thing?

Law-makers that know you not; that spurn you, that promise one thing and give another; that play upon Labor to its ruin with a thousand little tricks and treacheries; the shrewdest of which was the passing of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST ACT.

This is the third little thing that imperils the rights of labor. It was passed to enable the government to imprison great trust magnates who override the rights of the people.

But it has been utterly ineffective in dealing with the trusts. Against the armor of the trusts this sword has broken. Its edge has dulled, its point turned.

It was expressly said by the framers of this law that it was not to be used against labor, but thus far its only use has been to cripple the power of labor.

Under this act the boycott, one of the greatest weapons of organized labor, has been rendered useless.

Under this act the United Hatters of America are being sued for \$280,000 damages.

D. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., claim that because of the boycott of the Hatters' Union they have suffered damages to the amount of \$80,000.

Under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act they can sue for three times that amount. They, therefore, levied a suit against the Union and its members for \$280,000, three times the amount of the loss, plus \$40,000 for the expenses of the suit.

This act is also used to destroy freedom of speech. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison may go to jail because they have said and written in public that the Buck Stove & Range Co. has been unfair to organized labor.

Has it been unfair? Is that a lie? Is that a libel? No. It is the truth. It is a mere statement of fact, a fact all workingmen should know.

Yet for stating this fact, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison may have to serve sentences in jail.

It seems, then, that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is used to give merchants and manufacturers a property right in the patronage of working men.

If the workers say they will take their patronage from any manufacturer those workers can be sued for damages.

If the Buck Stove & Range Co. or any other manufacturer suffers because you no longer choose to buy their goods, that company can sue your Trade Union and you and collect damages.

I ask if there is slavery more complete than that?

In the middle ages workers used to be fined and imprisoned when they denied their labor to a boss.

To-day you can be fined and imprisoned if you deny your patronage to a boss.

Comrades and brothers, will you think of these things? Are they so little indeed?

Is the power of the Supreme Court to declare your laws unconstitutional a little thing?

Is the power of a judge to make and unmake laws, to fine and imprison you without a trial by jury, a little thing?

Is the denial of free speech and of a free press and even of freedom to trade where you will, a little thing of no concern to you?

Then, indeed, you have lost your manhood. You are worthy no more of freedom. Then, indeed, tyranny will find easy access into this "land of liberty and home of the brave."

THE EXECUTIVE.

What is an Executive?

He is the one who enforces laws. He is the Mayor, the Governor, the President.

He has a kingly power in his right to veto legislation and yet a greater power in deciding at will whether to enforce or not to enforce laws.

Most of the Parliaments of Europe control to a great extent the executive.

If he doesn't enforce the laws which they have made they can usually censure him and often even turn him out.

If he enforces laws brutally, unjustly, illegally, he can also be called to account, but with us the Executive is supreme.

He controls the police, the militia and the active officials.

He enforces laws when he likes and refuses to enforce laws when he dislikes.

It is the theory of our government that it represents the people. It was the theory of its founders that it should keep order and not interfere.

It has been the boast of its advocates that it would remain neutral in political and commercial disputes guaranteeing to both sides freedom of action, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

But what do we see in this our day?

We see the Executive using his power everywhere to defeat striking workmen. The State broke the A. R. U. strike. The State defeated the miners of Colorado. The State crushed the miners of Alabama. The State even tried to break the recent strike of girl shirt-waist makers in New York.

In all parts of the country a new power is arising. We have watched it grow bigger and bigger until now it has become a terrifying menace.

This power is the mounted police.

It is called in Russia, the Cossacks. It is called in Ireland, the Constabulary, and by that name it prospers in the great State of Pennsylvania.

Before it the hungry and weary, the unemployed and starving were driven from Union Square after a peaceable attempt to petition for work.

Before it crowds of anxious strikers have been driven back to their cabins and to forced starvation.

By the use of the militia and of the constabulary the Executive interferes in trades disputes, patrols property, defends professional strike-breakers, protects thugs and Pinkertons all for the sake of property and for the purpose of crushing honest, hardworking, impoverished men.

Cossacks have been introduced into America to terrify women and children and to force strikers to submit to the oppressions of the bosses.

Now what does this mean? Does it, can it mean anything else than that the State has passed out of the hands of the people?

Does it not mean that the State is to-day owned by the same men who own the mills, the mines, the factories and the fields?

Does anyone doubt that the State is now an expression of the power of property and scorns the old theory that it is an expression of democracy?

Who does not know that the State is now controlled by corrupt political bosses owned body and soul by those who own the mills, mines, factories and fields?

It is a private possession, a thing of property owned by men who seek to use it to crush humanity and to increase dividends and profits.

The State now manifests itself in courts hostile to the people, in laws ruinous to the people, in legislatures that betray the people, in governors that use militia and Cossacks to crush the people.

Let us ask ourselves, have we lost the State? Does it not to-day belong to the exploiter of Labor and have we not ourselves given away this great power because we were too ignorant to know how to master it?

And will you not think of this thing? Is it but another little thing?

