

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 19, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 476

The Work for Our Own Press Progressing Nicely

The last week's receipts of funds for shares and donations as published in these columns are ample proof that the work for our own press is progressing nicely. We are in a position to state that perhaps before the week is up we may have signed a contract with the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. for a first-class typesetting machine with all of the very latest improvements. This machine will cost not one penny less than \$4,000.00, but it will be up-to-date and will be the pride of every comrade and friend who contributed so liberally to make our own printing establishment possible within so short a time.

Arrangements are also under way to secure the proper location for the new plant. Furthermore, we wish to inform our comrades and friends that by the end of this week we may be able to report the purchase of an old-established job printing plant, and if this hope should not materialize, immediate arrangements will be made to establish a job printing plant with entirely new material.

These arrangements mean that several thousand dollars more are required to get everything started right and in a manner that will assure permanent success.

The following amounts have been received on account of shares and donations since the last report. Amounts received after March 14th will be reported next week. Our attention was called to an error of the printer in the first report of the payments made on stock subscriptions. The printer made the name of Henry Oswald read, "Henry Arnold." The books showed the amount properly credited.

	Shares.	\$
B. C. Diehn, donation		.25
G. A. Diers, on account		3.00
Chas. Wochie, on account		3.00
William Voegel, on account		1.00
John Kick, on account		4.00
Freie Gemeinde, on account	5	5.00
Edmund Fuchs, on account	1	5.00
John Zach, on account	1	1.00
Franz Hillig, on account	1	1.00
Mich. Erhardt, on account	2	10.00

	Shares.	
J. A. Phillips, on account	2	10.00
Typographia, No. 3	20	100.00
F. Aker Hamilton, donation		.25
John Bohachek	1	5.00
John Bokel, on account		5.00
"F. T. B." on account		13.75
Louis Kober, on account		5.00
21st Ward Branch	2	10.00
Chas. Blasberg, on account	2	5.00
Wm. Jacques, on account	1	5.00
Adolph Scheurer, on account	1	1.00
"H. R."	1	5.00
Robert Poenack, on account		4.00
H. P. Schmidt, on account	1	2.00
Florian Meier, on account		4.00
"M. M."	1	5.00
John Zay, on account	1	1.00
B. Brokmeier, on account		15.00
J. R. Teel, on account		2.00
Louis Krueger	1	5.00
Louis Meyer	1	1.00
Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 187	205	1,025.00
Mrs. Ray Kean, on account	2	5.00
Mrs. M. Boer, (list), Sagerton, Tex.—		
Mrs. Anna Hamel, donation		1.00
F. Brauner, donation		1.00
Alma Boer, donation		1.00
Klara Boer, donation		1.00
Bertha Boer, donation		1.00
Mrs. M. Boer, donation	1	5.00
Bakers' Union No. 4	20	100.00
Peter Beisel, on account	2	5.00
George Liedl, E. St. Louis, Ill.	3	15.00
"L. K."	1	5.00
F. Yedloutchnig, (list)—		
Franz Froehlich, on account		1.00
Chas. Gretsck		1.00
Louis Bacher		1.00

	Shares.	
Veit Prettenhofer	2	10.00
Florian Handler	1	5.00
Ignatz Scherpf	1	5.00
Ad. Hoffmann, on account	1	1.00
"E. R."	1	5.00
Robert J. Ebrecht, on account	1	1.00
Andreas Velepc	1	5.00
John Kraemer, on account	2	2.00
Oliver F. Weber, on account	5	5.00
Peter Ehrhard	1	5.00
"Aug. E. C. W." on account	2	2.50
Mrs. John Wissel	1	5.00
Joseph Glader, (second list)—		
Stanis Hauser	1	5.00
Mich. Melnik	2	10.00
Jos. Hauser, on account		3.00
Leon Schuster, on account		1.00
Joseph Wallner, Troy, Ind.	1	5.00
Peter Eberhart	1	5.00
John Niemeyer, on account	1	1.00
Chas. Bachmann, on account	1	1.00
Jos. Timmerherr	1	5.00
Franz Lipina	1	5.00
R. Repmann, on account		4.00
Karl Schulz, on account		3.00
Josef Grief, donation		1.00
Henry Kloth, on account	1	1.00
12th Ward Branch	2	10.00
Oswald Braune	1	5.00
R. Albrecht	1	1.00
Total	312	\$1,522.75
Previously reported	905	4,333.00
	1,277	\$5,855.75

An important meeting of all the shareholders of the Labor Publishing Co. will be held at Druid's Hall, next Monday evening, March 21, at 8 o'clock, where the certificates of stock will be issued to those that

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.

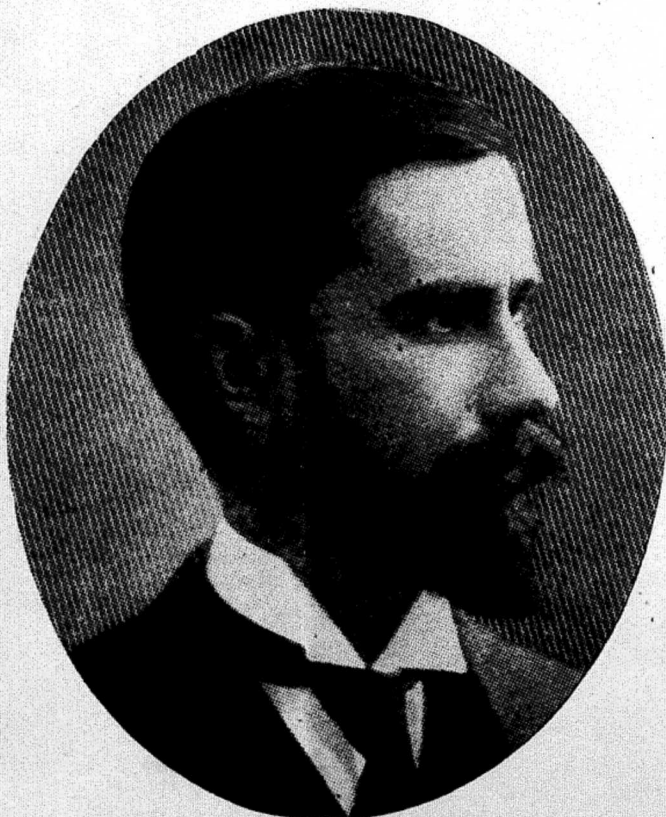
AT THE

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

have paid in full. Reports of committees will be made and such other business transacted as may legally come before the meeting.

Comrade Joe Glader writes:

"The very idea that corporations desire to act as censors for our Socialist labor press is sufficient to arouse every thinking workingman to action. Of what value would a labor paper be under such censorship? Heroes are made out of meat boycotters, while Union men and A. F. of L. officers claiming the right to boycott unfair firms, are sentenced to jail imprisonment. The St. Louis comrades fully realize the seriousness of the situation and act accordingly. But let us not stand still half-way, but let us do the work to the last finishing touch. Let us secure several thousand dollars of additional funds and before the celebration of this year's May Day we may be in a position to announce to the comrades throughout the country: St. Louis has succeeded in establishing its own Socialist Printing Establishment, which is the pride of the Socialist and Labor movement!

Strike while the iron is hot! A few more strokes in the right direction and the great object is achieved!

TRENTON STRIKE IS WON

Street Car Company Conceded All Demands and Men Return to Work

Trenton, N. J., March 15.—The directors of the Trenton Street Railway Company capitulated to the striking employees this afternoon, and an agreement was signed under which the men are pledged to return to work the following morning. The company acceded to substantially all the demands of the men, except the formal recognition of the union, which was virtually included in a provision that the company should treat with a committee of the men as to future differences which might arise.

With the aid of fifty-seven strikebreakers from New York, the company had succeeded in keeping eighteen cars going over its lines until the factory hands were discharged at noon.

From that hour until 2 o'clock the attacks upon the strikebreakers became more violent, and the company finally issued an order recalling all cars on the city lines to the barns.

In the meantime a citizens' committee, consisting of the leading business men of Trenton, was called together, and after discussing the situation a conference was asked for with the directors of the Trenton Street Railway Company, then in session at the office of Ferdinand W. Roebing, one of the directors. Roebing signified a willingness to confer, and the citizens' committee chose as their representatives for that purpose, Archibald C. Maddock, William J. Convery, Charles A. May, Charles H. Gallagher, and Harry A. Ashmore.

At the conference the directors agreed to meet the demands of the men in the matter of wages, raising them from 20 to 23 cents an hour. Last Sunday the company tried to head off the strike by conceding a raise from 18½ to 20 cents. This the men refused to accept. The directors further agreed that there should be a readjustment of the hours of the men, so that ten hours, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours, should constitute a day's work.

This will do away with the swings or shifts under which men have been on duty, though not continually, from 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning, until 1 o'clock the following morning. It was also agreed that in future the company will treat with its employees with reference to all grievances arising between the company, and then at any time, and that all employees and three who have been recently discharged, will be reinstated in their places.

This agreement was submitted to the men through the citizen's committee and after it had been agreed to was signed by representatives of both the strikers and the company.

25,000 Railroad Firemen to Quit Work at Short Notice

Entire System West of Chicago and New Orleans May be Tied Up

Which Would Force Thousands of Others Out

150,000 MEN WILL BE AFFECTED AND ALL ROADS WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER WILL BE CRIPPLED—EMPLOYEES DEMAND ARBITRATION ON ALL QUESTIONS.

Chicago, Ill., March 15.—Regardless of application for mediation from the national Government, which was made this morning in behalf of the 47 railroad companies involved, plans for the opening of a general strike which will force 150,000 men into idleness were completed this morning and the hour, which was kept secret, was set for this afternoon.

President W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen said that he had received no official notice of an application for mediation, and that the employees had not consented to such action and that in his opinion the men would be called out, in any event.

"I cannot understand the position of the general managers," he said. "We shall not consider the application until we get official notice of it, direct from Chairman Knapp. I do not think that we can be bound to enter into mediation until we agree to it."

Carter announced that the committee of officials would reassemble this afternoon and that if no telegram from Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been received by that time, the committee would conclude its business, decide whether the hour of calling the strike already fixed upon would be made public and then the members would "fold their tents and steal away."

Dispatches from Washington stated that following the receipt of the application, which was signed by W. C. Nixon, chairman of the General Managers' Committee here, Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Dr. Neill, Labor Commissioner, held a conference, and announced that they would start for here later in the day, if the circumstances warranted.

WHAT STRIKE WOULD MEAN.

The following will be the result if a strike is called:

Number of railroads affected, 49.

Mileage (approximately), 140,000.

Number of men immediately affected, 27,000.

Employees affected, firemen, "wipers," and all yardmen.

Principal roads affected, Santa Fe, Northwestern, Alton, Burlington, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, Colorado Southern, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railway and Navigation, Frisco, all Southern Pacific lines, Union Pacific, the Gould lines and the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association.

VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS.

President Carter of the brotherhood said to-day:

"The men have decided to stand pat.

Our committee by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution authorizing the men to withdraw from the service as soon as the strike order is issued.

"I know nothing about the report that the Federal Government being asked to interfere. If the railroads want to make such a move, that's up to them. We will have nothing to do with it."

