

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 12, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 475

ANOTHER WEEK'S GOOD WORK FOR OUR PLANT

The Socialists and Trade Unionists of St. Louis are keeping up the energetic work of securing their own printing plant with astonishing vigor and enthusiasm, and it will be a question of a few more weeks when the object will be achieved.

Last Sunday the Comrades and stockholders met again at Druid's Hall and listened to the reports of the various committees which had been elected at a previous meeting. The reports showed that the committee members had done considerable hustling and accomplished some fine results. The details of their work need not be reported here. The financial reports published from week to week tell the story.

The Committee on Incorporation and By-Laws reported and the report was taken up seriatim and acted upon. The by-laws were temporarily adopted subject to final action by the shareholders at a later meeting, in accordance with the incorporation laws of the State. The preamble of the by-laws, which was adopted by unanimous vote, reads as follows:

PREAMBLE.

All newspapers owned and controlled by this Labor Publishing Co., particularly the St. Louis Labor and the Arbeiter-Zeitung, shall be published for the purpose of educating the wage-workers in the principles of Socialism and to point out to them the necessity of economic and political working class organization; to further the principles and aims of Organized Labor and aid the Trade Unions in their struggles for economic and social improvement; and to bring about the realization of the aims and objects of Socialism as stated in the program of the Socialist Party of the United States.

INCORPORATORS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the St. Louis Labor Publishing Co. were then elected and their names will be included in the legal incorporation papers as prescribed by law. The following thirteen incorporators were chosen by the meeting:

William M. Brandt, Louis P. Phillippi, Joseph Glader, John Weber, Max Stopp, Gus. F. Eckhoff, John Bokel, William Kindorf, Adolf Germer, L. G. Pope, G. A. Hoehn, Otto Pauls and L. E. Hildebrand. It was also agreed that no one directly employed by the papers should act as member of the Board of Directors. A board of nine directors was agreed upon, and with the exception of the last three comrades named (who are employed by the papers) the incorporators constitute the Board of Directors. There being a tie-vote between Comrades Pope and Germer it was left to these two comrades and the

board to agree who shall be the ninth director. The Board of Directors met Wednesday evening at the Socialist Party headquarters and made the final arrangements for the incorporation.

The Committee on Organization and individual stock subscription displayed considerable activity during last week, as the financial report of the trustee and temporary treasurer will show.

Of the organizations visited and from which reports have been received, we mention the following:

Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 187, at its last meeting at Druid's Hall decided to take \$1,025.00 worth of stock. Germania Lodge, No. 394, International Machinists' Association, took \$25.00 worth of stock. Local Union No. 1,596, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at last Saturday night's meeting, took 100 shares (\$500.00). The Socialist Singing Society, Vorwaerts, acquired \$25.00 worth of stock. The Second Ward Socialist Club took \$25.00, the Seventh Ward Socialist Club \$10.00, and the Twenty-Seventh Ward Socialist Club \$10.00 worth of stock. Typographia, No. 3 (German Typographical Union) bought \$100.00, and the South St. Louis German Ethical Society (Freie Gemeinde) took \$25.00 worth of stock. Late on Tuesday night Comrades Eckhoff and Rucker telephoned the news to Socialist Party headquarters that Local Union, No. 137, of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators met at the New Club Hall and decided to buy one hundred dollars' worth of stock in the Labor Publishing Company.

The Committees on Equipment and Location, working together with the Board of Directors, have been at work for some days, and we hope to be able to give a more definite report within a week or two. The Board also had some very important proposition under discussion at its last meeting and may be able to present its plans to the comrades within a few days.

Meanwhile we must continue the good work for several weeks longer, for it would be a mistake from a sound business standpoint to open our new plant with the valuable machinery and job printing outfit under too heavy burdens of indebtedness, which would be a drawback from the very start. We must build on a solid foundation and there cannot be any loose business methods about it. This new enterprise will mean much to the St. Louis Socialist and Trade Union movement, and for this reason we shall be careful and cautious in getting our new printing plant established. Let every Comrade and friend

follow the good example of those that have made the success of our work up to this time and we shall soon get everything in good working order, much to the satisfaction of our Comrades everywhere and to the good of our great and grand movement.

The following amounts for subscription of stock and as donations have been received up to last Monday evening, March 7, 1910. All moneys received after last Monday will be announced in next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Shares.	Donations.	Edw. Burchard, Springfield, Ill., donation	
F. T. B. 4	\$ 6.25		2.50
Frank Heuer 1	1.00	Mathias Schegula	1.00
Nicolaus Lux 1	2.00	Stefan Weiss	5.00
Ferdinand Glader, balance on 4.....	16.00	Gottlob Waiter	5.00
Leo Caplan, M. D. 1	2.00	William Budt	1.00
Jerome Cook, M. D. 1	5.00	"X. G."	10.00
D. 1	5.00	J. H. P.	15.00
G. C. Goekeler 1	5.00	John P. Herrmann	5.00
Wm. Goekeler 1	5.00	Charles Hirschenhofer, on account on 1.....	1.00
Henry Keister 1	1.00	John Gramlich	5.00
Reinhold Seibold 1	1.00	Gustav Eckhoff, on account.....	3.50
Frank Zahn 1	1.00	Rupert Ebner	10.00
C. G. 1	5.00	Herman Laube, donation	5.00
Otto Kaemmerer, balance on 10.....	10.00	W. R. Bowden, on account	2.00
27th Ward Socialist Branch 2	10.00	Louis Krahl	30 150.00
C. F. & E. M. Knapp, Washington 3	10.00	H. Lechner	1 5.00
Otto Schimmel 4	4.00	Vorwaerts Singing Society of St. Louis.....	5 25.00
Charles Benz 1	5.00	Herman Mohn	1 5.00
Emil Simon, M.D. 1	5.00	Jos. Giedemann	2 10.00
F. G. Bufo, Moline Ill., donation	3.00	Ernst Seibold	2 10.00

Continued on Page 2

Annual Socialist Festival

SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY AND THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS WILL ATTEND THE

Annual March Festival

AND

Commune Celebration

GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Socialist Party

Saturday, March 26, 1910

Doors Open At 7:00 P. M. Concert Begins at 8:00.

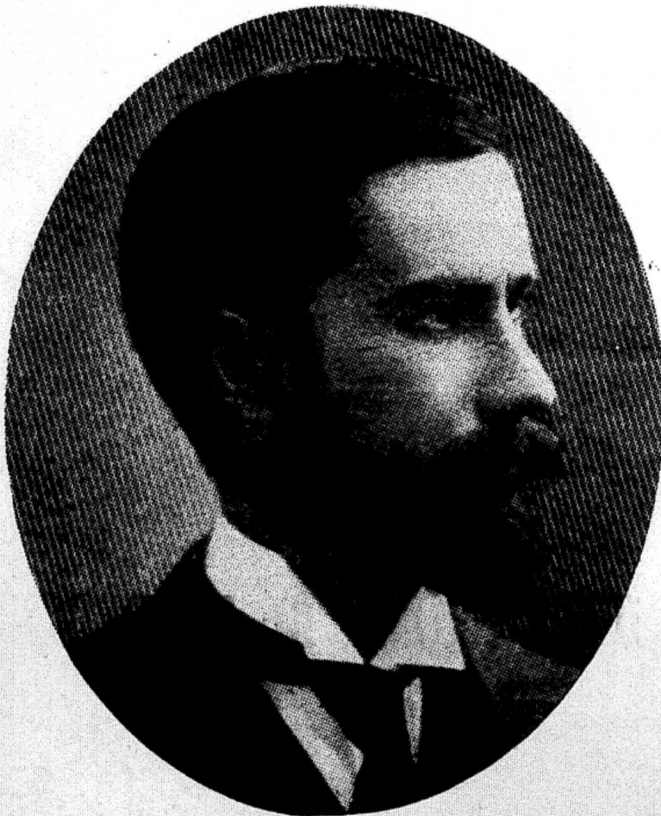
AT THE

NEW CLUB HALL

CHOUTEAU AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET

Admission—25 Cents for Gents; 10 Cents for Ladies. Children Free.

The net proceeds of this Festival will go to ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG to pay off some of the liabilities before the papers are transferred to Labor Publishing Company.



A. M. SIMONS,

Editor Chicago Daily Socialist.

OUR COMRADES AND FRIENDS AND THEIR FAMILIES HAVE MADE UP THEIR MINDS TO ATTEND EN MASSE THE GRAND

Annual March Festival

AND

Commune Celebration

GIVEN UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Socialist Party

Saturday, March 26, 1910

AT THE

NEW CLUB HALL

CHOUTEAU AVENUE AND THIRTEENTH STREET

Admission—25 Cents for Gents; 10 Cents for Ladies. Children Free.

Concert, Speeches, Songs by Socialist Singing Societies, Dance, Bring Your Friends Along and You May Assure Them of a Good Time. Come One, Come All!

Come and Hear Comrade A. M. SIMONS, the Speaker at the Annual Socialist March Festival at the New Club Hall, Saturday, Mar. 26, '10

Continued from Page 1.

Charles Mueller..... 1	5.00	O. E. Nulsen..... 1	5.00
Max Sendig, Sr..... 1	5.00	Arnold Steiner..... 1	5.00
Heinr. Albert's list of donations:		E. Krueger..... 1	5.00
H. Albert..... 1.00		William Preston Hill..... 10	100.00
R. H..... 1.00		John Miller..... 1	1.00
C. W..... 1.00		J. R. Teel..... 1	2.00
G. H..... 1.00		John Wasle..... 1	1.00
N. S..... 1.00		Arthur Kuehn, balance on 1..... 4.00	
R. A. H..... .50		Nicolaus Lux, balance on 1..... 3.00	
P. M..... .50		Anton Pelz..... 1	1.50
F. G..... 1.00		Wm. Wiebusch..... 1	1.50
Wm. Kreckler..... 2	10.00	Hans Zimmermann..... 1	1.00
"A. M."..... 13	65.00	August Schoenleben..... 1	1.00
Otto Pauls, balance on 10..... 40.00		Alwin Schicktanz..... 1	1.00
Wm. Hoffmann..... 10	10.00	William Winge..... 1	1.00
Leopold Scharoschi..... 1	5.00	Henry Zimmermann, donation..... .25	
Jacob Paulus..... 1	5.00	J. C. S..... 1	5.00
Henry Schwarz, on account on 1..... 1.00		Max Esche, Alton, Ill., donation..... 1.00	
Jacob Wunsch..... 1	1.00	John Dengler..... 1	5.00
Frank Fabian..... 1	1.00	Louis Wissmann, on account 1..... 2.00	
A. Zahnweh..... 1	5.00	Peter Siegel, balance on 1..... 3.00	
Emil Hagen..... 1	5.00	Henry Denger, balance on 4..... 16.00	
Joseph Dialer..... 1	5.00	W. P. Mason..... 2	2.00
Mrs. Ida Dialer..... 1	5.00	John Moraski..... 1	5.00
2d Ward Socialist Branch, balance once 5..... 20.00		L. Bachner..... 1	1.00
John Bokel..... 2	5.00	Chas. Gretasch..... 1	1.00
Adam Nutz..... 1	5.00	Franz Froehlich..... 1	2.00
Rosa Eckl..... 2	10.00	John Nikolas..... 5	5.00
William Soefky, Northeast, Pa., donation..... 1.00		Leopold Zettelman..... 1	5.00
Machinists' Union, 394..... 5	25.00	August Froehlich..... 1	5.00
John Grundhauser, balance on 1..... 4.00		Ernst Irmer..... 2	4.00
Wm. Schneider..... 2	6.00	Carl H. Kilwinski..... 1	5.00
7th Ward Socialist Branch..... 2	10.00	H. J. Morrison..... 1	4.00
Frank Muehlbauer, balance on 1..... 4.00		Adolf Germer, Belleville, Ill..... 1	5.00
Wolfgang Forster, on account..... 2.00		H. C. P., donation..... 1.00	
August Fehlenberg, balance on 1..... 4.00		Charles Goodman, on account 5..... 5.00	
Carpenters' Union, 1,596..... 100	500.00	J. H. Butterell..... 1	1.00
G. J. Boehlein..... 2	10.00	Louis P. Phillippe..... 1	1.00
Henry Oswald, balance on 1..... 4.00		J. Langendorf..... 5	20.00
William Eckhoff..... 1	1.00	Nikolaus..... 1	2.00
"G. M."..... 10	5.00		
Frank Heuer, balance on 1..... 4.00			
		Previously reported..... 674	2,930.50
		Total..... 965	\$4,333.00