Is the loss of our government a matter of so little consequence, is the private ownership of the military, of the courts, of the law-making bodies so little a thing that you will not bestir yourselves?

Think of these little things, brothers and comrades. If you will not think of these little things now you may have to fight with your life's blood bigger things to-morrow.

THE FIGHT OF LABOR.

In the face of these perils, brothers and comrades, shall we lie down?

Shall we quit discouraged and disheartened by the power of the enemy and by the divisions in our own ranks?

Is this battle too great for our strength or can we yet find a way to bring our forces together and to fight for freedom?

It is a big fight. By our own thoughtlessness and ignorance we have allowed a few to become the owners of our mills and mines, our factories and fields.

They own the tools which Labor must use to produce wealth. They own the factories and can, at will, exclude labor from them.

They own the trusts and can, at will, raise prices and tax every man, woman and child that buys food or clothing.

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

They own the houses in which Labor lives and unless rents are paid they can evict you from your homes.

They control rents and prices and are now trying to crush organized labor so that they can dictate wages and hours.

The law-making bodies have the power to tax and invariably the burden falls on the poor. And as you have no property to tax, they make you pay that burden when you buy your groceries, your clothing and your other necessities of life.

Industrial bosses dominate your industrial life. Political bosses dominate your political life.

They make your laws, select your governors, and presidents, seat your judges and dominate your state.

You are without political organization, and as helpless as a lone steel worker who would demand of Morgan an increase of wages.

That poor weak individual man would be told that if he did not like his work to take his labor and quit. And such also would be the fate of the individual in politics.

He goes to his political boss to complain and the boss says if you don't like what I do take your vote and quit.

And the political boss like the industrial boss holds the individual in slavery because the individuals do not know enough to unite.

They are, therefore, powerless. They can make no demands. As individual workers they can only quit and starve. As individual voters they can only quit and bear the yoke of tyranny.

Without unity they are lost, without solidarity crushed. Without the unions in the shop every industrial boss is supreme; without unions at the polls every political boss is supreme.

Can't you see this? It is so simple that even a child should see. And all other workers of the world DO see.

We have much to fight here, but have not our brothers had more to fight elsewhere? Have not the workers of Germany, of France, of Italy, of England had to fight more than we?

They did not even have votes nor schools.

They were not allowed to assemble, or form unions, or vote, or even to learn to read or write.

And yet do you not know that they have already won these things. They can to-day vote. They can to-day unite industrially and politically; they can strike and boycott; they can enter Parliament and they DO enter Parliament and their children have schools and even restaurants in the schools.

And if they can win, is it not possible for us to win? If they can so successfully fight tyranny, can we not successfully fight tyranny?

If by unity and solidarity they can win the State and make it serve their will can we not win our State and make it serve our will?

If they can force legislation and obtain rights can we not force legislation and obtain rights?

In every white man's country on this earth Labor is to-day fighting the battle of democracy. It is the hope of the world.

In every country it has powerful political unions that are overthrowing political bosses. With the mighty stride of mighty millions they are to-day marching into power, conscious of what they want and determined to get what they want.

SUBURBAN GARDEN NOT FAIR

Organized Labor Will Remember that Work at Summer Garden was Done by Non-Union Labor

UNION MEN PATRONIZE NO SCAB GARDENS

The Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council have put up posters in all labor union halls of St. Louis, reading as follows:

"NOTICE!"

"The Suburban Garden is still unfair to Organized Labor. Union Men (and Women, too!) and their friends are requested to remember this!"

For months the proprietors or managers of Suburban Garden have refused to recognize Union Labor. Thousands of dollars have been expended for building and repair work in said garden during last winter, but by non-union labor. The Carpenters' Council, the Building Trades Council and the Central Trades and Labor Union made every possible effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble, but without success.

The managers of Suburban Park stand for unfair conditions of labor, i. e., for non-Union labor; this they have shown conclusively during the last few months.

Organized Labor in general must take cognizance of this fact. It is superfluous to repeat that Union men and women, and all those in sympathy with the aims and principles of Organized Labor, will refuse to patronize non-Union summer gardens. May the management of Suburban Garden look to the enemies of Union labor for their patronage during the coming season! Union people cannot patronize a non-Union or anti-Union summer garden without violating their most sacred obligations as members of labor organizations or as friends and advocates of Trade Unionism.

Keep this one sentence ever in your mind: "The Suburban Garden is still unfair to Organized Labor!"

Faternally yours,
OLD MEMBER OF ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Journeyman Butchers Organize

St. Louis Journeyman's Butchers' Union held a public meeting last Sunday afternoon at the New Club Hall, on Chouteau avenue. While the meeting was not as numerously attended as could have been expected it was nevertheless a success, because quite a number of the brothers in attendance joined the organization. The speaker of the occasion was Bro. Chris. Rucker of Cigar Makers' Union 44, who spoke of the conditions of the journeymen butchers in such clear and convincing terms that almost every brother present had to come to this one conclusion: "The only way to improve our conditions is to join the Union and become an active factor in the organized Labor movement!"

Another public meeting will be held in the near future, and it is expected that the Butchers' Union will soon increase its membership by the hundreds. Bro. Gus. Wackerle also addressed the meeting.

