

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 26, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 477

This Saturday Evening the St. Louis Socialists and Their Families and Friends Will Attend the Annual March Festival at New Club Hall, Chouteau Ave. & Thirteenth Str.

Success Must Be Assured

Sane and Safe Work in Behalf of Our Own Printing Establishment

Job Printing Place Bought, Linotype Machine Ordered and Board of Directors Authorized to Buy Building for New Plant

To cut a long story short: The work of the St. Louis Socialists and progressive Trade Unionists to establish their own printing establishment is proceeding on sane and safe lines. From day to day new substantial progress is made, as the figures in this issue of St. Louis Labor again conclusively show.

Our Socialist Local in Staunton, Ill., after listening to a statement of Comrade Gus. Eckhoff, at its last meeting, decided to take the matter up as a special order of business at the next meeting and assured us that favorable action may be taken.

Last Saturday evening, the Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, Branch 71, at a well-attended meeting at Druid's Hall, after listening to an address by Comrade Rocker, decided by unanimous vote to acquire \$250.00 worth of stock.

The Vorwaerts Women's Club took one share of stock. This week's list contains many donations.

Last Monday evening the Labor Publishing Co. held its first regular annual membership meeting, in accordance with the laws of incorporations. The papers of incorporation were received from the Secretary of State, and the by-laws, discussed and endorsed in a previous meeting, were again read and finally adopted.

The Board of Directors submitted an exhaustive report containing a number of suggestions which were adopted by the meeting. The directors, among others, reported the following transactions:

1. In accordance with the power and instructions given us by the vote of the last meeting of the Labor Publishing Co., your Board of Directors purchased the job printing establishment of Mr. Phillip Morlang, known as the Co-Operative Printing House. It was agreed that Mr. Morlang continue to run the business until we are ready to establish our plant in a new location.

2. Your Board of Directors also signed a contract with the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine Co. for a first-class typesetting machine with the latest improvements and equipment.

3. Your committee has carefully considered the question of locating our printing plant, and we came to the conclusion that it would be for the good of our new enterprise to purchase some suitable place instead of paying rent. Your committee has good prospects of buying a suitable building.

After some discussion the shareholders' meeting decided, by unanimous vote, to sanction parts 1 and 2 of the report, and to authorize the Board of Directors to purchase the building as proposed.

The certificates of stock were then issued to those present who had paid their shares in full.

It was decided that the annual stockholders' meeting be held on the second Monday in March. However, special meetings may be called at any time, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Up to last Monday evening, March 21, the following additional payments for shares and donations for Our Own Printing Plant were made:

	SHARES	PAID
Fred. J. Grone	1	\$ 2.50
Emil Johnne	1	5.00
W. H. Priesmeyer	donation	10.00
Robert Wuffli, Cleveland, O.	donation	3.00
T. Prendergast	1	5.00
Jacob Wunsch	on account	1.00
Albert Strauss	1	5.00
Vorwaerts Frauen Verein	1	5.00
"Wm. S."	on account	5.00
L. P. Philippi	on account	1.00
Oliver F. Weber	on account	20.00
S. Schmoll	on account	4.00
Otto Mueller	on account	7.00
Joseph Hahn's List:—		
Joseph Hahn	2	5.00
Jacob Renner	1	5.00
Felix Blust	1	5.00
Frank Schmitz	1	5.00
Valentin Heiser	1	1.00
John Uranschek, Granite City	1	1.00
George Popp	1	1.00
Joseph Sablatnick	1	1.00
Wendelin Himmelsbach	1	1.00
Martin Howard	1	1.00
Karl Scheller	1	5.00
George Gauruder	1	1.00
Alois Lammecker	1	5.00
Peter Birkner	1	1.00
Alois Baumann	2	10.00
J. W. Oswald	1	5.00
August Raeker	1	5.00