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Anarchy reigns supreme in Philadelphia. It is the anarchy of Capitalism as represented by the Philadelphia Transit Company. It is the political anarchy as represented by Mayor Rebyburn and his Chief of Police Clay. Anarchy of the worst kind, anarchy born in political corruption, anarchy born in wild capitalist speculation, anarchy born in criminal transactions of powerful corporation interests.

Politically, Philadelphia has for years enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most corrupt cities in this country, if not on the face of the earth. Public office was considered a private graft.

The corporations got into absolute possession of the city administration and the City Hall became an auxiliary business department for such powerful concerns as the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The railway corporation broke every law which did not agree with its own financial interests, violated every city ordinance enacted for the protection of the citizens against the corporation, and managed to have everything its own way.

One of the main objects of the criminal corporation was to break the power of the Street Railway Employees' Union. Union contracts were violated, grievances of the employees were disregarded, men were discharged because of their activity as Union men, and finally the crisis was forced not only upon the Union Street Car men, but on the entire public. To-day Philadelphia is in a state of civil war. Don't blame the labor organizations for it. If it were not for the excellent discipline of Union Labor blood would flow in the streets of the City of Brotherly Love like in one of Armour's slaughter houses. Because of the splendid discipline of the masses of Organized Labor and its far-reaching influence on the rest of the people Philadelphia is to-day a quiet city, considering the brutal work of Mayor Rebyburn's police force and the wild provocations of the Pinkerton strike-breakers, recruited from the lowest elements of crime from all parts of the country.

Last Saturday's experience on Independence Square showed conclusively that it was the discipline of the strikers and the thousands of their friends that prevented a horrible scene of slaughter. In real Muscovite fashion Rebyburn's police attacked the quiet assembly of men, women and children, clubbing them right and left, firing like wild Indians in every direction, and even breaking into private houses where they insulted and clubbed innocent people.

Old Ben Franklin, could you witness such a spectacle in front of Independence Hall! Never would King George's mercenary soldiers dared to treat the Colonists in such brutal manner. What would have happened to them if they had attempted any such outrages? Why, the Colonists would have drowned them in Delaware Bay.

The Philadelphia street car strike is one of these tremendous class wars which will grow more numerous and more serious as Capitalist monopolism develops. Organized Labor will not leave the arena, because the working class will have to fight for its very life against the ever-increasing encroachments of the exploiting class. This class war in the East will teach Union Labor another lesson. It will compel them to think of the battles yet to come, of the weapons to be applied, of the stronger movement yet to be organized, in order to more effectively fight the common enemy.

There is no doubt that this latest class war will not only strengthen the Trade Union movement, but the Socialist Party as well. The wage-workers are bound to enter the field of the political class war in order to protect their Unions and to prepare for the greater struggles to come.

Meanwhile every sincere friend of the labor movement will wish that the Philadelphia proletariat will win the great battle.

ALICE WINIFRED WORMAN DEAD.—TWO CHILDREN DIE WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Two weeks ago we reported the death of little six-year-old Margaret Worman, daughter of Comrade Wm. Worman. We are sorry to add to-day that 48 hours later a second child of the family, four years old, Alice Winifred, died with diphtheria. A third child, 11 years old, John, who was also seriously sick, is now on the way to recovery. Little three-year-old George Worman is down with diphtheria and scarlet fever, but we have just been informed that the crisis was over and that the doctor hopes to get the little fellow out of danger.

These are sorrowful days for Comrades Mrs. and Mrs. Worman, and hundreds of comrades and friends reading these lines will feel very keenly the pains of suffering of the mother and father who lost two of their dear little ones within forty-eight hours and at a time when two others had been in an almost hopeless condition. The youngest one, several months old, is sick at present, but the doctor thinks it is but a severe cold and that there is no danger.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Labor Publishing Company will be held at Druid's Hall, on March 21, 1910, at 7 p. m., for the adoption of By-Laws, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. M. BRANDT, President.
A. F. GERMER, Secretary.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been received from the following Comrades and friends:
Hy, Schwarz, 6; Kindorf & Schwarz, 3; L. P. Phillippe, 1; Fran Heuer, 2; F. Krumm, 1; Emily Kientz, 1; Max Stopp, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, 6; F. H. Kloth, 4; Mat Mueller, 2; John A. Weber, 2; Edw. Doeskel, 8; Fred Stocker, 1; Ed Kummings, 1; Louis Pfadt, 1; Mr. H. Schuette, 1; Nicolaus Lux, 1; Wm. Holtmann, 1; Anton Klaus, 2; Gus. Goekeler, 1; W. Frech, 1; Otto Pauls, 2; Joseph Tempfer, 1; Chas. Nehmer, 1; Georg Beidler, 1; Louis Krahlh, 1; C. Bergmann, 1 Total, 45.

Outside Renewals—John Heberling, Warrensburg, Mo.; A. Altenbernd, Cleveland, O.; Fred Beck, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacob Broucek Burnside, Conn.; Wm. Heinrich, East Hampton, Mass.; Charles Stephan, Staunton, Ill.; Otto Toepfer, P. Blannrueck, E. Naegle, H. Schaarschmidt, John Schuman, E. Lohe, Wilhelm Miffert, L. Gruber, Hehr Wied, Foerster & Brettschneider, Holyoke, Mass.; Edward Burchard, Springfield, Ill.; Brewers' Union, Milwaukee, Wis.

LETTER FROM THE LEAD BELT

Flat River, Mo., March 8, 1910.

Labor Comrades:—

I thought I would write you and let you hear what was doing down in St. Francois County, where 6,000 slaves eke out an existence, live in huts and hovels, while their masters live in mansions that were erected by slaves, but not allowed to occupy. The working conditions are bad, and wages very low, but the masters declare dividends that amount to millions each year, and as a result some of these slaves are becoming discontented, and are joining hands with

the Socialist Party, that stands for the freedom of all slaves, so we have nearly 100 members paying dues, with seven locals, and a good live active Council Local, composed of delegates from each of the seven Locals, which held a well attended meeting. Several short talks by local members were made, and all Locals reported progressing and all collecting their share of the \$50.00 for Congressional candidate. The meeting Sunday was harmonious in every way, and all determined to do more than ever before. Five Locals also engaged Stanley Clark for one date each, and we expect that when the vote is counted in November, that plutocracy will be surprised to learn that the undesirables have increased from 441 in 1908 to 1,000 or more in 1910. If this escapes the waste basket you will hear from us again. Yours for Socialism.

G. W. O'DAM,
Co. Sec.-Treas. St. Francois Co., Local.

UNION LABEL

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NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS
SHIRTS SHOES SOCKS
SUSPENDERS
Largest Stock Lowest Prices
See Schwarz
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JACOB F. LEIENDECKER, Vice-President and Notary Public.

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Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct. First Real Estate Mortgages for sale, secured by double their face value. Tell us how much money you have and we will tell you what we have on hand.

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

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Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Co-operative Printing House

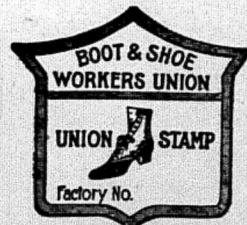
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ENGLISH AND GERMAN

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PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.



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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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BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Every part of the British Empire has some form of woman suffrage. In the Isle of Man, widows and spinsters, since 1881, have voted for all officials, including members of the House of Keys, or Parliament. In the recent organization of the Government of South Africa, there was considerable effort to secure representation for women, the new Premier, General Botha, strongly urging it. The Parliament of Great Britain would not allow it because of the great advantage it would give to the Boers, as there are comparatively few English women in South Africa. The only concession made was to give the Municipal franchise to the women of Natal.

In all of the nine provinces of Canada, widows and spinsters have had for years either School or Municipal suffrage or both, and in the Northwest provinces all women have both on the same terms as men. The agitation for the full franchise has had able supporters, but has not been very strong or well organized until in recent years. Last year various suffrage advocates formed a deputation to wait upon the new Premier and ask his influence for a Parliamentary Franchise bill. They were supported by the Speaker of the House, the Mayor of Toronto, the chancellor of the university and other prominent men. The Premier assured them that they were asking only for what was their right, but that their position had been assigned by the Infinite and it was not for a statesman to try to change that plan. The National Council of Women, the strongest organization in Canada, has just created a standing committee on political equality, which will co-operate with the suffrage association. If Great Britain should give the full franchise to women, its Canadian colony could not consistently refuse it, especially with those of Australia and New Zealand in full possession of this right.

The storm center of woman suffrage at the present moment is in Great Britain. When in 1869 the Municipal ballot was secured to women by act of Parliament, and later the District and County vote was added, it was supposed the Parliamentary franchise would soon follow, but the efforts of forty years have proved unavailing. The suffrage for men has been gradually enlarged, until now only a very small property qualification, or the payment of about one dollar a week rent, is required. Even these requirements the Independent Labor Party proposes to abolish in its Adult Suffrage Bill to enfranchise all men.