St. Louis Building Contractors

As the Apostles of Injunctions Against Labor Unions

The St. Louis building contractors organized as "Building Industries Association," have gone to the trouble of announcing through the daily press their feelings on injunction legislation as follows:

"Congressmen will be petitioned by the Building Industries' Association of St. Louis to vote against the Moon injunction bill now before

the Judiciary Committee of the House. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Legislative Board of the Building Association, held Wednesday in the Century Building. The bill introduced by Congressman Reuben O. Moon, of Philadelphia, provides that no temporary or permanent injunction shall be issued without notice and hearing, except when irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, in which case a temporary order may be issued, this order to be of not more than seven days' duration.

"The builders consider the bill an attempt to take from them the power of obtaining injunctions against strikers and unions, and brand it as 'seriously objectionable to all forms of equitable activity and property rights.' President Taft has given his public approval to the bill."

Philadelphia Strike Continues

Dynamiting Seems to Indicate Pinkertonism in Action

WOMEN MALTREATED BY POLICE

Philadelphia, April 2.—Despite the \$400 reward offered by the Transit Company and the activity of the company's detectives, the city detectives and police, six cars were dynamited to-day. A Point Breeze car at Seventeenth street and Passyunk avenue was riddled with bullets, and the motorman drove the car on, not daring to turn back. Cars were stoned in various sections of the city.

Charles Furnwal, a "brownie" policeman, was attacked at Sixteenth and Moore streets, while he was arresting his prisoner this morning. The "brownie" was beaten into insensibility and the prisoner released. He was taken to St. Agnes Hospital, where, while no broken bones were found, his face and head presented a mass of bruises and lumps.

The members of the Women's Auxilliary of the Car Men's Union held a conference in the Lippincott building to-day, at which they discussed plans for the big parade. They also took up a number of cases of police brutality against members of the Auxilliary.

SCABS INSULT STRIKERS' WIVES.

The latest case of brutality reported was the arrest of Mrs. Philip Gallagher, a member of executive committee of the Fifty-ninth street and Woodlawn avenue division of the auxilliary. The story told by Mrs. Gallagher was to the effect that while crossing Gray Ferry road and Fallon street with Mrs. Thomas Williams, president of the division, they had been insulted, both by word and action, by a motorman of a slowly-moving car, who knew them to be the wives of the striking car men.

Mrs. Gallagher, in telling her story, said: "After the fellow had insulted us, we went to the police station at Sixty-fifth street and Woodland avenue, and asked the sergeant there to arrest the motorman. This he refused to do, telling us to go and get a warrant for him. We asked him how to do this, and he said that was our business and not his.

"Knowing that the car would return in an hour or so, we waited, and when it came back we demanded that the motorman apologize, and I stepped up onto the car and made a second demand for an apology. Then a policeman grabbed me and threw me to the street. I was all bruised up because of the rough way he treated me.

"I was then taken into the barn where Detective Silcon, one of the company's men, questioned both of us closely and sent Mrs. Williams home with a police captain and two policemen. She reached her home at 1412 Fallon street safely, I learned later. Silcon, after he heard our story, said: 'Well, now we've got you and when we get through with you you women will all know better than to be arrested again.' The officers then took me to the temporary police station at the Fiftieth street and Woodland avenue car barn and put me in a cell under the charge of inciting to riot.

NO SATISFACTION FROM POLICE.

"My husband, hearing of this outrage, got a number of witnesses together to prove how we had been insulted. My husband demanded that I be sent down to the City Hall and given a hearing, but the sergeant said, 'Oh, go to hell and get out.' Then we left, but it certainly was an unpleasant experience to say the least."

Mrs. Williams corroborated the statement made by Mrs. Gallagher. This was only one of a number of similar cases told at to-day's conference.

Mayor Reyburn this morning signed the bill appropriating \$239,000 to the Department of Public Safety to cover expenses incurred by the car men's strike. Of the total amount \$105,000 will be used to pay brownie policemen. The appropriation bill for the strike expenses was passed by councils last Thursday.

A grand ball for the benefit of the Car Men's Union will be held at the Royal Hall, 4 Morris street, on Thursday, April 1, 1910. Admission 25 cents, including wardrobe. Speakers, C. O. Pratt, Luella Twining and Peter Driscoll.

LATEST NEWS OF CAR MEN'S STRIKE.

OFFER OF CAR MEN WITHDRAWN—ACTION FOLLOWS REFUSAL OF PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS TO ACCEPT TERMS.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 4.—Following the refusal of the striking car men last night to accept the terms of settlement offered by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit, the directors of the company to-day practically withdrew their offer to take back all the men in a statement.

This statement declares the men having refused to seek re-employment the company proceeded to fill vacancies, and that so many men have been employed in the two weeks since the company's offer was rejected that it will now be impossible to take back into the service of the company all of the old men on strike.

General Lockout Expected

Building Trades Throughout Germany Involved in Great Labor War

Berlin, April 4.—A gigantic lockout, initiated by 22,000 employers, and involving directly or indirectly a million and a half workmen, appears to be inevitable in the German building trades.