SECOND IN SIX MONTHS.

The sudden action of the firemen apparently caused consternation in the offices of the railroad managers. Chairman W. C. Nixon, general manager of the Frisco lines, called a meeting of his committee for this morning, during which the next move of the railroads was discussed at length. O. L. Dickeson, spokesman for the General Managers' Committee, continues optimistic, despite the threatened outlook.

"We have received no advices from Mr. Carter," he said, "of the action of his committee, and the managers do not see how a strike can reasonably be called in the face of offered arbitration."

Strike Order Temporarily Withheld by Brotherhoods

Unions Accept Federal Intervention, but Declare Agreement Unlikely

Chicago, Ill., March 15.—Prompt intervention by the government authorities at Washington to-day caused the strike order of the locomotive firemen on forty-nine Western railroads to be temporarily withheld.

Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chas. P. Neill, commissioner of labor, will arrive in Chicago Thursday to make a final effort to avert a strike, which would paralyze the transportation service of the West.

When the railroad managers realized that a strike was imminent they had their representatives in Washington communicate at once with Mr. Knapp and Mr. Neill and seek their intervention. The authorities, under the Erdman law, sent a telegram to President W. S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, offering their services as mediators.

Mr. Carter at once called his committee to a conference in the Lexington Hotel and the following telegram was addressed to the Washington authorities:

"Matters in controversy involve conditions of employment and increase in wages. Committee preparing to leave city, but if assurance is given that mediation, begin immediately, and in the City of Chicago, authority for men to leave service of the companies will be temporarily withheld. The fact that we have proposed arbitration of all matters in controversy and the fact that the managers' committee has rejected our proposition, does not lead our men to expect a settlement through mediation, but as an evidence of our fairness will accept your friendly offices under the conditions named herein."

Though the railroad managers profess to believe that all danger of a strike has passed, the union leaders do not take such a hopeful view of the situation.

The Consolidation of the United Mine Workers and the Western Miners Federation

THE NEW UNION

By GUY E. MILLER in Miners Magazine

The union of the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers is devoutly to be wished. It will be hailed with joy by every friend of the workers. It will be a historic event ever memorable in the annals of the labor movement.

It will be the product of an economic revolution already well-nigh accomplished among the masters of the world, soon to be realized among the workers of the world. It will stir the conservative out of his laggard pace, it points the way along which the workers are to march to their goal.

It is not such a union as we had builded in our dreams. It is too great, strong, virile for that; it satisfies reason and imagination better. It is a union born out of the shock of conflict, from hardships, naturally shared, a union to meet foes stronger and more menacing than ever before confronted the working class.

In the face of the giant combinations of capital which the Western Federation of Miners must soon face—the United States Steel Corporation, the copper and smelter trusts—it is nothing less than a crime to stand aloof from our brothers in the ranks of organized labor, to whom we must turn for aid as soon as the storm breaks upon us.

Reason invites it, necessity compels it. It is not from choice that we have stood alone in the past; we have always realized the necessity of a union with the men of other industries, but we found none to our liking, so we tried making them—the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World were the products of our incessant agitation. Those dead or wayward children brought nothing but trouble, but they are living evidences that labor organizations which can at once appeal to the workers and withstand the shock of conflict are born among those whose interests are to be served and do not come as the result of agitation in other ranks.

There have been giant strides toward industrial unionism within the ranks of the A. F. of L. in the past five years. The facts of our industrial evolution are refuting the theorists and showing clearly in the building and metal trades councils, the railway department, etc., that the line of evolution is from the craft to the industrial organization, retaining as far as may be the anatomy of the one, developing the solidarity of the other.

It is not the beautiful planning of theorists. It is simply the result attained by men who, without any extensive knowledge of the past and without any theories as to what the future should be, seized upon the materials at hand and constructed an organization that protects their interests fairly well and will be developed just as soon as they have the necessary experience.

What part are we to play in the future? Shall we be critics of the drama or soldiers in the field? The answer should be clear. Our place

is with our brothers. They are anxious to learn if we can prove our fitness as teachers. They have as great interests in the battle as we.

Our criticisms of men and organizations have frequently been bitter, and seldom of a kind that would help them to overcome the faults which we complained of. They have felt them deeply, but in the hour of trial they never deserted us.

Our ship would have gone down in the Colorado strike and the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, had it not been for the agitation carried on by the Socialists and the responses from the trade union treasuries.

We styled ourselves the vanguard of the labor movement; perhaps we deserve the place; but the rear guard that saves the army cannot be termed with any truth an adjunct of capitalism or dominated by it.

I believe the entry of the Federation into the American Federation of Labor would settle many jurisdiction problems, our own among others. We would come in having complete jurisdiction of the metal mining industry, as the coal miners have of theirs. It would give a great impetus to industrial organization; such unions as the Brewery Workers would then rest secure.

I can find no valid reason against it. We are as free to decide our own affairs in our own way after joining as we are now. We surrender no principle. Much will be conceded then that can only be held by the might of numbers now. We shall gain immeasurably in strength, the assistance we are compelled to beg for now will come as a matter of right then.

It is not merely an addition of so many thousand to the central body of the American labor movement, nor the reinforcement of the W. F. of M. by the U. M. W. of A. It's the contact of bodies out of which new forces, powers and hopes are born, like fire and water in the boiler of an engine.

It is not easy to discuss it calmly, it is so pregnant with results. The worker's child converting a dream world into reality! It bears in its lusty arms the hope of the world.—*Miners' Magazine.*

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

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

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY

ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

A General Real Estate and Insurance Agency.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

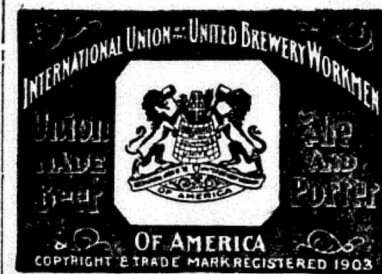
Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Co-operative Printing House

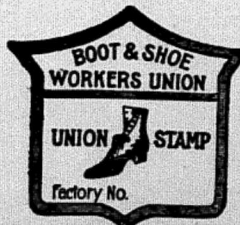
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

POPULAR PRICES

UNION TAILORS

BERGER & CASEY, Tailors

Skilled Union Tailors Only Employed

705 PINE STREET

400,000 Miners May Go Out on Strike

Cincinnati Convention's Last Attempt to Bring About a Compromise

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15.—Nothing definite in the way of a compromise was forthcoming from the second meeting of the sub-scale committee of miners and operators from the central competitive field here this afternoon.

The United Mine Workers' special convention met to-day, but on account of the fact that the sub-scale committee had nothing to report, the usual formal speeches of welcome were indulged in and the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Rumors are current to-night that the subcommittee will reach a compromise to-morrow morning; that the Scale Committee will meet, and that a report will be made to the miners' convention before the day is over. These rumors are given more consideration than usual by the manner in which President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America continues to insist that the demands of the miners will be granted.

The Tri-State convention of the operators and miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is in session at Cincinnati. There are 1,200 delegates, representing about 300,000 miners throughout the country, present. Operators from all over the country are there. On the outcome of the conference depends whether there will be industrial peace for two more years or a general strike.

The convention at Cincinnati was adjourned from Indianapolis, when the miners adopted a resolution not to settle their differences in districts, but as a whole. Unless this is rescinded, mine owners say, there is no telling when a new scale will be signed.

President Moorshead, of the Illinois operators, who is the head of the Madison Coal Corporation, which produces 9,000 tons of coal daily from its nine mines in the Mount Olive-Staunton District, believes the miners will disavow their intention to treat with the operators as a whole and dispose of their differences by districts.

"The country is confronting a knottier proposition than it did two years ago," he stated at his offices in the Missouri Trust Building. "I do not look for the Illinois mines to resume work after they are shut down April 1 for fully 60 or more days. Even without any serious hitches, the methods of negotiations are too involved, and the situation in such a coil that negotiations cannot be concluded any speedier."

Mine operators of St. Louis and the coal belt of Illinois are anxiously looking forward to the result of the meeting in Cincinnati, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Thomas S. Lewis, president of the mine workers, has announced that his union may declare a strike which will embroil 400,000 miners. About 70,000 of these men live in Illinois, from which the manufacturing district of St. Louis obtains its coal. Many factories have no advance supply of coal, the price having been high enough to discourage the laying in of a supply, and the striking of these miners would mean the shut-down of factories in many places.

That the coal operators of the country are successfully engineering their plan to force the miners of the country to go out on strike on April 1, when the present agreement expires, is seen in the hostility of the operators to all the proposals made by the miners to effect an agreement both in Chicago and Cincinnati.

The refusal of the mine owners to grant the demands of the men in the Tri-State convention being held in Cincinnati, started the real fight between the operators and miners of soft coal in the competitive field consisting of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. After the miners had presented their demand the operators refused them.

FOR TWO-YEAR CONTRACT.

The Tri-State meeting began with a statement by T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in which he asked for a scale for the coming two years, calling for an increase of ten cents a ton for pick work, thus giving the miner a rate of \$1 for pick work, and an eight-hour day, and half holiday on Saturday.

It is believed the dispute will be referred to the scale committee. An agreement, if one is made, is not expected before the first of next week. The miners have not the power to sign the agreement at this conference.

The wage question of all the States embraced in the bituminous fields will be taken up at the special convention of the United Mine Workers to be called next Tuesday. More than 200,000 men in four States will be involved in the controversy and the struggle is expected to be more protracted than any mining dispute in recent years.

Railroads are now taking practically all the output of the Illinois mines and storing it along their tracks in anticipation of the suspension. Manufacturing interests are offering increased prices for coal and many of them are under contracts with the railroads which they are required to fill.

205,000 MAY STRIKE.

The approximate number of men who will lay down their picks at the end of this month is as follows:

Illinois	75,000
Western Pennsylvania	65,000
Ohio	45,000
Indiana	20,000

Total 205,000

If the United Mine Workers of America adhere to the resolutions adopted in their annual convention that no district can sign an agreement or resume operations until every district is satisfied, the number of men will exceed the estimate given, as Central Pennsylvania, Iowa, Michigan and such districts in West Virginia as are organized will be included in the suspension.

For four days the scale committees of the Illinois operators and miners have been in joint session in Peoria and Chicago and they have not agreed on a single clause in the proposed working agreement.

Three Thousand Miners Out

Greensburg, Pa., March 10.—Three thousand miners in eight mines of the Irwin fields of West Moreland County went on strike to-day, after a mass meeting held last night, and the miners' organization asserts that 15,000 will be out to-morrow. The strike is the

UNION LABEL

CLOTHING COLLARS CUFFS

NECKWEAR HATS NIGHTSHIRTS

SHIRTS SHOES SOX

SUSPENDERS

Largest Stock Lowest Prices

See Schwarz

GLOBE—Seventh and Franklin Avenue.

result of organizing the miners in this section, which has heretofore been nonunion, and is for recognition of the organization.

Upon request of local miners several weeks ago, organizers of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America came to the Irwin fields and organized the men, who now refuse to work with non-union men or those who refused to join the Mine Workers.