For a quarter of a century, a strong, well-organized National Suffrage Union has worked in a thorough and systematic manner for the Parliamentary franchise. Its president is Mrs. Fawcett, wife of the former Postmaster General, and the president of the central or London branch is Lady Frances Balfour, sister-in-law of the ex-Premier. They have held great mass-meetings, gathered immense petitions and labored persistently in an earnest but dignified way. Before the last general election in 1906, the Union took a poll of the candidates, and 420, a majority, were returned pledged to vote for woman suffrage. Early in the session, nearly 200 members of Parliament, and many organizations of women, petitioned Premier Campbell-Bannerman to receive a deputation to urge action by the present Liberal Government. He received a delegation of about 300, composed of all classes, while hundreds marched up and down outside. They presented a memorial representing 400,000 women.

Meanwhile, the Independent Labor party had become a powerful factor, and under the lead of Keir Hardie it stood for the enfranchisement of women. The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in Manchester, as an auxiliary of this party, to further the interests of its candidates. Its founders were ardent advocates of the suffrage and kept this question to the front. The great Trades Unions among women, who for years had been sending to Parliament huge petitions for the franchise, gave allegiance to this new body. By 1905 it placed woman suffrage before all other questions, moved its headquarters to London and invited women of all political affiliations to join in the movement. This invitation was accepted and the militant campaign was mapped out, which it is hardly an exaggeration to say has startled the civilized world. While at first all Great Britain was dreadfully shocked, public sentiment has now in a large degree veered around in favor of these aggressive methods. The spectacle of nearly 200 women thrown into prison for demanding their political rights has appealed to the British love of fair play. Petitions signed by 73,384 women textile workers, and by 133 trade and labor unions representing more than 100,000 women wage-earners, have been sent to Parliament, asking that they may have a vote to protect their interests. They have stirred the old suffrage society to more vigorous action and, a short time ago, under its auspices, all classes of women, to the number of several thousand, factory workers, university graduates, clubwomen, members of the nobility, marched through the principal streets of London and held a mass-meeting in Exeter Hall. Now they are circulating a petition for the franchise headed by those prominent in all lines of activity, which has been signed by tens of thousands of women who are working for support or for the public welfare.

On March 8th, the Suffrage Bill came up in the House. With so large a majority pledged in its favor, the only hope of defeating it was through the old tactics of talking it to death. The Speaker refused to entertain a motion for closure, and it was thus prevented from coming to a vote. Premier Campbell-Bannerman favored the bill. The Scottish Liberal Association, at its last convention, voted unanimously for enfranchising women. There is a strong committee in Parliament for advancing this cause composed of seventy Liberals, its chairman being Sir Charles McLaren, nephew of John and Jacob Bright, and its secretary, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, son of the Countess of Carlisle, so long president of the great Women's National Liberal Federation, and herself an advocate of woman suffrage. Nothing can be done by the Liberals, however, while the Speaker and most of the Cabinet are hostile.

This is the uncertain situation in Great Britain at the present time. Meantime, the National Suffrage Society is putting forth heroic efforts, and the "suffragettes" are holding from twenty to thirty meetings a week throughout the country. There is so large a public sentiment in favor of giving the franchise to women, and its advocates are so numerous, able and determined, that the general opinion is it will be granted within a few years, unless some great Parliamentary changes take place.

In Japan, there is an extensive agitation for more rights among the women of the upper classes. In India, the cultured Parsee women are insisting on the local suffrage possessed by men. Even in Persia the educated women of Iran are asking a vote for members of the newly established Representative Assembly. In all the evolution and revolution which are taking place in various parts of the world at the opening of the Twentieth Century, there is no more significant feature than this almost universal movement on the part of women for a voice and a share in the Government under which they live.

To present adequately the status of the question of woman suffrage in the United States would require a separate article. The conditions for securing it are harder and more complicated here than in any other country, for in all others it is only necessary to win over a majority of the members of the Parliament. In the United States there are forty-five Parliaments to be reckoned with, and that is only the beginning; for, when a majority of their members have been enlisted, they can only submit the question to the electors. It encounters then such a conglomerate mass of voters as exists nowhere else on the face of the earth, and it is doubtful if under similar conditions women could get the franchise in any country on the globe. Principally for this reason they have not succeeded here, though they have worked longer and harder than those of any other nation—almost than of all others combined. Nevertheless, four States have fully enfranchised women, there is unquestionably a large favorable in-

crease of public sentiment among both men and women, and it would be quite possible to demonstrate that there are substantial grounds for encouragement and expectation of an ultimate general victory. It does not, however, tend to stimulate an American woman's national pride to reflect that this may be the last of civilized countries to grant to women a voice in their own government.

UNFORTUNATE WOMEN

THE UNDERPAID WAGE SLAVE

By ROLAND D. SAWYER.

The most unfortunate woman of all is the one caught by the stream of her life in the maws of capitalism—the woman thrown defenseless and helpless upon the great overcrowded labor market to get her living. We may divide these women into two classes, the girl and the married woman.

Downward toward tender years reaches the hands of the monster capitalism. The reason is obvious, the younger the person the less wage, and hence the more profit. Already over 50 per cent of the women wage workers are under twenty-five. In Switzerland 20 per cent of all women wage workers are under eighteen, and the figures of the whole Christian civilized world are pointing to a lower and lower age each year. My early years were in touch with the fairly well-paid shoe workers in Haverhill, and the still better paid ones in Brockton. I had seen these fairly independent, well-nourished American, French, Swedish, Irish and province girls, in shops, one of which paid a round million profit to the manufacturer in a year, yet getting decent wages, and I was quite unprepared for the revelations that came to me when I first came into touch with Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, Manchester and the many smaller places.

Here I found these girls working for \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 per week, and living together under the conditions that such wages spell. What can be the effect of character and mental outlook of such a life? What independence of spirit to withstand temptation? What chance in life has the poor girl slave thrown into such a labor market without a home? And it is so utterly needless; I have before me reports of the earnings of these mills, and the dividends run from 12 per cent to 70 per cent annually, and that on top of the most outrageous salary lists and general handling. "Of course, we don't pay enough to support a girl who does not live at home, but then fully two-thirds of our girls live at home," very confidently and encouragingly boasted the superintendent of a great department store. God help the poor girl thrown upon the labor market without a home!

But if it be hard for the young girls, much more so for the married. Women on whom years, child-bearing and hardship are beginning to tell, are forced to work in the mills and factories. Not an unusual thing is it in the shoe towns for the ambulance to take away to the hospital or the poorhouse some pregnant woman who worked up to the very hour or moment of child-birth. In the mill towns this is far more frequent. Shocking figures can be collected in manufacturing centers the world over to show the prevalence of still-births, abortions, caused by women working when they should not. God pity the poor wife and mother who has to go into the mill to help eke out enough to keep the soul and body of her family together—caught in the wheels of capitalism and ground up into profits!

National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

General Demands.

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

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
 - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.
8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
9. A graduated income tax.
10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

Women's Suffrage in Denmark

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

In Norway, since 1897, all men over twenty-five years old have enjoyed the right to exercise the Parliamentary suffrage. The women had been making an organized effort for the franchise since 1885, supported by large petitions. When in 1901 it was proposed to abolish all property qualifications and give every man the Municipal vote, the women protested vigorously against any further enlargement which did not include them. The Government finally abolished all property requirements for men, and admitted all women to the Municipal franchise who pay taxes on property to the value of \$75 in the country and \$110 in cities. It also made them eligible to serve on Common Councils. At the first election, in some towns 90 per cent of the women voted; 98 were elected as members of Councils and 160 as substitutes, and they continue to serve on Councils.

In 1905, although the women were barred from an official vote on the separation from Sweden, they took an informal ballot and presented to Parliament nearly 300,000 names in favor of separation. (The men's vote was about 368,000.) This undoubtedly had a favorable influence; for, when they presented their petition this year for the full suffrage, and asked if Norwegian men would prove less magnanimous than Finnish, their question was made a Government measure. The Storting could not quite be persuaded to give them universal suffrage, although a change of fourteen votes would have done so, but the Parliamentary franchise was granted to all who pay taxes on an income of \$84 in the country and \$113 in cities. Wives can vote on the husband's income, and even domestic servants will have an income large enough to entitle them to vote. About 350,000 are enfranchised by the new law, and they will soon have enough influence in Parliament to repeal the property qualification.

The question of women suffrage in Sweden is well advanced. Since 1862, widows and single women have had the municipal franchise on the same terms as men, and in 1904 this right was extended to married women who pay taxes on their own property. Women vote on matters connected with the State (Lutheran) Church. The only franchise withheld is that for members of Parliament. Sweden has had an ancient and unjust system of voting, which disfranchised a very large proportion of the men, but a bill has just been passed giving full suffrage to all men twenty-four years old.

Since 1900 the women have been well organized and have made a vigorous campaign. They have nearly one hundred active suffrage societies, and last October the King received about fifty delegates from these. He expressed deep sympathy with their movement, but said he feared the inclusion of women in the pending bill for enlarging male suffrage would endanger its chances, and he was very desirous that it should succeed. They then collected 141,121 signatures of Swedish women in all parts of the country to a petition asking for the franchise on the same terms as applied to men, and presented it to Parliament. The Government intimated to them very strongly that in the near future it would promote their claim, and a bill was passed making them eligible to all municipal offices, and removing all tax qualifications for Municipal suffrage. The Social Democratic party have put into their platform votes and eligibility to office for women. It is evident that the way is at last clear for their full suffrage, but the strongest incentive towards it is the action just taken by Norway. The women share equally with the men the rivalry between the two nations. They will bitterly resent the fact of Norwegian women's possessing a voice in Government which is denied to them, and it is likely this feeling will be shared by Swedish men. There is every probability that Sweden will enfranchise women in the very near future.

Comrade Simons of Chicago Will Be the Principal Speaker at the annual March festival of the St. Louis Socialists, at the New Club Hall, on Saturday, March 26th.

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

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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..... 423,858

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

CATHEDRAL SCABWORK

Archbishop Glennon delivered another sermon on Capital and Labor. He flayed capital and labor, as the St. Louis Republic reports. He referred to the "corporation known as labor union." He flayed both sides, says the Republic. But he thought the trade unions should be constructive rather than destructive. This may have been a little knock against the Philadelphia street car strikers. The Reverend gentleman said:

"I would want a labor union to have, first of all as to its purpose, the education of its individual members, that they may know their duties and their rights; that they may know how to guard their homes and their children; that they may learn better their craft, and become each day more competent. No paradise may be hoped for by any of us in this world, and he who preaches a paradise either to the laboring man or to the corporation is exploiting a fool's paradise. Oftentimes the dreamer of to-day becomes the revolutionist of to-morrow, killing his brother while he chants fraternity.

"Labor unions have in the past accomplished much for their members, and consequently for the people at large. It is to be hoped that under this same guidance they will go onward in their good work and not be led astray by the preacher of impossible things".