The lockout will probably begin on the 16th of this month. It means the culmination of a series of disputes between organized employers and organized workmen over wages, hours of labor and other mutual interests.

The trade employers held a convention at Dresden recently, and drafted a new code on the conditions of labor which they presented to the unions. A conference of delegates of all unions will be held in Berlin on Monday, to consider the ultimatum submitted by the employers. The majority of the delegates have already been instructed by their unions to unconditionally reject the employers' terms.

The employers, who have foreseen this rejection, decided to lock out all workmen who refused to accept their terms after April 14. The number of workmen directly affected is 400,000, but the workmen of allied and independent trades who will be thrown out of work by the lockout is estimated to number 1,000,000. In Berlin alone 25,000 workmen will be locked out, and 100,000 others will be indirectly affected.

The Minister has been asked to use his influence to avert a gigantic industrial war, but the employers and the workmen say they will accept neither mediation nor compromise.

A Marx & Haas Strikebreaker

Got His Well Deserved Medicine At Last Tuesday's Elections in Maplewood

Went Down in Shame and Defeat

(From St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 5).
GIRL IN ELECTION SCRAP.

Union Worker Hits Man at Maplewood—Progressives Win.

The election in Maplewood resulted in a victory for the Progressive party after a hard-fought battle. The Progressives carried three wards, electing three aldermen, and the Conservatives elected one alderman. F. Stevens, a Progressive candidate, was elected assessor, having no opposition. The vote in Maplewood follows:

First Ward—Dr. L. W. Cape (Progressive), 153; E. L. Scheidt (Conservative), 98. Second Ward, William Koester (Progressive), 131; F. J. Kelly (Conservative), 105. Third Ward, George F. McDonald (Conservative), 95; Charles H. Wiegman (Progressive), 75. Fourth Ward, G. J. Pehle (Progressive), 124; John Gaffney, Jr. (Conservative), 95.

The election in Maplewood furnished plenty of excitement. The Garment Makers' Union of St. Louis sent three girls out to Maplewood to work against F. J. Kelly, who was defeated for alderman in the Second Ward. The girls distributed circulars, attacking Kelly. They charged him with scabbing. Kelly is employed at Marx-Haas Clothing Company, which had trouble with the union, and the girls charged him with working for nonunion wages. John Brimmer, a Conservative, made an ugly remark about one of the girls, and she proceeded to give him a piece of her mind, and witnesses say she hit Brimmer. The girl caused Brimmer to be taken to the City Hall by an officer, but when he apologized for his remarks she said she would not prosecute.

Earlier in the day when Kelly saw the girls tacking posters warning union men not to vote for him on a telephone pole on the property of C. F. Trapp, he tore the posters down. The girls tacked the posters up again, and Trapp warned Kelly not to come on his property, but Kelly paid no attention to him, and again tore the posters down. Trapp went to the City Hall and asked for a warrant against Kelly, but City Attorney Wilfred Jones would not issue it.

THE MINING SITUATION IN ILLINOIS

The Shot-Firers' Law Objectionable to the Mine Owners

Striking to enforce a law! exclaims the Chicago Daily Socialist. This is a law providing that experts in the handling of explosives shall fire all blasts in the mines. It is a law to save life. It is a law that will reduce the number of mangled bodies pulled out of the mines of Illinois.

This law provides that these shot firers, like other employees, shall be paid by the mine owners. The law is plain on this point. It was passed by the legislature in a legal manner. It was signed by the governor and the courts have never doubted its constitutionality.

But the mine owners know that they are above the law. So they refused to obey it. They insisted that the question of who should pay the shot firers—of whether the law should be obeyed—should be submitted to arbitration. The miners are not usually allowed to arbitrate the question of whether they shall obey the laws or not. If they tried it the troops would be called out.

This law was submitted to arbitration. The third member of the arbitration committee was Judge George Gray. Judge Gray is a United States judge. He is a believer in the law and sacredness of the courts. He would think it strange if a striker who was brought into his court for violating a law should say, "Sure, I broke the law, but let's arbitrate the question of whether I should have obeyed it."

He did not think it strange, however, when the mine owners of Illinois asked him to become the deciding party in the dispute over the question of obeying the "shot-firers' law." He not only made no objection to arbitrating such a question, but he DECIDED THAT THE MINE OWNERS NEED NOT OBEY THE LAW.

As a consequence, the United Mine Workers have been compelled to pay a part of the wages of the shot firers, in spite of a law to the contrary. The miners are now asking that the law be enforced.

This is one of the demands which they make in the present strike. It would now be strictly proper for the capitalist press to use these facts as a text for a few sermons on law and order.

IN IOWA PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

Des Moines, Ia., April 4.—Iowa mine workers to-day claim a victory as the result of the first joint wage conference in this State. At this conference the operators agreed to pay an increase of 5.55 per cent for men to care for the mines during the suspension.

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.

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS

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

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

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

Will Settle Differences

Steamfitters and Steamfitter's Helpers' Wrangles Will be Flattened Out

Some of the daily papers wrote very sensationally on the differences existing between the Steamfitters' and the Steamfitters' Helpers' Unions. It is an internal trouble—a little family row—in which the rank and file of Union people are not much interested.