The discharge of seventy-five men, officials of the new local, precipitated the walk-out to-day.

Support from the International body is expected and the matter is to be laid before the convention at Cincinnati March 15. At the Keystone Coal Company's mines at Carbon to-day, John Strasser, a non-union miner, was shot in a quarrel between union and non-union men.

The State Constabulary is searching for his assailant.

The Women's Trade Union Movement in Great Britain

By KATHERINE GRAVES BUSBEY.

An article on "The Women's Trade Union Movement in Great Britain," by Katherine Graves Busbey, is published in Bulletin No. 83 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer gives a history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacles to organization of women, the attitude of male trade unionists, the result of organization, and the relation of women's trades unions to low wages and the sweating system.

As regards the comparative growth of male and female membership in trade unions in recent years it is shown that in 1896, which is the first year for which comparative figures of female trade union membership are available, 149 unions included women and girls as members out of a total of 1,302 trade unions, the female membership at that time being 117,030, or 7.8 per cent of the membership of all unions. From 1896 to 1904 the male membership increased from 1,386,709 to 1,768,767, or 27.6 per cent, while the female membership rose from 117,030 to 126,285, or 7.9 per cent. Since 1904 the percentage of gains among male and female members has been largely reversed. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,700, a gain of 59.7 per cent over 1904, while the increase in male membership, although amounting to 436,270 new members, represented a relative increase of only 24.7 per cent.

Among the chief obstacles to organizations of women workers in Great Britain have been the temporary nature of their occupations, low wages and low standard of living, class distinctions and apathy.

It is stated that, "in Manchester the men trade union leaders are enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the women's unions throughout Lancashire. It is difficult to determine just what the opinion of the male trade unionist of the present day is in regard to the advantages or necessity of unionism among industrial women."

As to the results accomplished the writer concludes that the women's trade union movement has been directly responsible for increase of wages, has added successful pressure to the initiation and furtherance of protective legislation, and through the Women's Trade Union League has accomplished much toward the conservation of health and

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 misrule of the capitalist class.

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers. (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased 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 forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

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

(e) 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.)

the promotion of safety among local workers where little or no local organization can yet be effected.

The women trade unionists of Great Britain seek to secure the betterment of labor conditions through protective legislation. They regard the trade unions as a medium for suggestion and as an aid in enforcing the legal rights of workers. The greatest endeavor of the leaders at the present time is to secure the extension of the Board of Arbitrative prerogative to an authoritative institution for legal decision in wage disputes and the establishment of wage boards empowered to fix a legal minimum wage in certain trades.

Socialist News Review

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE.

As usual, the Socialists are first in the field in Milwaukee. While the Democrats and Republicans are still under the command of "Gen. Apathy," the Social-Democrats have got their campaign in full swing. Last Sunday they distributed from house to house 55,000 large four-page bulletins containing the city platform and other propaganda matter. A big Social-Democratic rally will be held Friday night at the South Side Armory Hall. Ald. Seidel, Social-Democratic candidate for Mayor, and others, will address the meeting. Besides this, a number of small ward campaign meetings will be held this week. Next week the factory-gate speaking will begin, if the weather is good.

MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN OPENING.

The Milwaukee Socialists held the first meeting of the city campaign Thursday evening. Bahn Frei Turn Hall was filled with an audience which enthusiastically applauded every good point and greeted with wild and prolonged cheers the Social-Democratic candidate for Mayor. Everybody seemed to scent victory in the air and felt that the occasion was inspiring. Ald. Seidel urged his hearers to get together for the emancipation of the working class. If they would stand by each other, we cannot help but win the victory. And if we win, let us remain "meek and earnest and sincere, hard-working men and women."

NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

The members of the Ninth Ward Socialist Club reorganized within the new ward boundaries recently established and elected the following officers: recording secretary, F. Franz; financial secretary, Val Teltian; delegates to the General Committee, Peter Erhardt, F. Meyer and Joe Marquoi. The club decided to meet every second and fourth Tuesday at 2875 S. Seventh street. The new ninth ward is composed of parts of the old eighth, ninth and twelfth wards.

F. FRANZ, Secretary.

J. HAHN Bakery Company
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Union Label Bread

Delivered to All Parts of City.
2801-5 S. 7th St. Both Phones

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints
OILS, STOVES, RANGES

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIALIST WOMAN
GIRARD, KANSAS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single Copy 5c
One Year..... 50c
Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at
the Rate of, each 25c

Sheridan Webster
Attorney-at-Law

308 Temple Bldg.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 9934.

L. G. POPE

...LAWYER...

614-17 NAVARRE BLDG.,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sts.
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.
Bell Phone South 705.

Arthur M. Leisse
Guttering, Spouting and
Furnaces.

Repairing a Specialty of Gas, Gasoline
Coal and Coal Oil Stoves, Furnaces,
Wash Ringers and Machines.
Small Pipe and Lath Work, Saw, Mower
and Scissors Sharpened.

SHOP: 4705 RES. 4727 GRAVOIS AVE

Chas. Hirschenhofer
PAINTER, DECORATOR
AND PAPERHANGER

4214 AUBERT AVENUE.
(Euclid Avenue and Penrose Street)
Estimates Given—All Work Guaranteed.

Henry Krumm, Prop.
OF THE NEW

A. B. C. BAR
FREE LUNCH ALL DAY.
FINE MERCHANTS' DINNER, 11 TO 2.

110 N. BROADWAY
Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2807.

STEINER ENGRAVING CO
11 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

Badges, Banners
& Buttons.

Buttons like illustration
\$2.00 per 100

R. MEDERACKE

BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK
AND REPAIRING.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.

H. J. JOST, 1424 South
Broadway

**Umbrellas
Parasols
and Canes**

Large Variety at
Lowest Prices

H. J. JOST

1424 S. Broadway.
REPAIRING AND
RECOVERING

DR. L. H. DAVIS
Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and
7 to 8 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell,
Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch 5056; Bell, Olive 1297-L.

FINE SHOES

UNION MADE.

Frank Siedhoff

3944 S. Broadway

FINE REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

MULLEN
UNDERTAKING CO.

Coleman and North Market Sts.
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St.

STRICTLY UNION

BOTH PHONES.

Wm. H. Hughes. Julius H. Schmitt.

HUGHES--SCHMITT
Livery & Undertaking Co

Sidney 157—Phones—Victor 377.

1817-19 Sidney St.

Undertakers and Embalmers

Carriages Furnished Special Attention

For All Events. Given Boarders.
UNION STABLE

ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

69

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

KEEP SOBER, PLEASE

The St. Louis Times deemed it advisable to publish the following editorial, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the Trades and Labor Union against ridicule and mischief:

BASEBALL AND THE STRIKE.

"The Central Trades Union will have an excellent opportunity to say a wise word in season when the matter of boycotting the teams in the National Baseball League is brought before it—if a quite nonsensical idea is put into effect, as is now planned.

It appears that the officers of the National League in Philadelphia were asked for the use of their park by the Philadelphia strikers, and that the request was refused.

This, of course, constituted a grievance against the Philadelphia organization; but the other teams in the league could have had nothing to do with the matter. They may or may not have been in sympathy with the action of the officials in Philadelphia, but as they belong to the amusement and not the commercial world, they can scarcely be held to account, in any degree, for the action which was taken against the strikers.

Coercion may easily be carried too far, and in the present instance it would seem to be sufficient to direct the rebuke of the union against those who, through their representatives, were directly unfriendly.

And the chief objection to such action as the Central Trades Union is to be asked to take is to be found in its triviality. The union has plenty of work to do without wasting its energies upon petty and unprofitable matters; and it may be predicted that in the instance in question the wisdom of the heads of the union will prevail.

We think the Times' worry about the local central body of organized labor is rather out of place. The editor of St. Louis Labor could not attend last Sunday's meeting, and is not fully acquainted with the action taken by the C. T. and L. U. on the Philadelphia strike. We wish to say, however, that if any action as the Times infers, was taken, it was a blunder from the start and the move should be traced to its origin. Last Monday's *Globe-Democrat* published some sort of an almost unintelligible report on the same subject, which would indicate that the entire proposition was simply put up for sensational and self-advertising purposes through the columns of the daily press. If there is anything that tends to make an organization like the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union ridiculous, it is certainly this kind of work, which is not based on facts in the first place.

The facts in the case are as follows:

The Committee of Ten of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, having in charge the Street Car men's strike, had secured the National League Baseball Park for a big Strike meeting. Mr. Fogel, manager of the place, offered the park to the committee and authorized the holding of the meeting, as arranged and widely advertised. When the hour for opening the gates had arrived, the Committee of Ten went to the baseball park, but found the place surrounded by an army of policemen armed to the teeth. The Committee of the Central Labor Union went to the commanding "Field Marshal" of the police stationed at the entrance asking why the people were not admitted to the park grounds. "That's our business!" was the reply. The chairman of the committee held up a paper and told the police czar: "We have the permission of Mr. Fogel, the manager of the grounds, and we insist that the people be admitted. The police captain curtly replied: "We are not taking orders from Mr. Fogel!"

All efforts to have the park opened failed, because the police pasha held that such a demonstration so close to a public highway was a danger to public safety and order and could not be tolerated, though it was on private grounds.

Mr. Fogel himself had nothing to say, and his power as manager had as little weight with the police as the influence of the Committee of Ten of the Central Labor Union.

Even some of the St. Louis daily papers published the report that it was the police that would not admit the people to the park.

In view of these facts the criticism of the Times is entirely out of order, and if any criticism is really due, it should be directed against the originators of the scheme of securing a little cheap newspaper

notoriety. The Philadelphia strikers are not in need of this kind of support.

Not the baseball park manager, but the capitalist political machine of Philadelphia did the brutal and unconstitutional work against organized labor. The capitalist machine for which the majority of the workingmen voted for years, is responsible for the anarchy of the Rapid Transit Co., because by their votes they made such a lamentable state of affairs possible.

WOMEN ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

WOMAN IN THE HOME.

Carrie W. Allen.

It is generally conceded that woman lives in a state of subordination to man, and nowhere is this more apparent than in that sphere which is said to be distinctly her own, the home.

The woman in the home renders service which the male wage-earner, her master, could not buy. She is the family economist. She mends and makes the garments, buys the food and clothing, and by her intelligence and thrift maintains the head of the house in a state of physical efficiency which enables him to go out and sell his labor power. The service she renders is priceless. But, because she brings in no actual money, she is considered an economic dependent, and treated as a subordinate because of this dependence.

The loss of this woman is desolately pitiable, much worse in many cases than that of the woman who has gone out into industry.

Surely this woman needs the ballot as a means of education to fit her to take her rightful place by the side of man as a political and economic equal.

SUFFRAGE, THE MEANS TO THE END.

Mary E. Dixon.

From a close study of the activities of the women of New York working for the suffrage one can venture to predict that the day is not far distant when the women of this state will have the privilege of deciding what shall be the law under which they must live, and who shall be the administrators of this law.

The Socialist Women of New York realize too well how necessary the vote is to all women, especially the working women, for the protection of their rights and interests.

While we are fighting for the suffrage we must not lose sight of the fact that the great majority of the working women do not know their rights and interests.