We assure Archbishop Glennon that the Trade Unionists are not hoping for a paradise on earth; and the dreamer who, according to his assertion, preaches impossible things, is a very innocent man. It is not the dreamer of impossibilities that the Philadelphia corporation anarchists are fighting at this time, but the rank and file of the organized street railway employees who demand some very reasonable and possible things.

Does the Reverend gentleman perhaps think that the great mass of union men and women do not guard their homes and their children and to educate themselves? If so, he is sadly mistaken. It is for this very reason that the present fight is on in Philadelphia.

And it is for this very reason that the Union Bricklayers and Stonemasons went out on strike at Archbishop Glennon's \$10,000,000 Cathedral on Lindell boulevard and Newstead avenue, last June, and have been out ever since. We take the liberty of asking Rev. Glennon:

Why do you insist on getting your new Cathedral built by non-Union bricklayers and stonemasons? Why will you not use the influence of your high office to have the Cathedral strike trouble settled? Why do you practically compel Union labor to defend its rights against the Scab-Cathedral contractors who had injunctions issued against the Unions? Why do you sanction the work of your scab contractor who,

Shoemakers' Meeting

...AT...

Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine St.,
Headquarters Central Trades and Labor Union.

Sunday, March 20th, 1910

At 2:30 O'Clock P. M.

Addresses by OWEN MILLER, President Missouri State Federation of Labor; LOUIS P. PHILLIPS, President Central Trades and Labor Union; DAVID KREYLING, Secretary Central Trades and Labor Union, and by GEORGE W. DISNEY, General Organizer Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

by his antagonism to Union labor, caused the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Unions to expend ten thousand dollars or more in the fight of the Cathedral contractor against Union labor?

These are questions which Archbishop Glennon should talk about at this time, for charity begins at home. If Christ came to St. Louis today he would not go near or into Archbishop Glennon's new Cathedral building except as a walking delegate for the Union men who have a court injunction hanging over them, by special request of Rev. Glennon's scab contractor.

It is certainly not a pleasant thought for the average Union man to know that one of the most magnificent Christian temples in America is being built by scab bricklayers and scab stonemasons.

Whenever the Archbishop sees fit to deliver another sermon on Capital and Labor he should select the subject:

"Why the New Cathedral should not have been built by a Scab Contractor."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

By Robert Hunter

A considerable discussion has arisen as to whether or not a national convention should be held this year.

At the last presidential convention it was decided to hold a conference of delegates from all part of the country once every two years.

That decision was made because a presidential convention finds it impossible to be a deliberative body.

The presidential campaign looms big before it.

The choice of its national representatives must be made and all things are sacrificed to this important and practical question.

Our national conventions, then, differ little from the conventions of the capitalist parties.

Our work is hurriedly and imperfectly done, our programs are drafted with all speed, the resolutions submitted are hurriedly taken up by committees and hurriedly thrown out or adopted by the convention.

As a result we do not have the opportunity as a national party to consider those questions of organization, of program and of tactics which are essential to our progress and well-being.

In nearly every other country the Socialists hold annual conventions.

In the smaller countries that is easy and costs little money, but in Germany and the larger states it is difficult and costs much money.

And yet the larger the state the more important it is that Socialists from all parts of the country should occasionally assemble to discuss the good and welfare of the movement.

And we need occasional conventions that have time to consider seriously and calmly questions of organization, of program and of tactics.

We need an occasional opportunity to discuss problems upon which there are conflicting views and to keep in harmony our principles and tactics.

Our movement is growing and with growth we must consider new problems and new possibilities and we must do it from a national standpoint in a Congress where all elements and all sections can be heard.

Just at the moment we have before us tremendous possibilities.

The entire country is witnessing an industrial unrest which has rarely been excelled.

The labor movement is agitated as it has rarely been before.

It faces certain political perils that it has never before had to face.

In every state there are strikes, lockouts, meat boycotts and other signs of a restive proletariat.

In all parts of the country there is arising a revolt that may mean everything or nothing to the advance of Socialism in this country.

The unions are discussing political action as they have never done before. We hear rumors on all sides of the formation of Labor parties.

Mass action of one kind or another is talked of, and in Philadelphia and elsewhere a general strike is under discussion.

The problems facing the Socialist movement are of the gravest possible nature and too numerous to mention, but they need all the light and wisdom that the party can bring to bear upon them.

We need our common counsel and our collective wisdom.

We need to discuss the work that lies before us and the manner of carrying it through to success.

This unrest throughout the industrial world needs consideration.

Our internal affairs—the organization of the party, the program and the tactics of the party—need consideration.

The press of the party, the organization of the foreign-speaking branches, our relations to industrial organizations, all these things need consideration.

And they need very serious consideration, not by a small executive committee, nor by a referendum.

They need serious consideration from the best representatives of the party who can be got together to discuss these vital questions.

The American movement needs, perhaps, more than any other movement in the world, frequent conferences of a national character.

We are so far separated from one another, the East from the West, the North from the South, that we seldom have a chance to meet and discuss our diverse and common problems.

In small countries where men meet together constantly and where a few hours' ride will bring together the various elements of the party, it is possible to build up a harmonious and progressive movement with ease.

But here, where we are widely separated, a national conference should be arranged for at least once in two years, so that all elements and all views of the party may be heard and plans for common action worked out in order that we may build up a unified political movement, working in perfect accord and in the closest fellowship.

Socialism and Modern Science. By Enrico Ferri. International Library of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La Monte. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, \$1.00.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS PARADE

Berlin, March 7.—Socialists in Berlin to the number of 120,000 took part in a great demonstration against the suffrage bill, in spite of a prohibitive order from the chief of police, von Jagow. The "promenade" demonstration was planned as a peaceable protest against the attempt of the government to deprive the Socialists of the privileges that are theirs by right of their majority.

The place of assembly chosen by the Socialists was in the popular park of Treptow, large enough to hold a vast number of people and the favorite place of recreation for the people of Berlin. Chief von Jagow forbade a demonstration of any kind in the park, and guarded all the approaches with a powerful force of armed foot and mounted police, using almost the entire police force of Berlin.

A COUP SPRUNG.

This left the rest of the city unguarded, and it was taken advantage of by the Socialists. Word was passed among the demonstrators to gather at the other end of the city. The spirit of unity that existed in the great mass of people made it easy to transmit the news, and about 30,000 gathered at the west end of the city in the Tiergarten. There the promenade was carried on undisturbed.

The manifestants remaining in the vicinity of Treptow were not so fortunate. Every policeman in Berlin was on duty, and the force was concentrated where it had been announced by the Socialist newspaper, "Vorwaerts," that the demonstration would take place in spite of the prohibiting order of the chief of police. Country gendarmes were concentrated in the suburbs and the city took on the appearance of a field for the maneuvering of hostile armies. In Under den Linden and in all the streets leading to the royal palace, cordons of police were drawn up at intervals of a few yards. The 28,000 troops in the barracks were kept under arms in readiness to march out at any moment.

The police were able to prevent the Socialists from entering Treptow by their approaches, but it was soon discovered that they were entering the park in boats across the River Spree. The police then drew a cordon of boats across the river and the Socialists were forced to remain without in the vicinity of the park. Meanwhile the 30,000 Socialists in the Tiergarten were carrying out a peaceable, uninterrupted demonstration. Speeches were made and songs were sung, the workingman's "Marseillaise" predominating.

CHEER FOR SUFFRAGE REFORM.

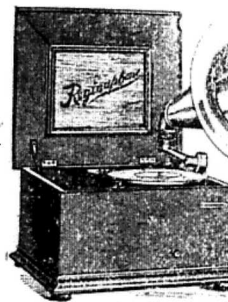
Red banners were unfurled and cards were displayed bearing the words, "Cheers for Suffrage Reform." News of this reached the Socialists around Treptow, and immediately about 50,000 started out in unorganized procession for the Tiergarten, about five miles away across the city. They encountered the police guarding the approaches to the palace, the Prussian parliament and the imperial chancellor's residence. However, no clash was precipitated until a company of provincial gendarmes attacked the marchers without warning, striking right and left with their sabers. Five persons were dangerously wounded and hundreds injured. This broke up the crowds and the smaller groups dispersed. At the park a considerable number attempted to force an entrance and many were injured. Another body composed of many thousands proceeded to the suburb of Charlottenburg, where lies the Gruenwald forest. Here they were undisturbed by the police.

CLASHES ELSEWHERE.

From Cologne and Solingen came reports of collisions between the Socialists and the police, with a few casualties in the latter city. At Cologne 15,000 men listened to speeches in favor of universal suffrage and dispersed without serious trouble.

The situation for the German autocracy is a serious one, and it is not to be doubted that a serious conflict will result. The German emperor has hitherto been able to preserve his power unimpaired by drastic measures against the growing voting power of the Socialists, but their numbers have grown so great and measures of suppression so outrageous that the time has come when the emperor must either preserve his power by force of arms or submit to being placed in the same category of kings as Edward of England. The recent franchise law is such a glaring outrage against the most elementary rights of man that the system cannot possibly be maintained. It is estimated that there are about four and a half million Socialists in the empire, and the franchise bill practically deprives this immense number of representation. Another cause of discontent is the new tax levy. Five hundred million dollars additional taxes have to be levied and the burden of it falls on the working people in that products used by them bear the bulk of the tax. If the Socialists are able to force franchise reform and gain the power that is rightfully theirs, the empire will be in their power, the reichstag will be theirs, and the passage of bills subject to their control.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

THE PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

Militarism Rampant on Independence Square. Women Clubbed by Police

GENERAL STRIKE DECLARED BY CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Mayor Reyburn and his Police Machine used by the Street Railway Corporation

Philadelphia, Pa., March 5.—High up in the belfry of Independence Hall this afternoon a bell tolled the hour. Few heard it. There were 20,000 people struggling with policemen. There was a continuous rumble of voice in angry shouts and on all sides of the pleasant old square there was a furious clattering of iron-shod hoofs on the pavements. Mounted men were charging into the crowds, driving their horses savagely into the stubborn mass. Automobile patrol wagons crammed with heavily-armed policemen raced around the square, stopping here and there, while bluecoats sprang out and swung their clubs right and left.

On the far side of the square one saw a company of mounted men, substitutes for the Black Hussars of the State Constabulary, pause for breath, then reform, take the word of command and lunge into the crowds. One saw men go sprawling on their faces from the blow of a club or the irresistible shove of a horse. One saw well-dressed women shaking their fists at the police riders, their faces distorted with anger, their tongues rioting in profanity.

The next instant the women were lost in a whirl of bodies as the shock of horses meeting solid masses threw everything into confusion. A little later one saw women picking themselves up from their hands and knees, their dresses torn, their hats a shabby burlesque of millinery.

CROWD ASSEMBLES PEACEFULLY.