Bro. Prendergast of the Building Trades Council, says that a conference was held and the prospects are that the differences will be amicably settled within a few days.

OTHER LABOR ITEMS

IN BEHALF OF WESTERN MINERS.

Miss Emma F. Langdon, of Denver, Colo., a member of International Typographical Union, paid a visit to St. Louis last week. Miss Langdon has been active in the Middle West in behalf of the Western Federation of Miners. She is the author of "Labor's Greatest Conflict" and took an active part in the exciting eight-hour strike troubles in Telluride, Colo., which led up to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

200 TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—Two hundred drivers of taxicabs suddenly went on strike to-night. The strike was called just before theater time, and as a result many of the vehicle companies were in a quandary. Cabs were hurriedly dragged from stables, where it was supposed they had been forever abandoned, and soon the downtown district was filled with vehicles of old-style locomotion. It was announced that 300 more drivers would quit work to-morrow, and Chicago will be practically without taxicabs. The strike was called because of the refusal of the employers to recognize the union. The men said they asked merely for a continuance of last year's scale. Recently the employers' organization decided on an "open shop."

RAILROAD MACHINISTS TO STRIKE.

Cincinnati, O., April 4.—It was learned here to-day that a strike order had been issued to the machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad. The original order was to have gone into effect to-day, but owing to telegrams from President James O'Connell of the International Order of Machinists, the order was delayed until to-morrow. The cause of the strike is unknown.

CAR MEN REFUSE INCREASE.

Columbus, O., April 4.—The car men to-day refused the offered increase of half a cent an hour, made by the Columbus Railway and Light Company yesterday. Another increase of one-half cent an hour was offered by the directors to-day, effective before April 1, 1911, and this also was refused. It is not known whether the men will go on strike.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NOMINATIONS

Advance reports to candidates just issued from the International Typographical Union headquarters show the following nominations: Lynch, by 310 unions and W. M. Reilly of Dallas by 92. Tracy, for vice-president, 322 locals and Govan of New York, 35; Secretary-Treasurer Hays, by 361 unions, and Albrook of Denver, by 41. Delegates to American Federation of Labor stand in nominations as follows: Morrison, Chicago, 350; Hayes, Cleveland, 262; Stevenson, Toronto, 231; McCullough, Omaha, 202; Perkins, Indianapolis, 146; De Nedrew, Washington, 108; Frear, Joplin, Mo., 65; MacClean, Waterbury, Conn., 36. For Home Trustees, Powell of Ottawa, Canada, leads with 232 nominations; Daniels, Nashville, 215; McKee, New York, 179; Fennessey, Los Angeles, 92; McCaffrey, Colorado Springs, 66; White, San Francisco, 38; Williams, Annapolis, 31; Crowley, Cincinnati, 23. For Home Agent, Nichols, Baltimore, was named by 248 unions; Bastian, York, Pa., 47; Hitchens, Cincinnati, 33; Cauty, Chicago, 10. The election will be held the third Wednesday in May.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOMS, 1909 PENN STREET, \$14.00 PER MONTH

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD

EACH LOAF BEARING
The
UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatechek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
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 Av.	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'ky Co	8609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutter st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
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
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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Breshkovskaya

Elsa Barker in the New York Times.

How narrow seems the round of ladies' lives
And ladies' duties in their smiling world,
The day this Titan woman, gray with years,
Goes out across the void to prove her soul!
Brief are the pains of motherhood, that end
In motherhood's long joy; but she has borne
The age-long travail of a cause that lies
Still-born at last in History's cold lap.
And yet she rests not; yet she will not drink
The cup of peace held to her parching lips
By smug Dishonor's hand. Nay, forth she fares,
Old and alone, on exile's rocky road—
That well-worn road with snows incarnadined
By blood drops from her feet long years ago.

Mother of power, my soul goes out to you
As a strong swimmer goes to meet the sea
Upon whose vastness he is like a leaf.
What are the ends and purposes of song,
Save as a bugle at the lips of Life
To sound reveille to a drowsing world
When some great deed is rising like the sun?
Where are those others whom your deeds inspired
To deeds and words that were themselves a deed?
Those who believed in death have gone with death
To the gray crags of immortality;
Those who have believed in life have gone with life
To the red halls of spiritual death.

And you? But what is death or life to you?
Only a weapon in the hand of faith
To cleave a way for beings yet unborn
To a far freedom you will never share!
Freedom of body is an empty shell
Wherein men crawl whose souls are held with gyves;
For Freedom is a spirit, and she dwells
As often in a jail as on the hills.
In all the world this day there is no soul
Freer than you, Breshkovskaya, as you stand
Facing the future in your narrow cell.
For you are free of self and free of fear,
Those twin-born shades that lie in wait for man
When he steps out upon the wind-blown road
That leads to human greatness and to pain.
Take in your hand once more the pilgrim's staff—
Your delicate hand misshapen from the nights
In Kara's mines; bind on your unbent back,
That long has borne the burdens of the race,
The exile's bundle, and upon your feet
Strap the worn sandals of a tireless faith.