The ballot in the hands of an ignorant working woman will not tend to remedy conditions. It will only be an effective weapon in the hands of a woman when she will know why she casts her ballot, and what she can get by casting it intelligently.

Therefore, I say, in the fight for woman suffrage let us not forget the great thing for which we are working—the emancipation of the whole working class.

Woman suffrage is only one of the means toward that great end.

SUFFRAGE AND THE HISTORICAL MISSION OF WOMEN.

Dr. Anna Ingerman.

Suffrage in general and woman suffrage in particular is a definite constitutional right. Constitutional rights as all social phenomena are products of historical development. The battle cry of the nineteenth century was political democracy: the main tendency was to free one class after another so as to give free play to class struggles. This enfranchisement of all classes, universal suffrage, made class antagonism in society more evident than ever before.

The enfranchisement of women we may consider the last step in this direction. The addition of women to their respective classes will bring the class struggle to a still more complete expression. Each class will be enabled to fight its battle will still more vehemence. Political rights are only a reflex of economic conditions. With the enfranchisement of women—with universal suffrage in the true sense of the word, the capitalist system will reach its highest degree of political liberty. The next step in social evolution is a new economic order. On woman has fallen the great historical mission of bringing the capitalist system to its final state in its march toward Socialism.

Modern women and especially women of the working class have a great and noble task to fulfill in accelerating the birth of the new order.

However, we must keep in mind that rights are never given, but have to be taken. Let us hope that women will be equal to the task.

THE WORKING WOMAN'S AWAKENING.

Theresa Malkiel.

Unconsciously, with closed eyes, driven, perhaps, by the herd instinct that makes her follow the others, the working woman is rising at last from her long slumber.

By the aid of her religion she has bent submissively, from time immemorial, under the yoke of subjection consoling herself with the puerile promises of the future bliss in the hereafter.

But the cup of bitterness is being filled to the brim. The solution of the problem of existence is pressing upon her more and more. Even the mantle of marriage does no longer save her from it. The patient sufferer cannot and will not see her children destitute and hungry. She wants some of the celestial promises to be realized here on earth. Hence this general unrest of womanhood the world over.

But, though driven by circumstances to seek an independent existence, the working woman remains, nevertheless, an outcast from the body social, a paria so far as her political rights are concerned.

Her striving for the right to vote is only natural—it will lighten her burden somewhat; but her economic independence can only be attained with the complete change of the present state of society when the edifice of the Socialist republic shall be erected.

"SMILING JOE."

By Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow.

Socialist women must concentrate their efforts upon thorough organization of the women of the working class.

In the office of a large New York charity organization hangs the pathetic picture of "Smiling Joe." It represents a small boy tied upon a stretcher on account of a tubercular affection of the spine. This urchin of tenement life, deprived of all the joys of childhood, helpless, in physical misery, still has a radiant, confident, contented smile upon his sweet little face. "Smiling Joe" has brought in hundreds of contributions, his little face touches the heart of the rich givers and patronizers. And no wonder! He is the apotheosis of the poor as the wealthy classes wish to see them; dependent, unfortunate, but still happy and contented.

The wealthy women of New York who took such interest in the fate of the striking shirtwaist workers expected to find the type of "Smiling Joe" among them; chagrined to discover instead, a growing discontent and class feeling the wealthy patronesses of labor decided to organize a new trade union movement of "contented women," this organization to be kept away from the baneful influence of Socialists.

Learn, you women who still preach organization of women into one sex-conscious whole; The women of the working class cannot be understood by the women of the capitalist class; they are spiritually divided by an abyss. The working woman is waiting for the magic word of Socialism to blossom into the right and power. Ours is the

great privilege and responsibility to bring to her the word of Socialism and with it the message of woman's rights.

THE HUMANIZING EFFECT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Clara G. Stillman.

Not only will the ballot make woman more efficient by substituting the direct method for the indirect, but its psychological effect will be noticeable in her increased dignity and power in every human relation. Inevitably the girl child whose future contains possibilities of a "career," like her brother's, will be more welcome and more sanely educated than to-day when the old feeling that it is a far greater achievement to bear a son than a daughter has by no means entirely disappeared. The opinion of the wife who is a citizen, well informed and active in public affairs, will naturally be more respected by her husband than that of the sweet young creature who "doesn't know a thing about her husband's business," "simply hates politics," and sits by in silence, stifling her yawns when the conversation turns upon topics of public interest. It also follows that the more dignified the position of the wife, the more honored will be that of the mother who will no longer be treated to that mixture of affection and contempt which is often her portion to-day. The mother will not, as her children grow up, remain seated on that lofty, lonely pedestal of hers (which is only a poetic way of saying "be laid on the shelf") whence she watches with wistful, uncomprehending eyes their movements in the great world from which she is shut out. She will be part of the great world into which she initiates her sons and daughters. They will grow towards her instead of away from her. She will at last have the chance to be her children's equal.

The ballot will not do this all at once or all alone, but it will be one of several potent factors in the humanization of our over-sexed society.

ILLINOIS MINERS on PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Strong Resolutions Adopted by Local Union 706 U. M. W. of A.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 11, 1910.

Whereas, there is at this time going on in Philadelphia, Pa., a general strike of union men and women, and

Whereas, the Police, Pinkerton thugs and Military of the State of Pennsylvania, have been and are still being used in the interest of the capitalist to batter, beat and murder those working people for no other reason than for asking for a living wage and just recognition, and

Whereas, the city administration of Philadelphia is a party to this carnage of crime and murder, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Local Union No. 706, U. M. W. of A., in special session do openly denounce and condemn the action of the city administration also the police, thugs and military, and hope some day in the near future, them and the likes of them, will get their just dues, and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union, No. 706, U. M. W. of A., do pledge our moral and financial support, and do further pledge to lay down our tools at any time we are called upon to do so; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor for the national officers of the American Federation of Labor to call a national suspension of work of all affiliated unions of the country, for we realize now it is a fight to the death between capital and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on our minutes and a copy sent to all newspapers for publication that are friendly to labor.

James Taylor, James Gleason, James McNally, Committee.

NEW CATHEDRAL STRIKERS

"INJUNCTIONED" BY DYER

Judge Dyer puts Injunction Muzzle on Union Stone Masons and Bricklayers

St. Louis, March 1, 1910.—A temporary injunction was issued Friday by Judge Dyer of the United States District Court against individual members of the bricklayers' and stone-masons' unions, formerly employed by John C. Robinson Construction Company, Chicago, but now on strike, restraining them from interfering with workmen who have taken their places on the new Cathedral at Lindell boulevard and Newstead avenue.

The action was taken on the recommendation of Judge O'Neil Ryan, who was appointed special master several weeks ago to take testimony after the Robinson company had applied for an injunction. Judge Ryan has been taking testimony the last three weeks.

The temporary injunction is sweeping. It prohibits members of the unions from coercing or assaulting the workmen who took their places, from trying to induce them to quit, from congregating near the Cathedral and from picketing the neighborhood. They also are forbidden to visit the workmen at their homes.

Free American workmen are forbidden by a United States Court to visit their fellow-workers at their homes!

Think of it!

The members of the unions are restrained from "picketing" the streets in the vicinity of the Cathedral to intercept the workmen, from coercing or assaulting the workmen, from trying to induce them to quit work, from congregating near the Cathedral, and from visiting the workmen in their homes. The evidence indicated that several workmen who took the places of strikers in June last, were assaulted and beaten as a result of the premises being picketed by the members of the unions.

The strike resulted from the contractors refusing to accede to the demands of the unions to advance wages from 65 to 70 cents an hour. The information states the contractors have obligated themselves to have the building completed November 15, 1911, and that the work has been delayed by the strike.

BAKERS' MASS MEETING

Today, Saturday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at New Club Hall

This evening, Saturday, March 19, at 7 o'clock, the Journeymen Bakers of St. Louis will hold a public mass meeting at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. For this evening the initiation fee will be reduced to three dollars. Every journeyman bakers' attention is called to the sick and death benefit feature of the International Union: \$6 per week in case of sickness, and from \$50 to \$350 death benefit. During the winter months an out-of-work benefit is paid by Local Union, No. 4.

There will be good speakers at to-night's meeting and a good attendance is expected.

THE BAKERS' LOCAL UNION, No. 4,
Peter Beisel, Business Agent.

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

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

Philadelphia Strike Tremendous Uprising

General Strike a Stirring Fight Against the Tyranny of Capital

BY W. D. MAHON.

President Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

The general strike in Philadelphia is a new thing in the history of strikes in America. The response it has received on the part of not only organized labor, but of unorganized labor, has surpassed my wildest expectations. It was not called by a few leaders of labor, but labor leaders were forced to call it at the demand of the rank and file of the men and women who compose the labor movement. The Philadelphia strike, in behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was a spontaneous uprising of the working class, who refused to stand idly by while members of their class were being slaughtered and refused their constitutional rights by a few capitalists at the head of the Rapid Transit Company.

I don't believe the presence of every international officer in the American labor movement could have stayed the Philadelphia strike. Contracts and agreements with employers were held of no value in the presence of a desperate crisis in the affairs of labor that had been precipitated by the Philadelphia Transit Company. The refusal of the company to arbitrate was a direct blow aimed at the trade union movement. It was felt if the car men's union could be destroyed other labor organizations would be attacked and destroyed. In self-preservation, therefore, organized labor of Philadelphia forgot agreements and contracts and internal differences and united to repel the attack that had been made upon it.

The tremendous response unorganized labor made to the call to strike is unprecedented and significant. It discloses a solidarity of labor which, no doubt, has sent a chill of consternation through the entire capitalistic world. I predict that at the conclusion of this strike Philadelphia, long regarded as the poorest organized industrial center in the United States, will be the best organized and most progressive.

Because of this general strike a new situation has been injected into the American labor movement. International unions are now confronted with a new policy—the sympathetic strike. Just how that policy will be received I am unable to say. But as capital organizes so labor must organize, and as capital adopts new methods of waging its war against labor so must labor adopt new methods of maintaining its rights against the aggressions of capital.

Whether the Philadelphia strike wins or loses, the cause of labor in general has tremendously gained. The education labor has received by reason of the awakening incident to the general strike will fit it to organize more effectively and march on to grander conquests until labor, the creator of all wealth, will have come into its own.

Philadelphia Strikers Gain New Recruits in Great War

Hopes of "Interests" that General Strike Would
 End, Vanished and Industries Continue to be
 Tied Up

Rapid Transit Company at Last Confers with Unions' Representatives.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—The first step taken by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company toward settling the dispute with its striking employes and incidentally the ending of the sympathetic strike which has now been in progress ten days, was taken late to-day.

President Kruger of the Rapid Transit Company conferred with W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

This conference was the result of outside influence, and it is the first time officials of the company have dealt directly with any national officer of the Street Car Men's Union.

The conference was held in the office of George H. Earle, one of the city's representatives on the company's Board of Directors. Mr. Earle and a subcommittee of the general committee in charge of the sympathetic strike also were present.

The subcommittee consisted of William J. Tracy, vice chairman of the committee of ten; Charles Leps, secretary of the committee, and Frank McCusker, a member of the committee, and a general organizer of the textile trades.