The crowd assembled peacefully in the historic old neighborhood. It is probable that in all the 20,000 there were not 1,000 of the striking union labor men. Men and women, who had read in the newspapers this morning that the mayor, by proclamation, had forbidden the strikers to assemble in the square to listen to speeches in Independence Hall, went to the neighborhood out of curiosity. It was a half holiday and the day was extremely beautiful. Everything combined to draw thousands to a place where there seemed a possibility of something interesting happening. Among the crowd were women carrying babies. At first the police moved them along easily, but presently the crowd became so heavily entrenched in the square that the policemen, afoot and mounted, were unable to impress their will by a word or a motion. Without doubt, had the people been left entirely alone they would have dispersed at length without disorder, because the much-advertised parade of strikers did not penetrate Independence Square.

GREEN NEGRO POLICEMEN ORDERED TO THE SQUARE.

At the most unfavorable moment, just when the crowd was losing the edge of its good humor, an automobile patrol wagon swung into the square. Twenty negro policemen, wearing new uniforms and swinging clubs, leaped from the wagon, grinning and showing their teeth in their excitement. From the other side of the square appeared two troops of mounted policemen. The troops wheeled and diverged. The crowd gaped, laughed and joked the negro policemen.

An order was given to clear the square, which had become congested. The foot patrolmen, most of them new men and unused to the task of hustling folks delicately, scattered through the crowd, spreading out like the ribs of a fan. Just how the trouble began nobody knows, but in two minutes after the command was given to sweep Independence Square the entire plaza was seething with disorder. Mounted policemen by twos and threes rode their horses along the stone walks that border the cradle of liberty, driving men and women before them, using their clubs.

ORATOR HUSTLED AWAY.

All over the square were individual encounters with the policemen. A young man who had been rapped swung his fist against the policeman's face. A crowd of sympathizers whirled up behind the pair. The policeman was rescued by mounted men, who arrested the young man and dragged him to a patrol wagon. Another, wildly excited, sprang on the pedestal of a statue and began to shout over the heads of a quantity of fellow-citizens who were extremely busy with their own affairs. The policemen snatched the orator down.

Five abreast, the mounted men rode fast and hard. Their orders were to clear the square, and they did it, despite curses, screams and threats.

After an hour of the roughing, Independence Square was emptied, but the police had much of their work to repeat in Washington Square.

YOUNG WOMAN CLUBBED BY POLICEMEN.

Miss Annie Sobel, secretary of the Ladies' Shirtwaist Union, which passed resolutions upholding the strikers, attempted to address the mob. Two policemen drew their revolvers and the crowd scattered. Miss Sobel was arrested, after being clubbed.

After a desperate half hour's work the mob was scattered. Then came reports of disorder in many parts of the city. The most serious was a riot at Sixth and Pine streets between several hundred men and boys and the police. The mob shattered a trolley car and the police charged. Israel Levy was so badly beaten that he is not expected to recover.

The battle at Independence Square frightened onlookers. No previous disturbance of the strike compared with this in magnitude or intensity. Men and women, felled in the onslaught of the police, lay all about the streets and sidewalks, and scores were cut and bruised.

It needed only the spark to touch off the flames of hatred that swept the mob as the cars of the Rapid Transit Company came jangling along Chestnut street. Then with a strange fatuity, Director of Public Safety Clay did several things that he should not have done. First he sent several automobiles "hurry wagons" with jangling bells at the front, and filled with negro policemen to the scene. This aroused the derision of the crowd.

Next came along two troops of mounted police, to add to the men on-foot numbering nearly a thousand. As they galloped down Chestnut street, crowding people back on the sidewalks to escape their horses' hoofs, the good-natured crowd slowly changed to wrath. Driven away from Independence Square, several thousand persons congregated in Washington Square, nearby. A man mounted on the shoulders of several others and started to harangue the crowd.

A detail of mounted policemen dashed through the archways of Independence Hall and into the throng.

The crowd scattered right and left before the horses, the speaker was tumbled off the shoulders of the others and was swallowed up in the crowd. Several minutes of sharp work with the horses and clubs served the police to break up and disperse the mass.

The committee of ten to-night issued a statement in which they submit a new form of arbitration to end the strike. The proposition is as follows:

"Let the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company reinstate all employees now on strike to their old positions, and let the company then appoint one arbitrator and we one. These two to be disinterested parties: Let the two thus selected choose a third person, and both parties to the dispute submit all questions to the board. The decision of the majority to be final and binding."

A statement issued to-night by Charles Hope, chairman of the strikers' Committee of Ten, estimates that the number of organized wage-earners already joined in the general walk-out is 55,000.

POLICE KILL TWO PEOPLE—CLUB MANY.

WOMAN WITH BABY SHOT—CITY OFFICIALS PLAN TO JAIL ALL PHILADELPHIA LABOR LEADERS—SOLDIERS GET NOTICE.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6.—The outcome of a conference this evening between the city officials and Francis Shunk Brown, counsel for the Rapid Transit Company, will be the arrest for conspiracy of the labor union leaders who brought about and who are directing the big strike. Neither Mayor Reyburn nor Director of Public Safety Clayton would say a word of what took place in the conference, but the information is positive that the authorities have determined to arrest and clap into jail ten or a dozen men who are regarded as responsible for the present conditions.

The calm of the quietest day Philadelphia has known since the carmen's strike began, more than two weeks, was broken to-night by a series of disturbances in which three persons were shot, two, a woman and a man, fatally; many persons were severely clubbed by the police, and more than a score of arrests were made.

To-day came the announcement from Wilmington, Del., that the United States Government does not intend to take any chances of having its property interfered with, and that orders were received at Fort Dupont to have the Forty-fifth Company of Coast Artillery ready to leave for Philadelphia at a moment's notice.

125,000 OUT ON GENERAL STRIKE.

The committee of ten in charge of the organized strike movement claims to-night that 125,000 persons in the various branches of Philadelphia's widely diversified industry have left their employment to demonstrate their sympathy with the traction men's cause and help them win their fight.

GREEN POLICEMEN JEERED.

A crowd of boys began tantalizing a green policeman at Sixth and Carpenter streets. The policeman rushed the crowd and arrested one of the boys. The crowd attempted a rescue, and while the policeman was struggling to keep hold of his prisoner he was re-enforced by a squad of policemen from a near-by station. The crowd was driven away, but it reformed at Eighth and Carpenter streets. There were several thousand men and boys in the mob by this time. They barricaded the car tracks with cobblestones torn from the roadway. Every car that came along was bombarded, and men from windows of houses along the street hurled cobblestones at the motormen and the police guards.

Lieutenant Woods, commanding a detachment of men, attacked the crowd which refused to break. Three automobile patrol wagons came up. The chief ordered his men to wade into the crowd and break every head they could reach. For five or ten minutes the thudding of clubs was lively.

PEOPLE FLEE TO HOME AND ARE CLUBBED.

Some of the people took refuge in the home of John Forte. Forte was at dinner with his wife and children. The policemen rushed into the dining-room and clubbed the men who had fled from the street. Forte protested and was struck down with a billy.

Ten thousand persons gathered in Allegheny avenue near the Richmond car barns. Several conductors and motormen were injured and a half dozen cars were wrecked, the mob tearing up the seats and smashing the windows.

Superintendent of Police Taylor sent a couple of mounted policemen to the ground and the troopers came on at full gallop. They sent their horses straight into the crowd, knocking men right and left. The men had their pistols ready to shoot if necessary, but the mob retreated from the horses and fled.

POLICEMAN SHOOTS ONE.

Re-enforcements arrived and charged the crowd. Policeman shot at the ringleaders and shot to kill. Costello turned out of the crowd and ran toward his own home in the immediate neighborhood. A policeman followed him and shot him as Costello reached the back yard of his place. The man was taken to a hospital where a priest administered the last rites.

Several people were hit by bullets, but none was seriously hurt.

A number of the men spent the night in cells.

Policeman Samuel Renshaw was badly beaten by a crowd of strike sympathizers at Seventy-first street and Woodland avenue. William McPherson, the proprietor of a poolroom, was in the crowd which stoned cars. A policeman, firing from one of the cars, winged McPherson and dropped him with a broken leg.

WOMAN SHOT WITH BABY IN ARMS.

A woman carrying a baby was shot in the breast during a vicious encounter between the police and strike sympathizers at Fifth and Fulton streets. A crowd was breaking car windows and bouncing bricks off motormen. Mrs. Jennie Brennan was caught in the crowd with her 8-weeks-old baby. She tried to get away, but the press was so great that she was held until the police arrived and began to shoot. A bullet struck her in the left breast, just under the shoulder. She fell to the ground, screaming, and her baby rolled out of her arms into the gutter. Her screams did more to break up the mob than the blows of the police.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT MAHON ISSUES STATEMENT.

Regarding the letters and telegrams commending its stand received from employers of labor in all parts of the country made public by the Rapid Transit Company, W. D. Mahon, International President of the Carmen's Union, made the following statement:

"The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is making public through President Kruger, telegrams from associations of manufacturers and employers all over the country, approving the stand of the company against arbitration and offering assistance in its fight against organized labor, discloses the real issue in this contest. The presentation of these telegrams was no surprise to me. I am somewhat surprised, however, that the allied interests are so willing to publicly show their hands.

PLAN TO CRUSH LABOR.

"The Rapid Transit Company, with its allied interests, has declared a sympathetic trike of capital against labor. That is what those telegrams mean. The Carmen's Union did not go on strike. Its members were locked out as the result of a well-laid plan to crush labor in this city.

"It is an industrial fight now. The workingman finds capital and corporate interests arrayed against him and the first battleground in a great struggle has been pitched in this battle, where the interests think they are strongest and their opponents weakest. Those telegrams are a call to labor, organized and unorganized, to band together and fight for their preservation. Victory here means the uplift of the workingman, and therefore the uplift of humanity. Defeat means the accomplishment of the first step in a widespread plan to crush labor.

"The answer to the Rapid Transit Company's telegrams will come from organized labor of the country."

LEADERS THREATEN STATE-WIDE STRIKE OF UNION CARMEN.

Present Plan Is to Tie Up All Pennsylvania Traction Lines.—Convention to Act.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—Within the next forty-eight hours, if Pittsburg labor leaders can effect it, all union workmen in the State of Pennsylvania may be ordered to stop work in sympathy with the striking streetcar men of Philadelphia.

President William Kelly, of the Iron City Central Trades Council set the movement on foot to-day, and he is backed by Business Agent J. J. Thorpe, of Division No. 85, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in charge of the Pittsburg district.

President William Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, with District Organizer Pratt of Philadelphia, spent two hours in private conference with labor leaders in Pittsburg to-night seeking to immediately stop every car wheel in Pennsylvania.

CONVENTION HAS POWER TO ACT.

New Castle, Pa., March 7.—Rumors that the general strike in Philadelphia would become State-wide were put up to President Elmer E. Greenawalt of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who came here to-day from his home in Lancaster to arrange for the annual meeting of the State federation, which opens to-morrow.