You are too great for pity. After you
We send not sob, but song; and all our days
We shall walk bravelier knowing where you are.

Why Women Have to be Wage Workers

Everybody knows that of late years more and more women, either through necessity or by choice, have joined the ranks of the world's wage-earners—often doing men's work and getting men's pay for it. In this country and in England the extent to which women have applied themselves to occupations formerly almost exclusively exercised by men amounts almost to an industrial revolution.

The precise causes for this have lately been set forth before the English Royal Statistical Society by Miss B. L. Hutchins, in a paper on "Statistics of Women's Life and Employment." Miss Hutchins showed that the enormous increase in women workers is due to the high male death rate.

Even in the event of marriage, a woman can only rely on being provided for during a period of twenty years. At the end of that time she may be back in the field of labor again with "economic self-dependence" a stern necessity.

A disproportionate number of women is mainly due to their lower death rate. The number of boys born exceeds the number of girls by about thirty-five to forty per thousand, but more boys die at birth or soon after. There are 135 women old enough to claim an old age pension to every 100 men in England.

Women, though physically weaker, appear to be in a sense constitutionally stronger, to have a more tenacious hold on life than men. If we want a strong, manly population we must take care of it. A vigorous policy of neglect results in a surplus of women.

Marriage, according to Miss Hutchins, is still the most important and extensively followed occupation for women, and granting that all wives are supported by their husbands provides for about three-fourths of women, but for twenty years only, between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five. Before thirty-five and after fifty-five a very large proportion are not thus provided for. Very few women are capable of realizing their full economic value. The conditions and traditions of women have been evolved during long periods when they have worked for home and children rather than wages and earnings.

Marriage is not a life-long provision for the average woman. It is only a provision for the best years of life—those years, in fact, in which a woman is ordinarily most capable of taking care of herself. The husband is, in many cases, swept off in middle age, and in the industrial classes he has usually not had very much chance of saving a competence for his widow.

A certain proportion of women therefore are forced to re-enter the labor market, and the peculiar anomaly of the woman worker's career is that she starts at fourteen or fifteen in a world of profit-making and competitive industry, leaves it and comes back to it again after a lapse of twenty years or so.

Miss Hutchins raises a most interesting question on the domestic servant problem. She proved that in countries where more servants are employed the infant mortality is less.

"It has seemed to me," said Miss Hutchins, "that it would be very useful and interesting if we could form an estimate of the number of women occupied in the care of children. It suggests the question whether there really are enough women employed in the care of the children existing at any given moment."

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The High Cost of Living

Since the high cost of living has become a general theme of discussion, the professor and the scientist have advanced their views as to the manner in which the great majority of the people may be able to survive in the struggle to live. But with the men of learning giving the public the benefit of their stored-up knowledge, says the *Miners' Magazine*, the larders of the common people are as empty as ever and it seems that the problem to live is no nearer solution. Men who make the pretense of being deep thinkers and have been looked upon as "high brows" mentally equipped to grapple with weighty questions, demonstrate that they are but children when confronted with the problem as to how the masses of the people are to secure the actual necessities of life.

The gentleman who poses as a statistician declares that our consumption is exceeding our ability to produce, but this statement becomes exploded when the facts are disclosed that the beef trust alone has on deposit in its storage plants necessities of life that aggregate in value \$3,000,000,000. The man of the type of Parry, Van Cleve, Kirby or Post blames the high cost of living on the labor movement, but such senseless drivel only appeals to the fanatic whose animosity towards labor unions has dethroned his reason.

Again, it is said that the laboring man has become improvident and that his appetite has become whetted with a yearning to taste some of the luxuries of life and that the cry against the high cost of living has been born out of a desire to enjoy some of those good things of life that wreathes with smiles the rotund faces of exploiters and parasites. The man who preaches economy to the laboring man advises a diet of mush with skim milk or stew made up of sawdust and tripe, and suggests that he clothe his children with the "glad rags" that are gathered by the charity organizations from those who can afford to preside at \$100 banquets and listen to the music of famed orchestras, while human fish of the feminine gender disport themselves in transparent tanks.

Other men who endeavor to impress the public with the giant magnitude of their massive intellects, tell us that the high cost of living is due to the increased production of gold. If that is true then let us save humanity from starvation by lessening the production of gold. The large-headed statesmen of Washington are supposed to investigate the causes that have placed living beyond the reach of the common herd, and it is presumed that when the wise men in the capitol of the nation probe deeply into the marrow of the problem, a report will be issued that will make splendid material for waste baskets. In the meantime the high cost of living remains as the paramount issue of the people of this country.

\$10,000,000 IN WAGES

Printers Get This Increase in Period of Five Years—Hours of Labor Decreased

A most remarkable showing has been made by the International Typographical Union in the past five years demonstrated by the figures just sent out from the headquarters at Indianapolis.

During the past five years the wages of union printers have been increased more than \$10,000,000.

During the same period the number of hours were also reduced 22,702,140.