WILLING TO DISCUSS SITUATION.

They met Mr. Earle at the request of Edward Lowber Welsh, a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, to whom Mr. Earle stated his willingness to discuss the situation. When these men met Mr. Earle, it was suggested that they were not competent to discuss the carmen's grievances, and W. D. Mahon, the carmen's president, was sent for, and President Kruger, whose office is in the same building, was telephoned for by Mr. Earle, and joined the party.

When the conference was ended, Mr. Earle said no plan of settlement was discussed, even tentatively, but the difficulty of a settlement was gone over. He and Mr. Kruger said the company wanted to safeguard its loyal men and that there seemed to be too many men for the positions that were vacant.

Mr. Earle insisted that no immediate settlement was in sight and that no change in the situation had been made. At the conclusion of the discussion President Mahon and members of the subcommittee returned to strike headquarters, where they reported results to the Committee of Ten.

BROKERS BROUGHT ABOUT MEETING.

The willingness of the transit officials to open negotiations with the men was said to have been the result of a position taken by members of the Stock Exchange, who, it is said, have been supporting the stock of the company. The brokers are reported to have stated that if the strike was not ended before next Wednesday no further support would be given to the stock.

There were few breaks in the ranks of the general strike to-day, and more industries continued to be tied up than was expected by the employers and the general public.

SOCIALIST PARTY OUTING.

The entertainment committee of the Socialist Party has secured Risch's Grove for an outing on June 12. The pleasant times had there on former occasions has made the grove popular for family outings. Bear the date in mind.

By a recent referendum in Minnesota Comrade J. E. Nash, 723 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, was re-elected State Secretary, and David Morgan, Bethel House, St. Paul, and Mrs. Ester Laukki, Smithville, were elected members of the National Committee.

UNION MEN and FRIENDS



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

HELP THE BARBERS

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

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

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

Philadelphia Union's Solidarity

Boycott Agitation Extends and Unions Advised to
 Join General Strike in Order to Bring About
 Speedy End of Labor War

Withdrawal of Funds From Banks Recommended

Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.—In efforts to demonstrate the strength of organized labor and to make stronger the sympathetic strike, the Central Labor Union to-day directed that all milkmen, bakers, grocery clerks and other dispensers of the necessities of life should remain away from their usual vocations to-morrow and until such time as the grievances of the striking car men shall have been adjusted.

It was also resolved that union members withdraw all their money from the banks. Their sympathizers, whether organized or not, are also asked by the promoters of the sympathetic strike to do likewise.

The leaders of the sympathetic strike say that when they endeavored to conduct the movement with some regard for the convenience of the general public, Director of Public Safety Clay and others belittled the effect of the strike. They say they are now determined to draw their lines closely during the present week, the second of the general strike.

The union drivers of milk and bread wagons were called upon to strike to-morrow by the resolution adopted to-day by the Central Labor Union. The grocery clerks—1,000 of whom organized to-day—will quit work to-morrow night. Any union men working Tuesday in any line of employment will be considered as a non-union man and expelled from the union of which he is a member.

BREWERY WORKERS FORCED OUT.

Pressure was brought to bear on the brewery workers, and their representatives voted to join in the general strike, despite the orders of their national officers. Before this action was taken, the German Trades section of the Central Labor Union had voted to expel the brewery workers from membership, and to boycott all Philadelphia beer. The brewery workers then held a special meeting and decided to join the strike.

The committee of Thirty-five, appointed by the United Business Men's Association, held a long session to-day, but was unable to find any solution of the difficulties which separated the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the striking motormen and conductors.

The question was referred to a subcommittee of seven, who will report to the whole committee at some future date.

The Transit Company said it was able to operate practically a normal Sunday schedule to-day. Seven hundred and forty cars were run during the day and 540 to-night. Two hundred new motormen and conductors reached here to-day, 120 of whom were from Indianapolis and fifty from Buffalo. About seventy of the recently employed men were discharged by the company in its efforts to weed out the undesirable element of its new employes.

No serious disturbances were reported to-day from any section of the city, and Director of Public Safety Clay said to-night that everything was quiet and peaceable.

Attracted by a fire in a box car filled with hay on a railway siding in Kensington, a crowd of several thousand persons collected late to-day. Small boys threw stones at the police and later the windows of several cars were broken before the reserves got the crowd under control. Aside from this outbreak, cars were run without molestation, and there were more cars in operation than on any Sunday since the strike began.

The police and company officials agree in the statement that the situation is improving hourly. The rough element which the company was compelled to hire when the strike was suddenly sprung is being weeded out and a better class of men now operate the cars.

CITIZENS FAVOR ARBITRATION.

The question of the settlement of the strike is still the uppermost thought in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia. Nearly everybody considers arbitration as the natural method, but how to arbitrate is the question when the company insists there is nothing to arbitrate.

The officials and directors stick to their original declaration that the union will not be dealt with, and they are apparently just as determined to-day as they were three weeks ago.

The officials of the Amalgamated Carmen's Union are just as determined that no settlement will be accepted that does not include full recognition of the union.

And there the matter stands. The company offers to take the strikers back, and does not demand that they shall drop their union membership, but insists that the union shall cut no figure in any peace negotiations. In other words, the company is for the "open-shop" plan.

It is not believed that any effort to obtain outside intervention or the mediation of the Civic Federation, President Taft, Governor Stuart or anyone else, will bear fruit.

The company officials are silent regarding yesterday's action of the Interstate Railway Company in increasing to 23 cents an hour the wages of motormen and conductors in Trenton, Reading, Wilmington, Chester, Lebanon and Norristown. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company at present pays 22 cents an hour, with a promise of an increase to 23 cents on July 1 to men employed more than one year.

According to police information, hundreds of the sympathetic strikers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works will return to work to-morrow. The bricklayers and carpenters, it is said, will resume Monday or Tuesday, and other trades will follow this example.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

Lessons Taught to Proletariat by this Tremendous
 Uprising

The capitalist administration of Philadelphia and the "interests" standing behind it seem to have an absolute genius for idiotic brutality.

They could hardly have devised anything more perfectly fitted to arouse men to a frenzy and bring new recruits to the ranks of the strikers than sending out a body of drunken thugs to run amuck with a street car through crowds of men, women and children. They followed up this line of action by breaking up all peaceable meetings of the men and clubbing them when they tried to march through the streets. It has always been a characteristic of ruling classes that when their power had reached its zenith and was tottering to its fall to become insane in their pride of power.

There are several explanations of this apparently insane action. It has been alleged that the reason is found in the desire of the inside ring in the street car corporation to wreck the property and throw it into the hands of a receiver. In other words, they are putting their individual interests above the class solidarity that is usually so characteristic of the capitalist class. Another explanation is found in the supposition that, on the contrary, the whole action is part of a plan in which they are supported by the powerful industrial rulers. According to this explanation the masters of industry have decided that since the fight must come between the exploiters and exploited the sooner it comes the better, and that the Philadelphia fight is but the prelude to a general attack upon organized labor.

If this explanation has any basis it is an exposition of a very shortsighted class-consciousness. If there is one thing more certain than another it is that the working class cannot be conquered. It may lose any number of battles, but it is sure of victory in the end of the war. Capitalists cannot live without laborers. Capitalism is built upon an exploited class of wage workers. When that class ceases to be exploited the whole system falls. Labor may be beaten over and over again, but each such beating forges it into a better weapon for future battles. Sometimes the recovery from defeat may seem long, but it is always sure.

And it will be so at Philadelphia. If the very worst that could be imagined in the way of a momentary defeat to labor should come, if the unions should be completely crushed and disbanded (and from all appearances nothing of the kind is apt to happen), the only result would be to cause the formation of stronger and more militant organizations, and to teach the need of new and more effective weapons in the struggle. This lesson has already been taught. The one thing upon which all observers of the strike agree is that the brutality of the officials is teaching the need of political action. These days of struggle are days of education, and education of a terribly thorough sort. When principles are emphasized by policemen's clubs, and when the laws of social evolution are illuminated by the flash of revolvers, the attention of the most indifferent is focused and the minds of the dullest are impressed. Socialists would prefer that education came in some other way. We have tried for years to impress through the spoken and the written word the lesson that the Philadelphia strike is shrieking amid the clash of human bodies. But if the lesson is not taught in one way it must be in another. The world will not stand still, neither will it move as we will it.

If the words of the Socialists had been heeded, as they have been preached in Philadelphia, and in every great American city for years, there would have been no such struggle as is now taking place. The powers of government would have been in control of labor and would not have been instruments for the oppression of those who do the work of the world.

Free Speech a Myth in Republican Philadelphia

Even Reporters of Daily Press are Arrested and
 Ill-Treated

Brutal Work of Police at Baseball Park

Philadelphia, March 10.—Twenty thousand striking workmen and workwomen were driven about the streets of Philadelphia this afternoon by mounted and unmounted policemen. The policemen were obeying the orders of Mayor Reyburn and Director Clay, who have decided that the citizens of this "typical American" city shall not be permitted to assemble in mass meetings for the purpose of exercising the right of free speech.

To-night in Music Fund Hall, a vast auditorium at Eighth and Locust streets, that will seat 5,000 people, a crowd of the leading citizens of Philadelphia jammed the building to its very doors. Other thousands crowded the streets outside, unable to get into the hall. They were there to express their disapproval of the attempt of the city authorities of Philadelphia in denying to the citizens the right of peaceable assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Richmond, one of the leading Episcopalian ministers of the city, was the principal speaker, and the things he said about the clique of thieves, politicians, franchise grabbers, political heelers and other "eminently respectable" members of the Sugar Trust and similar fraudulent organizations which are backing the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in its unholy war on organized labor, were sufficiently burning to make them at least smart unless they wear the hide of a rhinoceros.

For Philadelphia has never been so aroused before. The Boston tea party was a pink tea affair to what this meeting was to-night. This city no longer cares whether it is a dispute between the carmen and the traction trust. It only knows that the Mayor and police authorities have denied to peaceable citizens of the Quaker City the right to quietly assemble on private property and discuss what they believe to be their wrongs.

Even the press of the city, always thoroughly docile and well-muzzled, has turned against the Mayor and his police dummies to-night. That is because when the police were beating down unoffending citizens in Broad street this afternoon they arrested five reporters of the press, charged them with inciting a riot and held them in a thousand dollars each for a hearing.

REPORTERS HELD FOR RIOT.

The newspaper men who will get their names into the history of this revolt of Philadelphia against the tyranny of its officials, are Will-

iam Chamberlain, Joe Parsons, Thomas Price, Edmund Corcoran and M. Granless, of the Press, the Times, the Telegraph and the Philadelphia City News Bureau.

The newspaper men were quietly pursuing their business of gathering the news of the day in the midst of all the excitement occasioned by the assault of the police on the crowds marching to City Hall to protest against the refusal of the police to permit the meeting at the ball grounds.

REPORTERS ASSAULTED:

The newspaper men were working with their police cards stuck in their hats and with all proper credentials. There could be no mistake as to what they were there for. But they were assaulted by the police clubbed and ordered off the street, and when they refused to desert their posts of duty were arrested and taken to the lock-up in the City Hall.