"The convention here will have complete authority to call a State-wide strike if it sees fit," said President Greenawalt; "but as to the likelihood of such action I can not commit myself.

"One great American revolution started in Philadelphia, and it might be no strange thing if another one did so—but one of ballots instead of bullets."

GENERAL BOYCOTT STARTED.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.—Orders have been sent to every labor union man in Philadelphia not to patronize stores that sell supplies to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company or its employees. The labor union leaders are keeing under cover in this movement, because they are already in peril of jail for conspiracy. They have estimated that they can deprive the merchants of this city of \$1,000,000 worth of business a day and that they can force the business interests of the city to take their side in the fight if the pressure is maintained long enough and severely enough. Many lines of business are already feeling the effects of this boycott.

LEADERS FEAR ARREST.

After the decision of the Mayor and his advisers to arrest the labor union leaders who are responsible for the present conditions of affairs became known, the leaders sent word to their lieutenants actively in command of the strikers to keep their men peaceful.

It came straight from the City Hall this evening that another outbreak of trouble will mean the execution of warrants against the committee of ten of the Central Labor Union and other leaders who are directing the big strike.

The information here is that the Forty-fifth Company, United States Coast Artillery, has been ordered to get ready to come here the minute the order is given, and that a company of artillerymen from Governor's Island may be added to the United States troops sent here. The Forty-fifth Company is stationed at Fort Dupont, Delaware City. The Pennsylvania Railroad sent a special train to Fort Dupont from Wilmington last night. Word was received here to-day that the train crew had orders to keep steam up and be ready to transport troops at an instant's notice.

TRANSIT COMPANY CONFIDENT.

The directors of the Rapid Transit Company and the officials of the city appear more positive to-night than at any time during the strike that the outcome is certain to be a thorough defeat for unionism. Director of Public Safety Clay said to-night that the strike is virtually over. He said that the Mayor and he would get around to-morrow to the usual business of their departments.

The union leaders, after a mass meeting of strikers in Labor Lyceum Hall, asserted that there were 125,000 men on strike. Among those who spoke at the meeting were W. D. Mahon, William J. Tracy, Tim Healy and James W. Wall, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor. The meeting did nothing more serious than adopt a bunch of resolutions calling on every man, woman and child in Philadelphia to come to the aid of the labor unions in their struggle.

CARPENTERS' INJUNCTION CASE

Ruled Out by United States Supreme Court on Technical Grounds.

But the Fox Brothers Concern is Still Non-Union.

The appeal of the Carpenters' Union from the decision of the United States Circuit Court, making permanent an injunction granted the Fox Brothers' Manufacturing Company of this city, was denied by the United States Supreme Court, according to Washington dispatches. The Court held that the direct appeal from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court was improper and was therefore ruled out on technical grounds. One daily paper dispatch says that the appeal had not been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court within the time limit set for such appeal.

The case is the outgrowth of an attempt on the part of the local Carpenters' Union and several other labor organizations to unionize the manufacturing establishment of the Fox Brothers. There was no complaint as to the scale of wages or to the hours of employment, it being simply a fight to compel the concern to recognize the union. To accomplish their object the unions declared a boycott against the firm. The firm took the matter to the United States Circuit Court, alleging the boycott interfered with their interstate business and an injunction was granted. The appeal dismissed was from this decision.

No decision has been made by the unions as to what step they would take next.

LABOR UNIONS DECLARE BOYCOTT ON CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 7.—A \$5 fine will be imposed on union men for the first offense for attending a game at the Cleveland baseball park, Harry Thomas, secretary of the United Trades and Labor Council, said to-day. The local Typographical Union Sunday passed this resolution. Thomas said that practically every union in the city had taken the same step.

"We have a big army of baseball fans," said Thomas. "This move will tell how many we have. I will not go for one, and I do not think

the others will go if they have to pay \$5. The fine will be increased with each offense, and members expelled if they go too many times." The boycott on the Naps was begun soon after workmen began tearing down the old stand last fall. The unions say nonunion workmen were employed.

THE HATTERS CASE

THE SHERMAN LAW—AMEND IT OR END IT

By Samuel Gompers

(In March Number of American Federationist)

And it has come to pass, the Hatters are mulcted in the sum of \$222,000! The Taff-Vale decision of England against the railroad employees which was wiped out by the Trades Dispute Act of the British Parliament of 1906 has been revived and applied to the organized workers of the United States.

A brief resume of the important events of the Hatters' case may be helpful to a better understanding of the principles involved.

After a trial lasting more than seventeen weeks the Federal Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut rendered a verdict of \$222,000 against 200 members of the United Hatters of North America in favor of Loewe hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn. The case was brought under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The complaint alleged that the Hatters conspired against Loewe & Co., to injure the company's business, through a boycott, and that this was in restraint of trade in interstate commerce and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Damages in the sum of \$80,000 were alleged, and under the anti-trust act three-fold damages were demanded. Upon motion of the Hatters the case in the first instance was dismissed by the Federal Circuit Court of Connecticut, substantially on the ground that the organization not being engaged in any trade or commerce its acts could not be regarded as in restraint of trade and hence its "boycott" was not in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law. Loewe took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and Loewe and the Hatters agreed that the Circuit Court of Appeals should "certify" the case so that the case could be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. That court rendered its decision February 3, 1908, reversing the decision of the court below in dismissing the case and remanded the case for trial on the complaint. The trial commenced the first Monday in October, 1909, and the verdict for \$222,000 damages was awarded against the Hatters on February 4, 1910. The judge in his charge denied the jury the right to judge the facts. He instructed them to simply determine the amount of damages the Hatters were to pay, with the result stated above. An appeal will be taken upon several important points involved in the case, and a new element in the fundamental principles involved may find its way into the case when the appeal is prepared, presented and argued.

We have already said that this decision is the application to the Hatters of the principles of the English Taff-Vale case, now repealed by directly enacted law of the British Parliament. More directly speaking, that application was made by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, February 3, 1908, when it interpreted the Sherman anti-trust law so as to apply to the United Hatters of North America, and, of course, also to all other labor organizations and voluntary associations of men which may at any time find it necessary to take any normal action for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of their members and of the people generally.

We regret exceedingly that space forbids the reproduction of the editorial in full in this issue of the *American Federationist*. There is nothing which we may say which more minutely realizes, describes and foretells the consequences of the Supreme Court's decision than what is contained in that editorial.

The question which the Supreme Court was called upon to decide was whether under section seven of the Sherman anti-trust law the Loewe Company could maintain an action against the Hatters. The court decided in the affirmative (basing its decision upon the allegation that the Hatters' organization is a combination in the form of a trust and its "boycott" against the Loewe Company's hats was an interference with a free flow of trade between the States, and therefore in restraint of trade) and that the Loewe Company might maintain the suit and recover threefold damages. In connection herewith it must be borne in mind that under sections one and two of the Sherman anti-trust law; if the Supreme Court's decision shall hold and remain in force, the Hatters' organization and every other labor organization may be proceeded against by any prosecuting officer of the Federal Government and the men of labor punished by a fine of \$5,000 and by imprisonment for a year.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that since this decision was rendered the hat manufacturers entered into a combination (which by analogy might be termed a conspiracy), the effect of which was a lock-out to enforce non-union conditions, tending to a reduction in wages and with all of its other evils; that after a defensive struggle of nearly eleven months the Hatters won their contest, and that nearly all the establishments in which the lockout occurred are now again in agreement with the Hatters' union. In the case in point, the lockout of the hat manufacturers against the union, they exercised their legal right to use their combined power to coerce the members of the Hatters' union to accept the employers' conditions. No one halted them to court nor dreamed of so doing. It was coercion; it was the coercion which they were legally entitled to exercise. If the wage-working Hatters, in defense of their rights and their interests, made the coercive methods of the hat manufacturers abortive, and thereafter entered into an agreement to renew or to improve the relations of the two parties, it was an act directly in the interest of both, involving and resulting in the public good.

The amazing view which the Supreme Court took in its decision is that the Hatters' union attempted to "force all manufacturers against their will" to make agreements with the union. As a matter of fact, time and events here demonstrated beyond cavil of a doubt that industrial peace and the best possible relations obtain in the voluntary agreement entered into between the employers and organized workers.

The Hatters' union was not engaged in trade or business and had nothing to sell in competition with Loewe. The court, in reaching its decision, did not consider this important feature, that even if the boycott against Loewe was successful there would be no lessening of the number of hats manufactured and used, that it would simply mean a transfer of the trade from Loewe & Co. to some other and fairer hat manufacturer.

Since the Supreme Court decided that labor unions are punishable under trust penalties, we feel that it is necessary to point out how widely different is a labor union from a trust; for upon these vital and fundamental differences of the two are based the main reasons for the insistence that the voluntary organizations of labor shall not under the law be regarded as in the same category as trusts and illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

A labor organization is not a trust; none of its attributes, methods, or achievements in behalf of its members and society at large can properly be confounded with the pernicious and selfish activities of the illegal trust.

A trust, even at its best, is an organization of the few to monopolize the production and control the distribution of material products. The voluntary association of the workers for mutual benefit and assistance is essentially different. Even if they seek to control the disposition of their labor power, the power to labor is not a material commodity. It is not a product, it is the personal power of a human being.

The human power to produce is the antithesis of the material commodities which become the subject of trust control.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone.

The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters.

If freemen's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power.

The product of a free man is his own. If he, by choice or by reason of his environment, sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own.

These propositions are so essentially true that they are the underlying philosophy upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy these principles involves the entire structure of civilized society.

The freeman's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he and others similarly situated may sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that freemen may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns.

Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of combinations, corporations or trusts which deal in, control, curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of freemen in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

The attempt to deny to freemen, singly or in association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether or not these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in workmen.

If the ownership of free men is vested in themselves, and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and withhold theirs, that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And no process of law can have any proper application to deny to free men these natural, inherent and constitutional rights.

In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will; he may give his patronage to one man or to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth cannot be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any particular one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern in question is hostile or friendly. Bestowal or withholding may be exerted for any good reason, or in the last analysis for no reason at all.

(To be Concluded Next Week.)

MINERS TO MEET AGAIN

National Convention to be Held in Cincinnati March 15th.

CALL FOR THE SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 25, 1910.

To the Local Unions of the United Mine Workers of America— Greeting: Subsequent to the adjournment of the Twenty-first Annual Convention, an Interstate Joint Conference was held in Toledo, Ohio, on the 3d and 4th of this month, but adjourned sine die, after failing to organize.

Again, on the 23d of this month, another informal meeting of operators and miners from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana bituminous and block coal districts met in Cincinnati and unanimously agreed to meet in Interstate Joint Conference in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1910, for the purpose of negotiating a new wage scale, and by unanimous vote it was decided to extend an invitation to the Illinois operators' and miners' association to be present and participate in said conference.