This has been accomplished by the printers since the inauguration of the eight-hour workday in 1905.

No trade union in the world can show greater progress. No business institution in the world is in a more flourishing condition.

Great credit is due Mr. James M. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., for the last ten years, for the splendid results obtained during his administration.

It is also shown that in 1900 the membership of the I. T. U. was 33,000. The year 1910 begins with 51,000, showing a gain of 19,000 members during the incumbency of President Lynch.

A communication received from John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., is as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., March 21, 1910.—I am sending you a copy of the scale report as prepared by the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. This report is sent you by instructions of the Executive Council, the council believing that the data contained therein should have the widest dissemination among our members, showing, as it does, the magnificent progress that the International Typographical Union has made.

"You will note that during the past two years the reduction in hours in the unions affected has amounted to 551,070 per year—an average of 234 hours, or 29 1-4 days of eight hours for each member.

"For the three years, 1905-1907 (report published 1908 the reduction in hours amounted to 7,200,000 per year, or a total of 21,600,000. This was the period covered by the eight-hour campaign. It will be seen that the good work has been continued during the past two years, and that the eight-hour day is now the standard workday of the trade.

"The scale reports show that wages have been increased \$41,895 per week, a total of \$2,178,540 per year for the last two years. In the scale report published in 1908 an increase in wages of approximately \$2,000,000 per year for three years was shown, or a total of \$6,000,000 in all. This means that during the last five years wages have been increased more than \$10,000,000, or to put it in another way, by reason of the union's efficacy more than \$10,000,000 in additional wages have gone into the pockets of union printers.

"The council feels sure that the scale report will be of value to you as a statistical document, and of value to the officers and committees of all our local unions in the negotiation of new wages scales.

"Fraternally,

"J. W. HAYS."

BUILDING TRADESMEN STRIKE.—CONTRACTS FOR NEW WORK TIED UP AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—Nearly one-half of the building trades workmen in Evansville are now on a strike, asking higher wages, and

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by the last of the week it is believed that all painters, bricklayers and plumbers will be idle. Building operations on over a half million dollars' worth of property have ceased. The strike has also tied up contracts for new work estimated at \$1,000,000.

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

Clark Coming to St. Louis

Will Address Two Public Meetings Here



Comrade Stanley J. Clark of Arkansas (formerly of Texas), will be in St. Louis during the last week in April, and will speak in two public mass-meetings. Time and places of meetings will be announced later on. Comrade Clark is well known to the St. Louis Socialists as an able speaker, and we are convinced that the Clark mass-meetings will be a success.

ZAMETKIN IN ST. LOUIS.

Comrade Zametkin of New York, one of the pioneer Socialists of New York, spent one week in St. Louis, speaking in several meetings under the auspices of the Jewish Socialist Branch. The comrades are well pleased with the success of these meetings, and regret that they could not keep Zametkin here for several weeks.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH has reorganized and now meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 4444 Penrose. This is now the strongest branch in North St. Louis, combining, as it does, the most of the membership of the old First and Nineteenth Wards.

COMRADES in the newly-reorganized First Ward Branch will be glad to learn that the Bauer brothers have decided to remain in St. Louis. They expected to buy land in Florida and go to farming, but took the precaution to look the ground over first. They found things quite different from what was represented and refused to bite at the bait.

JUST AT PRESENT the "back to the farm" cry is being used by all kinds of fakirs and speculators. Many a mechanic is being induced to put all his little savings into a piece of land that he has never seen and is probably useless without a heavy outlay of labor and money. This back to the land movement is somewhat like gold-mining—about one out of a thousand strike it lucky and the rest are worse off than before.

THE DELARA meeting failed to take place on account of the non-arrival of the speaker. It seems that Mrs. DeLara was taken sick and caused a delay.

CAMPAIGN LISTS are to be had for the asking at headquarters. Get busy with one!

NEW ELEVENTH WARD CLUB ORGANIZED

One of the wards which was badly "cut up" by the recent redistricting of wards, is the old "Tenth." From the north the Ninth Ward (new Tenth) Barbarians made their invasion, cutting off a good size slice, including Southwest Turner Hall. From the south the new Thirteenth Ward appropriated one of the best corners of the "Tenth," including the backbone of the former Tenth Ward Club membership, leaving the other bones behind. What is left of the old "Tenth" will henceforth be known as "Eleventh Ward."

Last Friday evening some of the remaining comrades met at 3720 Virginia avenue and reorganized as the new Eleventh Ward Socialist Club. The funds of the old Tenth Ward Club were divided between the new Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward Clubs, according to the distribution of the former members. The new Eleventh Ward elected the following officers: Secretary, Otto Zuefle; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, August Zimmerman; Organizer, Fred. Kloth.

In order to get the new club into working order and get ready for an early campaign propaganda, the Eleventh Ward Club will have another meeting this Friday (April 8) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Comrade Zimmerman, 3720 Virginia avenue. The question of securing a hall for regular meetings will be taken up later on. The new Eleventh Ward lines are as follows: Grand, Arsenal, California, Utah, Iowa, Potomac, Ohio, Chippewa, Jefferson, Winnebago, Stansbury, Broadway, Miami, Salena, Winnebago, Marine, Keokuk, River front, Maeder, Nebraska, Delor, Minnesota, Osceola, Nebraska, Chippewa, Grand, Arsenal. The new Eleventh Ward gerrymandering boundary lines make an interesting study for expert geographers.