"The police will continue to preserve order, no matter at what cost," says the Mayor. Then he proceeds to set a guard of police about his big residence up in Spring Garden street and travels to and from his office in the City Hall in an automobile with automobiles full of policemen and plain clothes men in front, rear and flanks. No Russian despot during a reign of terror ever carried a stronger guard than this fearless exponent of liberty as he looks to the Philadelphia official mind.

AT NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK

Manager Fogel Given Permission for Use of Park, but Reyburn's Cossacks Would not Admit Anybody to Base Ball Ground

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN CLUBBED

Philadelphia, March 10.—The police fought and whipped 20,000 strikers and labor union sympathizers in the heart of the city this afternoon. Broad street, from the Philadelphia National League Park to the City Hall, was a battleground for two hours.

The great thoroughfare was blocked with men and women who struggled to break down the police barricades and surround the City Hall. They were leaderless and advanced in the wildest disorder. Their progress resembled a stampede of cattle.

Without the downright courage to form and beat the small squads of policemen out of their way, they came on in a chaotic herd, quite as helpless as so many cattle against disciplined resistance. Hundreds of them were pounded to the street stones, trampled by men and horses, kicked and cuffed and whirled headlong to side streets.

It is impossible to say how many were hurt in that dumb, passive resistance to authority. The police troubled to make few arrests, but after the mob was split and broken and its parts were driven helter-skelter into the side streets, you saw scores of men, now and then a woman, whose heads had been cut open by savage blows of a club, whose faces were bloody, or who were nursing an arm paralyzed by the smashing impact of the policeman's mace.

Broad street was a curious spectacle after the battle had roared itself away and none were left by the files of policemen on guard. For squares, the asphalt was littered with men's hats and women's head-coverings that had been crushed and swept away in the driving rushes of the policemen. A truck load of damaged millinery might have been gathered up. There were shoes that had been torn off by their owner and many of them were women's. Occasionally, one came across a coat or an overcoat that had been ripped off its owner's back in a melee. More intimate garments were found in this strange spread of debris.

THIS CLIMAX NOT EXPECTED.

No one was prepared for this climax or disorder. The Committee of Ten issued a call for a mass meeting in the National League Park. Clay, acting under orders from the Mayor, forbade the meeting.

But the unions had obtained permission from President Horace Fogel, of the baseball club, to use the park. They were busy all that night recruiting forces.

Clay ordered John Taylor, superintendent of police, to take as many men as he considered necessary, and prevent the strikers from assembling in the baseball park or anywhere else. His instructions were positive.

Long before noon it was evident that the call issued by the Committee of Ten had been widely obeyed. The streets converging on the National League Baseball Park were full to the sidewalks with thousands who were drifting toward the meeting.

It is difficult to estimate the number of persons who were in these crowds. There were many motormen and conductors, transit strikers, in their uniforms. There were husky fellows from the looms of Kensington. They carried shirtwaist makers, men and women, swarmed in the mass of people.

The crowd was perfectly orderly. Not all of them advanced on foot toward the ball ground. Decorated automobiles carried labor union leaders. Occasionally the strikers recognized a well-known union chief—Pratt or Murphy, or a member of the Committee of Ten. The police would not even permit the committee to enter the baseball park, although they had full authority from the park manager to do so.

POLICE SAID THEY WERE NOT TAKING ORDERS FROM PARK MANAGER FOGEL.

There was a bluster of words between the union chiefs and the lieutenant on duty at the main gate of the park. J. Burwood, the strikers' lawyer, insisted that President Fogel had promised the use of the park. The lieutenant said that he was not taking orders from Fogel. Superintendent Taylor had said no, and the no went for him.

Pratt and his friends waved their hands and the chauffeur backed them out of the crowd and headed down Broad street.

"ON TO THE CITY HALL."

When Pratt's machine swept out into the open, somebody started the cry that the union chiefs were leading a march to the City Hall. There was a yell raised. "On to the City Hall!" It was taken up thunderously all around the park. From all sides the stampede started. There was a steady tramping to the chorus of many voices.

Then a company of troopers split the crowd and galloped on down Broad street. The multitude, disorganized and uncaptured, swept on without resistance for several blocks.

Then the van understood that Taylor was blocking the way. For a distance of two miles, from the baseball grounds to Spring Garden street, he had posted at short intervals more than 1,000 policemen, while troops of police cavalry trotted up and down the sides of Broad street held in reserve. Taylor commanded in person. He was in the position of a general at the beginning of an engagement. The idea was emphasized by the uniform he wore.

A short distance from the ball park, a squad of "Brownies," the negro policemen, blocked the street. They were ordered to tear into the crowd and they did it wickedly. At the same moment a troop of mounted men rode into the crowd from the side, cutting off a thousand or more of the marchers from the main body. It was the beginning of the strategy Taylor had planned, to divide the mob into sections and then hammer each section into the nearest side street. The plan was carried out systematically and ruthlessly.

COPS RIDE HORSES OVER WOMEN.

At York street Taylor's men ripped into the first of the sections, clubbing savagely. The mounted men drove the people against the sides of buildings, pushing them hard until they yelled for mercy. Frequently you could not tell what was going on in the thick of the press. You saw a club sweep upward and downward, heard a thud and a yell of pain. The police horses knocked men and women sprawling. The air rang with curses. It was an ugly spectacle as ever was seen on any street of this city of Brotherly Love.

Street by street, the details of police directed by this man Taylor, drove the people off the public highways. There was a long series of encounters that were oddly like the scimmages at a football game. You saw a policeman swing a club with men scrambling all around, lose his footing, go to his knees and be buried for a few seconds under a weight of twisting, squirming figures. Men darted out of the fighting holding their hands to their heads. Often the hands were dripping with blood.

WOMEN DISPLAY NERVE AND COURAGE.

The women displayed more spunk than the men. They were seen to claw at the faces of the bluecoats, hurl shoes straight at Taylor's men. When they refused to be driven they were knocked down. It was not at all uncommon to see a woman pick herself up clutching at her head. There was never a moment when the police hesitated over methods of dealing with the people. They were told to smash it, and they were carrying out orders.

SCABS FLEE IN HASTE.

At Morris street, where a wall of policemen had been stationed by Taylor, the advancing crowd spied two trolley cars that had been stopping near Broad street. The motormen were looking curiously from the platforms.

"Here they are, the scabs, kill 'em."

The motormen and conductors jumped off the cars and ran, pursued by men who detached themselves from the marchers and ran with bricks in their hands. Before the policemen could get going, both cars had been wrecked, and the crowd was swirling back into line in the center of Broad street. The police jumped in and used their clubs savagely. An old man, who paused to light his pipe, went down under a heavy blow. He lay where he was until the rush had swept by.

At Fottel Square the people, somewhat weakened by Taylor's tactics, paused to wreck more cars. Lieutenant Kenny, at the head of a squad of Brownies, sailed into the car smashers. The negro policeman showed a yellow streak. They held back when Kenny rushed. He turned and damned them for cowardice. They showed their white teeth in grins. Kenny sprang at two of them and bumped their heads together. The rest decided that it would be safer to fight the mob than the Irish lieutenant, so they walked into the scrap. Five hundred of the marchers were diverted from the main body.

POLICE CLUB LIKE MADMEN.

Superintendent Taylor was reforming his lines all the time, and at Ridge avenue a few hundred of all varieties of policemen walloped and walloped, while the crowd took its medicine and, dodging over the clubs, pressed forward. Several cars crossing Broad street were smashed mildly, but mostly the crowd was too busy watching swishing night sticks to bother about destroying.

All the time the crowds were getting thicker. Steadily the reinforcements of the city police grew, until Broad street, from Ridge avenue to Green street, was jammed. There was no time to pick the goats from the sheep and many a peaceable citizen found himself speculating on what struck him.

Ridge avenue was throbbing. Thirteenth street was congested. Green street was crowded and still the labor hosts dodged and fell defied, while frenzied cops took a firmer grasp on their sticks and battered away.

Superintendent Taylor ordered a raft of his men to Spring Garden street. He stood in the middle of Broad street and motioned the police toward the oncoming groups.

Throughout all the clubbing not a shot was fired by the strikers or their friends. Occasionally the police shot over the heads of the crowd as a warning. Block by block, the crowd was split apart and the sections beaten into submission. Every side street was used as an avenue of escape by persons who had felt the weight of the clubs.

When Broad and Green streets were reached there must have been about 5,000 persons left in the labor column. Some of these were badly battered and bruised, but they stuck stubbornly to the march. Taylor had drawn an imaginary line across Broad street at that point, and the instruction to the police were to let nobody pass it. Here was the last of the encounter. It was also the worst.

THE LAST BATTLE OF THE DAY.

Details from stations nearby were rushed to the scene on horse and in automobiles. Fifty mounted cops galloped up Broad street from the City Hall. And right in front of the Central High School the final movement of the police, which was successful in destroying the integrity of the crowd, took place. It was simply an on-slaught. There was no attempt by the men and women to fight back. High school pupils watched the ugly sight from the windows of their buildings.

One cop was struck by a brick and knocked from an automobile as it swung into Broad street from Green. The police saw this and that made their charge the more determined. For ten minutes it was a wild scene.

Clubs rose and fell with sickening regularity. Women were hit as well as men. It was no time for discrimination. Clothes were torn, women lost their headgear, pistol shots were fired into the air, and the reports of these served to increase the wild desire of the crowd to get away.

When it was over only scattered hundreds remained upon the street. The rest had fled, as had those before them, into the main streets. Once detached from the main body, the police kept them moving.

As the hands of the City Hall clock pointed to 2 o'clock Superintendent Taylor entered an automobile and was driven to the City Hall. The "trouble" was over.

SHOE WORKERS, ATTENTION

Tomorrow, Sunday Afternoon, Shoe Workers Mass Meeting at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine

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.

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.

By a proof-reader's slip in the February Bulletin the name of Comrade Geo. H. Goebel as a member-elect of the National Executive Committee failed to appear under the tabulation of votes cast for national officers. Comrade Goebel, with 129,615 votes, ranks as sixth choice among those elected.

The National Committee motion proposed by Comrade Berger of Wisconsin, first published March 5th, has been supported by Comrades Oylor of Nebraska and Lee of New York.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Have Been Reported by the Following Comrades and Friends:

Stefan Wetzel, St. Louis, 1; Edw. Beneke, St. Louis, 1; Karl Lodholz, Bonne Terre, Mo., 1; R. O. Biggs, East St. Louis, Ill., 1; Georg Beitler, St. Louis, 1; Valentin Spoettinger, Livingston, Ill., 1; Julius Blumenthal, St. Louis, 3; Wm. Leopold, St. Louis, 1; Wm. Frech, St. Louis, 1; Aug. Zimmermann, 3; Chas. Hirscherhoefer, St. Louis, 4; A. Hlavaty, St. Louis, 1; Louis Kober, 1; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, 4; J. C. Shannessy, St. Louis, 1; Ferdinand Yedloutchnig, St. Louis, 1; W. F. Crouch, St. Louis, 5; Emily Kientz, St. Louis, 1; F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 3; Henry Schwarz, St. Louis, 5; August Zimmermann, 2; J. F. Arlitz, St. Louis, 1; L. P. Phillippi, St. Louis, 1; Joseph Vucenic, St. Louis, 2. Total, 44.

NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Missouri is entitled to three delegates to the National Congress that is held in Chicago in May. Local St. Louis has nominated G. A. Hoehn and W. M. Brandt of St. Louis and E. T. Behrens of Sedalia.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

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

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

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

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

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

When You Buy Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

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

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

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Bogelin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Ekert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michaelke, F. L.	1801 Utah st.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Papendick B'k'y	Co8609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redde, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Weiner, M.	1825 Carr St.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Wolf, S.	3120 S 7th 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.

THE HATTERS CASE

THE SHERMAN LAW—END IT OR AMEND IT

By Samuel Gompers
In March Number of American Federationist

II.

It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have decided that employer may singly or in combination discharge workers for any reason or for no reason, and that this is the exercise of their lawful right. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of law and undertake to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

To claim that what one man may lawfully do becomes unlawful or criminal when done by two or more men is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

From its very nature the labor union cannot be regarded as a trust, yet in arriving at its decision the Supreme Court seems not to have considered this vital distinction.

Public opinion is practically unanimous in recognizing the labor organization as one of the essential means of securing for the workman his rights, protecting him against injustice, and putting him in touch with all the best thought and most advanced movements of the ethical forces of civilization. The aims and purposes of our labor movement have often been stated before, but will bear brief restatement at this time, when the attempt is being made in many directions to so cripple the activities of our unions that they may be deprived of their usefulness.

Our unions aim to improve the standard of life, to uproot ignorance, and foster education; to instill character, manhood and independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellowman. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends we believe that all honorable means are both justifiable and commendable and should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.

If the workers are to be deprived of their opportunities for self-improvement and independence; if they are to be held at the will of the employer—and if this decision is enforced such might be the consequence—the industrial condition of our country would sink lower than that of slavery.

The slave-owner was usually restrained from going to extremes in the treatment of his slaves by the fact that they represented property value to him, but if the industrial situation ensues indicated by this court decision the wage-workers would be more under the control of the unscrupulous employer than was the slave under his owner.

We believe that all good citizens will join with us in the earnest attempt to secure a remedy from Congress; but there is always the selfish, avaricious, conscienceless type of employer, and it gives us pause to think of the hardships and persecutions which such employers might inflict when their rapacity has the protection of a decree such as the one delivered by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case.

At the time the Sherman anti-trust law was passed we gave warning that it was so drawn that we feared a construction would be read into it so as to apply it to our unions, instead of the trusts which it was intended to restrain.

The event which we feared has come to pass. The law has long been admitted to be of no value in restraining or really punishing trusts. Useless as an instrument of good, perverted from its original intent, it has now been made an instrument of positive mischief. We know the Sherman law was intended by Congress to punish illegal trusts and not the labor unions, for we had various conferences with Members of Congress while the Sherman act was pending, and remember clearly that such a determination was stated again and again.

We have thus clearly shown the baneful results which have already followed and which are surely to further follow the decision of the United States Supreme Court in interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law, unless the decision is changed by the court itself or by an act of Congress.

The organizations of the working people form the only check which they have against the avarice, greed and tyranny of gradgrind employers. The workers find themselves confronted by powerful corporations and trusts, unscrupulous in the exercise of the great power which their wealth gives them.

In our time, as never before, the workers are helpless victims to employers' rapacity and tyranny unless they defend themselves by organization and federation to protect their rights and interests.

To-day our productive wage-workers are largely employed in industries concentrated in immense corporations.

Work is divided, subdivided, and specialized. The great machines and plants are owned by the employers; without them the toilers cannot, in the modern industrial sense, work; they are dependent upon their own power of unity to effectually prevent themselves from becoming serfs or slaves, steeped in poverty and misery, with demoralization and degradation the lot of their offspring. If the workers' normal, rational activities are to be outlawed and denied, the right of personal agreement among themselves to withdraw their labor or their patronage singly or in association made illegal, from whence they expect to find defense and protection? How can they become sharers in the greater productivity of their labor? Does any one imagine that they should be entirely thrown upon the tender mercies and philanthropic consideration of employers?

Few employers know what constitute fair conditions of employment for the workers. And, after all, even those who do know and act upon their knowledge and concede what is regarded as fair, reach that conclusion as a result of experience and struggles between workmen and themselves, or with other employers.

Can any thinking person imagine what the condition of the workers would be to-day or in the future, with wealth, industry and commerce concentrated in the hands of the wealthy corporations on the one hand and on the other the right of the workers to organize and normally act for self-defense denied?

Of course, we hear the attacks of the unthinking, the industrial autocrats and their hirelings upon the effects of the wage-earners' organized efforts. Every unrighteous, unlawful crime on the calendar is attributed to these. No account is taken of the great good the organized labor movement has done and is doing. They try to befog the public mind and create prejudice by asserting that labor desires to become a privileged class of criminal wrongdoers, when as a matter of fact there has never been a gathering of organized labor men who when discussing the subject have asked more than that they be regarded as citizens entitled to equal rights before the law with every other citizen. Labor neither asks nor seeks to secure immunity for any of its men for any unlawful or criminal act; if any are guilty of and unlawful or criminal act they are to be apprehended and tried by the same process of law guaranteed by the Constitution as is accorded to the commonest and vilest criminal in the country; in their organized capacity to exert their personal activities labor men should not be confused and confounded with the combinations, corporations or trusts instituted to deal in and control the products of labor for profit.

During the last presidential campaign Mr. Taft declared emphatically that the Sherman anti-trust law required amendment. Last year, after his election to the presidency, in his speeches throughout the country he declared that the anti-trust law should be so amended as to pre-

scribe definitely the combinations and their methods which should be regarded as illegal.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Congressman McCall of Massachusetts in an address on Lincoln's Birthday Anniversary, February 12, 1910, among other things, said that the "mania of the times appears to be to make man a mere statutory creature and to regulate his activities by law," and spoke of the evil influences of centralization of governmental powers, with its barbaric penalties and results. Following this line he thought he continued:

"In such a system the startling headline (of newspapers, etc.) is apt to be the basis for the emotion that takes the place of public opinion, and in order to satisfy it your laws must contain barbaric penalties and must level sweeping prohibitions which will put hundreds of innocent men under the ban in order to catch the one who is guilty and who very likely will be the one to escape. And when such a law is put upon the statute books of the Federal Government only a revolution would avail to cure its defects. Take, for instance, the Sherman act. It has a clear, commendable purpose against monopoly, but in addition to that its authors employed some vague and magnificent language which has thus far baffled the courts, and which no one fully approves of and no one dares to attempt to repeal.

That is the exact status of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was intended to serve a good purpose, to protect the people of the evils of the monopoly of products and yet it has never even curbed—much less cured—them and has been applied to the workers to make illegal their activities to protect their lives, their wives and their little ones.

Indeed, under its new interpretation the Sherman anti-trust law goes further than even Mr. McCall declares; it not only undertakes to control the normal activities of the citizen; it is not an anti-trust law, it is an anti-association law. And all students of history know that when by law or decree associations of the people have been outlawed the reign of tyranny and brutality enslaved the masses.

Outlaw the normal activities of the workers to protect themselves, to secure the rights to which they are justly entitled and abolish the wrongs and tyranny which they have endured, and the crystallized, orderly developed, and intelligently conducted labor movement of our time will be displaced by an expression and manifestation of discontent out of harmony with American concept.

The labor movement of our country is American in origin, methods and aspirations. It cannot long endure as an open, frank and avowed constructive American institution with court decision outlawing the exercise of personal, natural, inherent and constitutional rights.

And yet the American labor movement must not be outlawed; it must not be crushed out of existence; it must and will live and grow; it has grown into the hearts and minds of earnest thinking Americans; it has done so much to bring light and life and hope into the homes, workshops and the school rooms, that the hosts of labor, scholars and real humanitarians look to the American labor movement as the haven of industrial, social and moral safety and development, the harbinger of rational evolution of America's future greatness, founded upon the intelligence and sovereignty of her yeomanry, her masses, her workers.

The Sherman anti-trust law must be amended, or ended.

SUPPORT THE UNION LABEL

The need of educating the workers of this country to purchase Union Label Goods is second in importance to the work of organization only, and the amount of time, energy and thought being expended in the effort to bring this fact more forcibly before the minds of the purchasing public is worthy the careful consideration of every member of organized labor. As an organizer, the Union Label is doing much to eliminate those industrial curses—the employment of child labor, the sweatshop proprietor and convict employer—by enlisting the support of thousands, who by nature of their calling are not enlisted under the banner but who are, through the use of the Label, and the agitating being done in its behalf, becoming better acquainted with the objects of Unionism.

While it is a fact that the Union Label is not essential to the life of every Union, and there are some who reap greater benefits than others from its use, it at the same time, wields an influence that cannot fail to help the progress of organization in every line of employment and should receive the support of every Trade Unionist, regardless of whether his Union is receiving the direct benefit or not.

When we consider that the amount of money spent in this country each year by Union Labor is over \$1,000,000,000, we can readily see that the possibilities of the Union Label would be more fully realized if the Union men themselves would at all times demand Label Goods; unfortunately, however, there is a tendency on the part of some of the Union men to overlook the necessity of always demanding the Label, thus allowing the sweatshop, convict labor and child-labor factories to flourish to the detriment of Organized Labor.

Union men, demand the Label on every purchase you make. By doing so, you will have done the cause you represent the justice it deserves, and will have helped to abolish a system which has proven itself a curse upon American citizenship.

NOTES FROM SOCIALIST NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

The National Executive Committee has adopted the following motions:

"That we at once issue a special appeal to the party membership, calling for funds to assist the Milwaukee comrades in the approaching municipal election."

"That we request the *New York Call* to issue Philadelphia editions during general strike, and that the National Office pay special writers engaged."

No action was taken by the committee upon the motion to meet on or before the 19th inst. The motion is still pending for a meeting on the 26th. The committee is voting upon the respective claims of H. O. Tuck and Jennie Arnett to the position of State Secretary-Treasurer of California.

By a recent referendum in Colorado Comrade A. H. Floaten, 1430 Monroe street, Denver, was re-elected State Secretary, and Lewis E. Floaten, same address, was re-elected a member of the National Committee.

WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER. Estimates Given.

FURNITURE

Special Terms To Couples Contemplating Housekeeping.

STOVES, KITCHEN OUTFITS AND HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

ECKHARDT FURNITURE AND HARDWARE CO.

Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489 R. 2805-07 N. GRAND AVENUE

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND MATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

816 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the 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. 6. Other Land Fortunes Considered. 7. The Field Fortune in Extenso. 8. 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.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
19th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.
SIGNS
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1451

NEW CLUB HALL
13th STREET AND CHOUTEAU AVE.
HEADQUARTERS OF
BREWERY WORKERS HALLS TO LET
for all occasions. Societies, Lodges and Unions accommodated.
RATES REASONABLE.
J. E. BOKEL, Manager
PHONES: Kinloch, Cen. 2189; Bell, Main 4822.