These facts and certain other developments and contingencies make it imperative that a Special International Convention be held, hence you are hereby officially notified that there will be a Special International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to be held at Sinton Hotel (Assembly Room), Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 a. m., March 15, 1910, for the purpose of considering the wage scale and transacting such other business as may be lawfully brought before it.

Delegates should be elected in conformity with Article 5 of the International Constitution and sufficiently early to enable the Local Secretaries to forward the duplicate credentials in time to reach the International Secretary's office not later than March 10, 1910. It is very important that all Local Unions be represented by their ablest and best men.

T. L. Lewis, President, E. S. McCullough, Vice-President, Edwin Perry, Secretary-Treasurer.

COMRADE SARGENT DEAD.

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 28, 1910.

St. Louis Labor, 212 S. Fourth St.: Dear Comrades—I enclose newspaper clipping announcing the death of our most dear and esteemed comrade, Sargent.

From yours fraternally,

R. G. HOTHAM.

Springfield papers of February 28 published the following concerning the death of Comrade Sargent:

Uzzell F. Sargent, an aged citizen of Springfield, died yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at his home, 1110 Cherry street, of heart trouble. He was 72 years old and had been seriously ill for several days. Funeral services will be held at the family home Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Sargent is survived by his widow and eight children. The children are Dr. Jesse Sargent, Pacific, Mo.; U. Willis Sargent and Misses Lena, Mayme, Lottie, Lily, Emma and Harriet Sargent, who live here. Four brothers, Albert G. Sargent of Aurora, E. J. Sargent of Joplin, C. W. Sargent of North Yakima, Wash., and Henry Sargent of Hot Springs, S. D., survive Mr. Sargent.

U. F. Sargent was born in New York February 5, 1838, and moved to Wisconsin with his parents when a boy. He was engaged in law at Ft. Scott, Kan., and later engaged in the newspaper business at Kansas City. He moved to Polk county, where he engaged in farming. Later he went to Georgetown, Polk county, from where he moved to Springfield about five years ago.

The funeral services, which will be conducted at the family home at 1110 Cherry street, will be in charge of Rev. F. L. Moffett, pastor of the South Street Christian Church, assisted by Rev. Henry Little, pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Interment will be in Hazelwood Cemetery.

ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

In the Carolinas and Mississippi, as far as the National Office has been able to reach the comrades, returns indicate the possibility of state organizations within the year. All comrades and sympathizers in unorganized states are requested to write the National Office for information relative to the work in their respective states.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

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

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

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

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

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

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

There is just one American who is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, and his title to greatness is found in a book first published thirty years ago. Its title is:

Ancient Society; or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization.

It is the classic statement of a long series of vitally important facts without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It traces the successive forms of marriage that have existed, each corresponding to a certain industrial stage. It proves that the laws governing the relations of the sexes have constantly been changing in response to industrial changes, and thus explains why it is that they are changing still. It shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which amiable reformers have wailed in vain. It points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

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Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadw
Dalles, R.	7027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo. F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead
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	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
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.
Huls, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av.
Innhof, 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.	3120 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

Socialist News Review

FOR COMRADE KNOWLES' DEFENSE.

The National Executive Committee by unanimous vote appropriated \$200 for attorney fees for Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, South Dakota, to defend him in libel suits brought by the Mine Owners' Association.

WEEKLY BULLETIN FOR CAMPAIGN.

The Socialists of Milwaukee, Wis., have decided to issue a weekly printed bulletin, containing only propaganda matter, during the campaign. These will be handled as usual by a volunteer distributing committee, and every voter will be reached each Sunday.

FINNISH-AMERICAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION.

The National Finnish organization recently elected by referendum a National Executive Committee and a National Translator-Secretary. The present secretary, Comrade Watia, did not accept a nomination, although it was unanimous. An extension of time was then granted to secure other nominations. The result of the election was as follows: Executive Committee: Victor Watia, Chicago, Ill., with 2,083 votes; A. K. Pitkanen, Chicago, Ill., 1,520; K. F. Tuhkanen, Chicago, Ill., 1,215; Semmi Hautaniemi, De Kalb, Ill., 1,091; J. W. Sarlurd, Chicago, Ill., 1,007; Kaarl Helander, Waukegan, Ill., 879. Translator-Secretary: Herma Louko, Rooklin, Cal., 1,738; K. E. Grandahl, Indian Springs, Fla., 753. Comrade Louko will assume the office on February 28th.

BERGER'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

Milwaukee, March 6.—A most pleasant incident was the surprise of Comrade Victor L. Berger on his fiftieth birthday, February 28. After a serenade by the United Socialist Singing Societies and a band composed of Socialists and union men, Comrade Berger was escorted to Pabst Park Hall, where the comrades were awaiting him. Here an informal meeting was held and impromptu speeches, reviewing the history of the Milwaukee movement, were made by the older comrades, who bore the burden and brunt of the fight in the early days, as well as by the younger Socialists, who are now carrying it on under more encouraging conditions. It was an inspiring evening, and all felt that they had gained new enthusiasm for the mighty struggle.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS HOLD THEIR PLATFORM CONVENTION.

The Socialist-Democrats of Milwaukee held their platform convention February 26 at Ethical Hall; 214 delegates were present, representing the ward and foreign-speaking branches. A good platform was presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, and was unanimously adopted by the convention without discussion. A most harmonious spirit prevailed, and everybody was in good spirits over the splendid prospect of success in the campaign. One of the resolutions adopted by the convention recites the facts in the Danbury Hatters' Union case, and resolves "that we urge all true union men to turn this and like defeats at the hands of the capitalist interests into glorious and far-reaching victory, by turning to the ballot as a means of depriving capitalism of its power to oppress the people and corrupt our cities, and that we warn labor against the so-called non-partisan judicial candidates who are members of the capitalist party, and, therefore, in sympathy with the interests," and urges them to vote only for the judicial candidates of the Social-Democratic (Socialist) party.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL ON SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The Milwaukee Journal a few years ago was one of the bitterest enemies of the Socialists. The change in public opinion in Milwaukee during the last few years is well shown by an editorial which appeared in this paper last Monday. The Journal, commenting on the Social-Democratic platform, said: "The average man can conceive of no conditions in which we would be worse off than we are under the tyranny of the Special interests, which has reached out into not only our political life, but our business and social affairs as well. This last year Milwaukee has seen a public utility corporation defy its legislature, while our administrative officers looked on with complacency, or took an active part against the public welfare. It is such evidence that makes the coming of the recall and the rest of the Socialistic methods of cure as certain as that the years roll on. At the same time, common fairness demands the admission that Milwaukee has taken a liking to much that its public officials, who call themselves Socialists, have done, when they compare their conduct with their fellows who were elected under the old party names."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING A SUCCESS.

The Cabanne Library Auditorium was packed March 3, when, under the auspices of the Christian Socialist Fellowship Center of St. Louis, the cause of "Equal Suffrage for Women" was discussed. Chairman Hall stated the purpose of the meeting, and the hope that those who might not know of the true attitude of Socialism toward women would be enlightened. He introduced Mrs. W. A. Ward, wife of the National Christian Socialist Secretary, as chairman. In a simple way she stated the Socialists' belief, and its demand for the ballot for women to the end that she in her economic struggle might be better equipped to fight the battle of life. Mrs. Ward referred to New Zealand's experience in dealing with the question, and then expressed pleasure in being able to introduce several ladies to defend woman's claims to the ballot.

Mrs. Lulu McClure Clark in a strongly pathetic address spoke for the "working women." Her degradation, the hardship she endures and ignominy heaped upon by the "lords of creation," her utter helplessness, so long as her right to make laws she must obey, is denied her. Her forced sale into shame because of her poverty was pictured literally, and evoked applause. Women have only been recognized by some men as good for two things, "to raise children and kill rats," but with the ballot she will raise herself. A criticism of the Socialists as only "needing" women to vote for them was the one false note in her appeal.

Mrs. Richardson reasoned for woman's right to vote from the philosophic standpoint. Her elucidation was superb and scholarly, and her defense of this co-ordinate right to the end that the human race may reach its highest level, was captivatingly true.

Miss Florence Richardson gave a splendid picture of the fight made for suffrage by the English. Their method of securing voters' aid in the last election, and of their tactics in resorting to having voters notify Mr. Asquith of their hostile attitude toward liberal candidates, showing that in many election places from 1,000 to 1,500 had helped to defeat them, gave a clue to the cause of the discomfort endured by the administration in the recent elections.

Miss Bertha Rombauer closed the evening's talks by ladies, showing by a map the woman's status in the different states, and defended woman's claims to share with man the privilege to make the laws she must obey. Mrs. Rombauer referred to Emma Goldman's query, "Why do women want to vote, seeing that men have accomplished nothing for themselves with it?" by saying, "We have not reached the golden age yet." The chairman took exception to Mrs. Clark's criticism, declaring that on the Socialists depends the right of equality, and always recognized woman as the equal of man in its organization.

This meeting, the first of the kind given by the Christian Socialist Fellowship, was gratifying.

THE ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION will hold its regular meeting to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at 3535 Pine street. In view of the fact that serious labor fights are on all over the country and grave questions confront Or-

ganized Labor everywhere, it is hoped that all delegates will do their duty and attend the central body's sessions regularly.

INTERNATIONAL BREWERY WORKERS EXECUTIVE MEETS.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Brewery Workers' National Executive Board is being held this week, beginning Monday, at Cincinnati, Ohio, the headquarters of the organization. Unless emergency demand special sessions, this Board meets but twice a year, transacting all other business by the referendum.

Joseph Fessner, corresponding secretary and business agent of Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187, St. Louis, is a member of the Board and its Auditing Committee, which will require a two weeks' stay for him in Cincinnati.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

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

NOW FOR A MARCH FESTIVAL that will break all records! Prospects are good, but you must help. Tickets and announcement cards are ready and should go out lively from now on. Call at the office and supply yourself.

THE PENDING NATIONAL REFERENDUM, as to whether there shall be a national congress this Spring, must be voted upon and the ballots returned by the branches not later than March 27. Secretaries of branches please take notice.

NEITHER CUDAHY, LILLIS OR MRS. CUDAHY are members of the Socialist Party, in fact, they are members of the "best" society, probably "pillars of the church" and vote the Republican ticket straight. Yet Mr. Roosevelt tells us that the wicked socialists are going to break up the home and the family. Somebody must be handing out crooked dope on this "family and home" business.

ROBERT HUNTER HAS WRITTEN A NEW BOOK, "SHOULD SOCIALISM BE CRUSHED?" Our book department has a supply and is ready to fill the demand. A book by Hunter on the above subject partakes of the nature of a necessity for a live Socialist. Ask for it when in the office. Price, ten cents.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT is well supplied with the best literature of Socialism, in both German and English. You should have a small library of your own. Too many comrades read nothing outside of the newspapers, consequently, when important points come up they can only speak from hearsay, instead of KNOWING at first hand.