"SHOULD SOCIALISM BE CRUSHED?"

Under the above title the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has issued a 32-page propaganda pamphlet which de-

serves the widest circulation. It should be placed in every American wageworker's hands. Every Union man should read it. Price, per copy, 10 cents. For sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Socialist News Review

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau has decided upon the date and secured the hall for the meeting of the International Congress. The session will open in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 28 and close September 3, 1910. The place of meeting is The Concert Palace of the Odd Fellows Palace, No. 28 Bredgade street. The address of the local committee on arrangements for hotels, etc., is: Stauning, 22, Rømersgade, 22, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FOR THE NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS.

By concurrent action of the National Executive Committee and National Committee, motions were adopted as follows: 1. Providing for twenty-five cents mileage assessments in the event that the National Party Referendum "A" decides favorable to the holding of a Party Congress. 2. That State Secretaries furnish the National Office with a list of delegates to the Party Congress on or before May 2nd. 3. That the number of delegates be based upon the membership for the year 1909.

NEW BOOKS.

Prince Hagen. A Fantasy. By Upton Sinclair. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co.

History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Vol. II. Great Fortunes from Railroads. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Price, \$1.00. These books can be secured through the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Farmers on to St. Louis

Preparation for Big Gathering First Week in May

With the eyes of the nation on them, President Barrett says the greatest rally of American Farmers in history will be that of the Farmers' Union in St. Louis, May 2-8.

To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union:

The Farmers' Union rally, which will also be attended by American farmers generally, to be held in St. Louis, May 2-8, will mark an epoch in the history of the farmers of this country.

Since that is the case, I regard it also as privilege never before accorded any American farmer, to be present at a gathering of national scope, at which problems bearing vitally upon his welfare and the welfare of the nation will be discussed by farmers and by orators and authorities of accepted prominence.

The farmers of America are to-day alive and militant as at no previous day. They are taking an interest in every issue, whether it will bear on industry, commerce, politics or ethics or education.

They are coming into their own, and the remainder of the country is awake to the importance of letting them come into their own.

To-day, the nation is tremendously solicitous about the man who tills the soil. It realizes that in the hollow of his hand is the destiny of all our people, and that upon his poise in the midst of adversity as well as his judgment in the midst of prosperity depends the safeguarding of that destiny.

Stress faces the nation. In the cities, unrest is prevalent, uncertainty is the keynote of conditions between man and man, readjustment of the bedrock conditions of our economic system is impending.

FOURTH ANNUAL

May Day Demonstration

OF THE

United Workingmen Singing Societies of St. Louis,

Vorwaerts, Herwegh, Freiheit, Internationale und Saengerbund

Under the Auspices of the

BREWERY WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI, BRANCH 2

Saturday Evening, April 30, 1910

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Entrance on Thirteenth Street Side

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The farmer figures and must figure instrumentally in this coming and present crisis.

And it is under these circumstances that he meet at St. Louis, with our brethren and with all American farmers who are unorganized, but whose interests are, at bottom, identical with our interests.

The railroads are offering a low round-trip rate. The program, nearly completed, is splendidly attractive. Brother John Grady, in charge of arrangements in St. Louis, is working like ten men to make the meeting a record-breaker in point of interest and attendance, and we ought to aid him in gaining success.

Remember, that never before in history has a national farmers' rally been projected upon a scale so vast. You will want to tell your children and your children's children about it and the effects it produced in the years to come.

Every State should send a great delegation. Notify John Grady or myself, as soon as you complete arrangements for your delegation, and don't be afraid to ask him or myself for any information you may desire.

CHARLES S. BARRETT.

Union City, Ga., April 2, 1910.

Louisville Tobacco Workers Strike

General Rebellion of Tobacco Trust's Wage Slaves in Kentucky

Louisville, Ky., April 4.—The strike of tobacco stemmers for higher wages, which was inaugurated last week, resulted to-day in the closing by the American Tobacco Company of two of its largest plants. The plug factory, at Eighteenth street and Broadway, against which the strikers have directed their efforts for the last two days, opened, but with a diminished force. About 4,000 men and women are now on strike.

During the morning a crowd of 1,000 strikers surrounded the factory of Nall & Williams, at Eighth and Breckinridge streets, and induced 250 men to join their ranks. The strikers say that if a conference with the American Tobacco officials to-morrow is without result they will call on all organized labor in Louisville to come to their aid.

It is said a committee also will request the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to haul no tobacco out of Louisville to be stemmed for the concerns involved in the present strike.

BREWERY WORKERS ON STRIKE.

Rochester, N. Y., April 4.—Between 450 and 500 employees of the seven breweries in this city went on strike to-day in response to a vote taken on Saturday night. The principal demands of the strikers are increase in wages, shorter hours and radical changes in the working conditions.

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Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

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