EVERY FAMILY USES
COAL
ORDER YOURS FROM

ST. LOUIS LABOR

THERE ARE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DO THIS. ONE GOOD REASON is that, without a cent additional cost, you fare better and also help your paper by placing your order with ST. LOUIS LABOR than with some irresponsible solicitor—your order will receive the best care because the coal business handled by ST. LOUIS LABOR is big and the mine operators try to keep and please big buyers. All coal delivered through ST. LOUIS LABOR is direct from the mines.
ORDER BY PHONE.
Kinloch, Central 1577, or post card to

ST. LOUIS LABOR
212 S. Fourth St.

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Sixteen Hundred Painters in St. Louis Strike

Many of the Contractors have Signed the Agreement
ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING

The hopes that a general strike of the St. Louis painters could be avoided, failed to materialize. It may be justly said in answer to the anti-Union talk in certain circles that the St. Louis Painters' District Council and all the local unions affiliated with it, made every effort to avoid the strike, but some of the bosses seemed to think that after a two years of industrial depression was about the proper time to strike a blow at Union labor. However, these speculations of the bosses are based on miscalculations and self-deception. Their "starvation dream" will remain a dream, and the best thing they can do is to sign up with the Union while it is yet time to prevent an expensive fight.

We hear so much about the alleged exorbitant wages the St. Louis painters have been receiving—50 cents an hour!
If those people would only figure out how many weeks in the year, during the winter months, the painters have no work at all, and then how many days are lost even during the good season of the year, they might find out that the wage of the painter will not average more than about \$2.00 a day. There are many painters in St. Louis to-day who did not even make that much during the last year.

The seemingly unavoidable has happened!
Fifteen hundred painters, decorators and paper hangers in St. Louis went out on strike in St. Louis Tuesday morning, pending settlement of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers' demand for a raise in wages from 50 to 55 cents an hour. About 140 of the firms employing members of the brotherhood had granted the raise of 5 cents an hour by Tuesday at noon, according to information given out at an enthusiastic union mass meeting. Because almost one-half of the master painters have agreed to the raise, the officials of the brotherhood claim that the demands will be met and that their strike will soon be over.

Fully twelve hundred members of the organization attended a mass meeting Tuesday in the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue, Tuesday morning at which reports were received from all shops in the city. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Frank Leslie, and Charles Lambert was secretary.
The decorators were out to a man. Although the decorators and paper hangers are members of the same organization, the strike has immediately to do with the wages of the painters. The decorators and paper hangers already receive 60 cents an hour for their labor, and their concern consequently is in seeing that their fellow painter members are accorded the 5-cent raise.

Originally it was expected that a demand would be made for a 10-cent, or 20 per cent, raise, but this afterward was shaved to a 10 per cent demand. It still leaves the painters receiving 5 cents an hour less than their decorator and paper hanger fellow members, but it is all that was demanded. The signing up of the agreements has been going on since Monday, and because of the large number that have come in, the striking painters were jubilant at the Chouteau avenue meeting. The question of wage increase is the sole matter of controversy. Just as fast as the officials of the union can sign up the permits for the men to return to work for those firms agreeing to the increase, the men will be permitted to go back. Because of the large percentage of conceding master painters, the union officials feel that the backbone of the strike is broken almost before the strike was well under way.

Finishers employed in 20 or more factories did not report for duty Tuesday morning and it was announced they were attending the meeting. These men are members of the Journeymen's Union and have been working under the same scale.

ALL DECORATORS AND FRESCO PAINTERS BACK TO WORK.

By Wednesday morning, about 160 of the smaller contractors employing from two to ten men each, had signed up.

All the decorators and fresco painters, and the paper hangers, returned to work under the new scale. Some of the bigger shops would have signed up, but they claim that the Building Industries Association threatens them with "putting them out of business," if they should sign up.

There are about 1,200 house painters still out. Enthusiastic strike meetings take place every day at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. The men are convinced that the fight will not be of long duration, because it might develop into a general building trades strike, if the bosses failed to give in.

Mr. F. G. Boyd, the secretary of the Building Industries Association, seems to act as the official megaphone for the boss painters, and it is part of his business to fill up the daily papers with all kinds of deceiving statements and bluffs. He talks of "open shop" and "exorbitant demands," etc., thinking that by such methods he could overcome some of his troubles.

Labor Papers, Please Copy

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Lockout is Still on
UNIONS WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH

The editor of St. Louis Labor is in possession of a letter from a Texas clothing dealer containing the information that up to about three weeks ago he had not been aware of the fact that there was any strike trouble on at the Marx & Haas establishment in St. Louis. This business man also requests us to let Organized Labor know that he did not hesitate a moment to have his orders with the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. cancelled. He added that he is too strongly in favor of Organized Labor to support any business concern that was trying to disrupt the labor movement.

Labor papers are requested to inform their readers of the fact that the war caused by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co., locking out their Union employees, is still on and will continue until such time as the firm will see fit to make some honorable settlement and again recognize Union labor.

The St. Louis Garment Workers know how to defend their organization and their label, and if Marx & Haas think that Van Cleave

& Co. can "make up" for the losses sustained in this struggle, the firm will pay exorbitantly for this blunder.

DONATIONS FOR THE LOCKED OUT EMPLOYEES OF THE MARX & HAAS CLOTHING CO.

Lathers, Chicago, Ill	\$25.00
Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 4, Chicago, Ill	12.00
John Eickl	25.00
U. B. of Carpenters & J., No. 1748, Chicago, Ill	15.00
U. B. of Carpenters and J., No. 1, Chicago, Ill	25.00
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 115, Chicago, Ill	20.00
Photo Engravers, No. 5, Chicago, Ill	25.00
Carpenters and J., No. 54, Chicago, Ill	25.00
Cement Finishers, No. 2, Chicago, Ill	20.00
J. B. of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Chicago, Ill	10.00
Milk Wagon Drivers, No. 753, Chicago, Ill	50.00
Herman P. Schmidt	.50
Machinery Moulders, No. 253, Chicago, Ill	10.00
U. Garment Workers of A., No. 18, Newburg, N. Y	10.00
J. A. of Machinists, No. 510	15.00

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION ASSESSMENT.	
Carpenters, No. 646	\$ 2.75
Journeyman Tailors, No. 11	11.85
Cement Workers' D. C.	.60
Retail Clerks' D. C.	.60
Car Makers, No. 426	2.30
Local Board Hotel & Restaurant E.	4.60
Iron Molders	15.00
Coach and Car Painters, No. 204	1.85
Postal Clerks, No. 8	3.75
Horseshoers, No. 3	5.00
Leather Workers, No. 30	7.50
Boiler Makers, No. 27	5.00
Bakers, No. 110	2.10

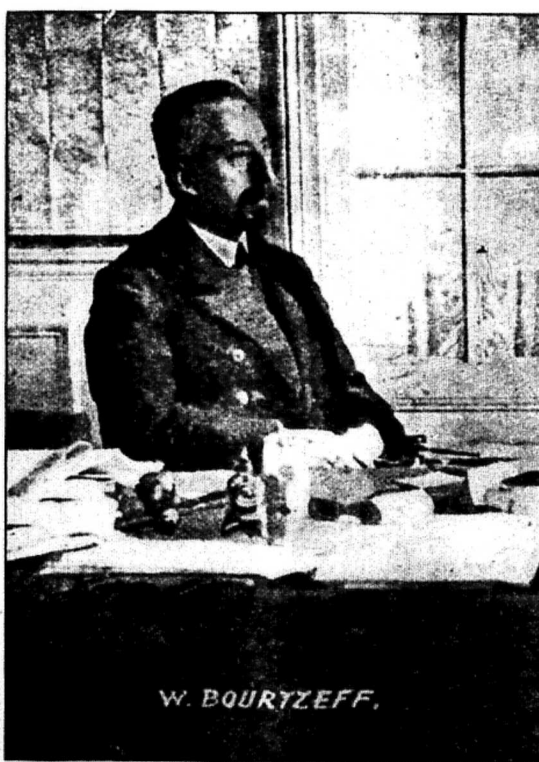
Any errors or corrections should be reported to O. W. GOODIN, Secretary Garment Workers' District Council, BOWMAN'S HALL, ELEVENTH AND LOCUST STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.



W. BOURTZEFF.

Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian Revolutionist, who unmasked Azeff, one of the Czar's leading spies and agents-provocateurs was expected to speak in St. Louis, but a change in his plans prevented his appearance here. Both meetings have been called off. Comrade Sametkin, of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, will probably deliver one or more lectures here early in April.

Christ as Union Member

If Jesus came to America He would be in Carpenters' Union! Says Owen Miller

Owen Miller, former president of the Central Trades and Labor Union and a member of the St. Louis Board of Charter Revision Freeholders, gave some clear-cut criticisms of certain church methods of treating the poor, Tuesday morning, at the Congregational ministers' meeting. He spoke on invitation and disclaimed any intention of hurting any one's feelings. Most of the ministers present declared they were not hit, but there was a bomb for church conduct generally.

"On almost every occasion," Mr. Miller said, "when the poor have had occasion to protest against intolerable conditions, the church has been, as a rule, against them. The church has told them to be satisfied with present conditions, and to wait.

"I am asked, 'Why is it that the workingman is not interested in the church?' and I reply, it is because the ministers do not always follow the teachings of Christ in keeping in touch with the poor. I have watched methods of church conduct in St. Louis for about thirty years, and I have observed that nearly always as soon as a few poor people moved into the vicinity of a church the church moved out. How can you expect the poor to be drawn to you, posing as representatives of the lowly Nazarene, when your pews are filled with men who justify their treatment of their fellow-men on the ground that treatment of their fellow-men on the ground that 'Business is business'?"

"When the church has occasion, either directly or indirectly, to employ labor, the church will always employ the cheapest labor it can

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. PHILLIPI, 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.

get, losing sight of the fact that the lower price is representative generally of lower conditions.

"If Christ were on earth to-day, he would be a member of the Carpenters' Union, because he would realize that it meant better conditions of men, and their wives and children, and would bring them closer to God. There is not a truer Christianity in existence to-day than that of the labor organization. I make no exception. We follow closely in the footsteps of the master. We show love one to another, we take care of our sick, we bury our dead, and practice in every way the brotherhood of man. We are liable to err, but we are willing to be advised and counseled with."

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.

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

EAT MAYFLOWER BREAD

Made by UNION Bakers.
Wagons Everywhere. MASTER BAKERS BAKING CO.

ARCADÉ TAILORING CO. Mercha Tailors

Suits Made to Order . . \$15.00 and up
Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up
All Our Garments are UNION MADE.
1326-1328 Franklin Avenue. Established 12 Years at this stand.
Kinloch, Central 5443.

THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT

..IN AMERICA..
Wm. H. Roetter Hat Co.
Hats and Furnishings
518 Pine St.

BUCKS at SCAB STOVES

because they Are UNFAIR
A Union Man
Julius Friton
Jeweler Optician AND Watchmaker
121 No. Seventh St.

SINDELAR SHOE CO.

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.
---FOR--- UNION MADE SHOES
DRUIDS' HALL
NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Workingmen's Headquarters
Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.
HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES.
Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Thiele, 1401 St. Louis Ave.