NEVER HAS THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT in St. Louis been in a better condition than it is now. We are accomplishing more real, virile, progressive work now in a month than in some of the whole years gone by. All comrades are working together with a single purpose and we are getting results. This campaign should mark a new era in St. Louis for Socialism and the working class.

SIMONS IS READY TO DELIVER A GREAT SPEECH on March 26. See that all your friends and acquaintances are there to hear him. Bring the ladies along. Women are as deeply interested in what he has to say as anyone.

THE FOUNDATION FOR our own publishing plant is being laid with extraordinary rapidity. The trade unions are alive to the opportunity and are showing a spirit that augurs splendidly for the future. Are YOU helping? Every member of the party should own one or more shares of stock. Get busy!

WHEN TROUBLE BREAKS loose in the local labor movement this Spring, we will need our independent labor press to fight our battles with. The daily papers will resort to the usual lying, misrepresentation, etc., for the benefit of the bosses. Working men must rely on their own papers to give their side of the matter. Are you a shareholder in the paper of the workers?

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The following amendment has been favorably considered by the general committee and ordered sent to referendum vote of the membership of local St. Louis, to-wit:

Amend Section 1 of Article 15 by adding the following:

"Each party member shall also pay an annual assessment of one dollar; to be payable quarterly, on the first of each regular quarter. The assessment of new members commences with the first quarter following admission."

HERVE SENT TO FRENCH PRISON.

Paris, February 26.—Gustave Herve, the well-known anti-militarist and Socialist, also editor of "La Guerre Sociale," has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and a one thousand franc fine for inciting to murder. Herve produced no less than twenty witnesses who all testified to the brutality of the police. Some of the testimony was of such a character that the witnesses were silenced by the court. Herve has recently withdrawn from the Socialist party.

Get Naturalized!

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

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Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

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

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UNION PAINTERS REMAIN FIRM

Conditions in St. Louis Building Trades Still in Unsettled Condition.

IF UNIONS' INTERESTS DEMAND

Painters and Structural Iron Workers Are Ready to Walk Out.

The "Building Industries Association of St. Louis" seems to be anxious to have a general strike trouble within the near future. Their bulldozing manner in dealing with the building trade unions.

The Painters' Union contracts expire Tuesday, March 15, and at this time the prospects of an amicable settlement are by no means encouraging. Unless the employers' combine show a more liberal spirit of fair play, a general painters strike may be the result by the middle of next week.

A conference was held in the offices of the Building Industries' Association between representatives of the contracting master painters and the Painters' Union, which has made a demand for an increase in pay from 50 to 55 cents an hour. The present contract of the painters with the union expires March 15, as already said, and the conference was held with the idea of averting a strike on that date. No agreement was reached at this conference. The contracting painters refused to grant the increase asked. An answer will be given by the union Saturday as to whether or not the members will continue at work under the present schedule. The answer will be made to James S. Dowling, who presided at the conference.

The structural iron workers' employers also held a conference yesterday. It was decided to make no concession to the union for the present and to hold another meeting April 4 at 8 p. m. June 1 is the date on which the contract with this union expires.

The Painters' Union took the matter up and refused to accept the offer made by the bosses to retain the present scale of wages for another year.

The Master Painters claim that they are better organized than ever before. The same may be said of the unions connected with the Painters' District Council, and in case the bosses should insist on having strike troubles (which could easily be avoided) the Unions are in a position to enter the fight with the decided prospects of success.

However, the Unions are not inviting trouble and with a little common sense on the part of the employers, trouble can be avoided. The Unions will have another meeting on Sunday and discuss the matter.

"EVIDENCE-AGENCY" FOR CONGRESSMEN

National Labor Alliance Formed to Fight American Federation of Labor's Bills Before Congress.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—A political scab agency is the latest wrinkle in Washington.

Corporation lobbies will now be able to get "labor" speakers from this agency to indorse their bills and oppose those supported by the American Federation of Labor. Congressmen, who, during election, are fought by the A. F. of L. will now be able to get "labor support" by the yard.

This political Godsend to corporations bears the high-sounding name of National Labor Alliance. Although in existence for a few weeks, it has no office, telephone number, or even a post office box. But then all information necessary can be had from John W. Hayes, Grand Master of the remains of the Knights of Labor. He seems to be quite an interested member.

"The A. F. of L. has got to stop addressing Congress in the name of labor," said Hayes to a representative of the Pan-American Press. "We are tired of it, and we propose to also speak in behalf of working men who favor many of the laws the A. F. of L. opposes."

"Take for instance the Moon bill, regulating injunctions, which has been indorsed by President Taft. We are heartily in favor of it. Gompers and his crowd don't want this bill. They say it doesn't go far enough. They want that workmen should be made a privileged class of criminals. These men are either fools or knaves."

Hayes looked around the small dark room with its bare furnishings, called the general headquarters, until his eyes rested on "Bessie," the girl stenographer, who is also the entire clerical staff. Bessie shook her head approvingly, and Hayes continued:

"The A. F. of L. crowd has altogether too much to say on legislation. We intend to show the committees of the House and Senate, that the National Labor Alliance, also representing labor, does not agree with the crazy ideas of the Gompers people."

"We also plan to send speakers and money into any Congressional district wherever the A. F. of L. is making a fight against the re-

election of representatives who are opposed to its policies. You will hear from us this fall."

Asked bluntly whether Congressmen and corporations were backing his alliance, Hayes caught his breath and snapped a "No."

"Well, then, why do you take up this philanthropic work for the Congressmen and corporations?" asked the reporter.

"Matter of principle, sir. Matter of principle, sir."

Leaders of the A. F. of L. laugh at the latest scheme of "Hayes and his twelve disciples," as these gentlemen are known in Washington labor circles. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., said:

"This organization is made up of a lot of malcontents. The American Federation of Labor is not afraid of their efforts."

SECRET TRIAL FOR REVOLUTIONISTS

Mrs. Breshkovskaya and Tschaikovsky to be Tried Behind Closed Doors.

Czar Afraid of Old Lady's Public Indictment of Muscovite System.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The prefect of police to-day ordered that the trial of Nicholas Vasilievitch Tschaikovsky, the widely known member of the Social Revolutionary party, be held behind closed doors, beginning Tuesday, March 8.

The prefect's order was issued by virtue of the regulations covering the state of extraordinary security prevailing in St. Petersburg, and under which the administration is empowered to overrule the court and close its doors when such a course is deemed necessary in the interests of public order. In such instances the Russian newspapers are not permitted to publish the proceedings of the trial, but only the verdict.

His daughter, in whose name 50,000 roubles bail money was deposited with the treasury department eighteen months ago, has been notified that she is responsible for the appearance of the accused. She has also been informed that the bail money, which the government invested in its own bonds, now amounts to 58,000 roubles, owing to the continuous improvement in Russia's credit.

Tschaikovsky was arrested on November 11, 1907, charged with revolutionary activity. Much sympathy for the prisoner was subsequently aroused in America, which country he had visited.

FEAR "BABUSHKA'S" ELOQUENCE.

The present is the first occasion upon which the closure has been applied in connection with a political trial in the Circuit Court of St. Petersburg for a number of years. The prefect was influenced by the probability that Catherine Breshkovskaya, who is to be tried with Tschaikovsky, would make a revolutionary address to the judges, and further by the fact that Tschaikovsky will be represented by Attorney Vassili Malakof, the member of the duma, whose eloquent and scathing arraignment of the government has been a feature of the parliamentary debates.

Tschaikovsky has issued a long statement analyzing the accusations of the indictment in the light of alibis and calling attention to the incredibility of the chief witness, the informer Pateuk, who, he said, having been condemned to death for killing policemen and committing political robberies, was now trying to save his neck by volunteering testimony against the accused.

The principal new feature of the statement is the allegation that the English police furnished information concerning Tschaikovsky's alleged visit to Russia in the latter part of 1906, and upon which the gravest accusations were predicted according to Prosecutor Korsak's statement during the preliminary examination.

CZAR DEFIES AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

The intelligence that the Russian government has denied the privilege of an open trial to Tschaikovsky will cause regret, but no surprise to the prisoner's friends and sympathizers in this country, although on February 26 the court officials confirmed an earlier report that the trial would be open to the public, and began the issuance of admission tickets in keeping with the capacity of the courtroom.

Tschaikovsky visited America in 1906-07, and delivered a series of lectures in connection with which he collected funds for the relief of Russian prisoners and exiles. He also participated in the organization in the United States of the "Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom."

On March 1 a cable message signed by several congressmen, Supreme Court justices, college presidents, and others in the United States, was sent from New York to Premier Stolypin, reminding the Russian premier that "America expects an open and public trial of these distinguished political prisoners in accordance with the usages of civilized nations."

TRIAL OF SOCIALIST SECRET.

Russian Defendants Finish Testimony After All-Day Session.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Nicholas V. Tschaikovsky pleaded not guilty and Mme. Breshkovskaya responded: "I admit that I am

a social-revolutionist," when their trial on charges of criminal activity in the revolutionary organization was begun to-day.

The public was not admitted to the courtroom, the audience being confined to the prisoners, court officials, Tschaikovsky's wife and forty gendarmes and plainclothes officers.

Judge Kraspennikoff presided and the Government was represented by Vice Prosecutor Chervinsky. M. Zarausney appeared for Mme. Breshkovskaya and Vassili Malakoff for Tschaikovsky. At the opening the court denied a motion for separate trials, as well as the request by the state for an adjournment of Tschaikovsky's case in view of the nonappearance of Feodoroff, the political agent of the secret police, and three other important police witnesses. The issuance of subpoenas for American witnesses also was denied.

The court adjourned its sitting at 11 o'clock to-night with the testimony of the prosecution and defense entirely in.

The prosecution's whole case rests on the statements of Pateuk. The cross-examination, in which the prosecuting witness played an important part, brought out over the objections of the prosecutor, Pateuk's criminal record of murder and brigandage. Pateuk has been cited as Crown witness in eight political trials yet to be held.

Both Tschaikovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya flatly denied several points in the accusation on the ground that they were not in Russia at the times specified.

SHOE WORKERS' MASS MEETING

Sunday, March 20, at 3535 Pine Street

The Shoe Workers of St. Louis are invited to a mass meeting which will be held Sunday, March 20, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street.

Addresses will be delivered by Brothers Dave Kreyling, Louis Phillippi and Owen Miller of the Central Trades & Labor Union, and Organizer Disney of the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union.

It will be for the interest of every shoe worker to attend this meeting. The conditions of employment in the St. Louis shoe industry are beyond description and it is of vital importance that the shoe workers take up the subject of organization.

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

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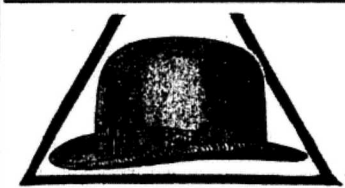
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