	SHARES	PAID
George Erhart	1	1.00
Isidor Herleth	1	5.00
Anton Skeiner	donation	1.00
Mrs. M. Wildberger	on account	3.00
Adam Feik	on account	8.00
Henry Prien, Loup City, Neb.	1	5.00
Martin Belly's List:—		
Martin Belly	on account	20.00
John J. Leuenberger	on account	5.00
Kasper Bergmann	1	1.00
Nic Schmidt	1	1.00
John Kaut	1	1.00
Mich. Schmidt	1	1.00
Wm. Kern	donation	1.00
J. R. Teel	on account	2.00
Fred Wedel	2	10.00
J. M. Niemeier	on account	4.00
Mrs. Minnie Specht	1	5.00
Max Stopp's List:—		
John Wondra	1	1.00
Nic. Becker	2	2.00
Andy Walcher (Druid's Hall)	5	25.00
August Laub (Druid's Hall)	1	5.00
Erich E. A. Mueller	1	5.00
Albert Siepman	1	5.00
Arbeiter Krankenkasse, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	2.00
Charles Blum	on account	4.00
William Miller	donation	.25
August Bader	on account	8.00
Louis Kober	on account	5.00
Brewery Oilers' Union, No. 297	10	50.00
Louis Wissmann	on account	2.00
Fred. J. Grone	on account	2.50
Theodor Heysch	on account	8.00
Jacob Bauer	on account	4.00
Joseph Glader's List:—		
Andreas Kick	1	5.00
Alfred Gravis	1	5.00
Joseph Lowitz	1	2.00
Wilhelm Schneider	on account	3.00
"R. S. H."	1	1.00
Henry Kloth	balance on 2	9.00
Franz Hillig	on account	4.00
William Ruesche	on account	4.00
Brewers' Union No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.	10	10.00
Wolfgang Forster	on account	2.00
Brewers' Union No. 198, Reading, Pa.	1	5.00
John Kicks' List:—		
Phillip Denger	1	5.00
Christ Rittmann	2	10.00
Emil Wetsphal	1	5.00
John Kick	donation	.50
Joseph Neft	"	.50
M. Scheublein	"	.50
William Jaeger	"	.50
O. Wahlin	"	.50
Andreas Coester	"	.50
George Burckhardt	"	.25
Fred Vossmeier	"	.50
William F. Kuhlmann, Jr.	"	.50
John Schwoebli	"	.50
"Extra Kollekt"	"	.25
Charles J. Erb	"	.50
Georg Mack	"	.25
F. J. Thoebes	"	.50
Emil Heitzmann	"	.50
Max Fruehauf	"	.50
Mathias Schaan	"	.50
E. Stadelhofer	"	.50
E. Wiele	"	.50
Christ Muth	"	.50
G. Schwarz	"	.50
George Oehler	"	.50
H. Behrensen	"	.50
A. Tschudi	"	.25
A. Trambyznsky	"	.25
Josef Wagner	"	.25
Friedrich Schneider	"	.25
Louis Dekra	"	.25
George Liedl	"	.25
Anton Jankowski	"	.50
Rudolf Schaefer	"	.50
August Vietmeier, Jr.	"	.25
L. Steinecke	"	.25
Michael Niemat	"	.25

63 shares	\$418.25
Previously reported	1,277 \$5,855.75
Totals	1,340 \$6,274.00

For the convenience of subscribers and supporters of Our Own Printing Plant, money for stock and donations will be received at Saturday night's March festival at the New Club Hall, for which the secretary-treasurer of stock subscriptions, Comrade L. E. Hildebrand, will give receipts.

MORE EVERY DAY

By A. M. SIMONS

Who Will Be the Principle Speaker at the New Club Hall Socialist March Festival this Saturday Evening

President Wheeler of the University of California has just returned from Germany. He has been over there to lecture in the German universities.

He has evidently been learning as well as teaching. He has discovered that Socialism is growing rapidly and steadily in Germany.

If he had gone to Austria he would have discovered the same thing. If he had visited Italy he would have brought back the same report. France, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, all tell the same story.

He need not have wandered to Europe to have observed the same fact. Had he looked about him on his road from California to New York he would have seen the same thing he discovered in Europe. Had he compared the magazines of ten years ago with those of to-day the most striking change would have been the increase of Socialist thought. Had he compared the shelves of any library, or the catalogues of leading publishers at the same dates, no single feature would have stood out more prominently than the increase in Socialist titles. Had he studied the antics of capitalist politicians, the "insurgents," the "radicals" or the "regulars," he would have discovered that their dreams are constantly disturbed by the ever-growing cloud of Socialism.

THE BIGGEST FACT IN THE WORLD TO-DAY IS THAT EVERY NEW SUNRISE LIGHTS UP A WORLD WITH MORE SOCIALISTS IN IT THAN THE PREVIOUS SUNRISE.

This has been true for more than half a century. It does not take any inspired prophet to foretell that the time is now approaching when more than half of the population will be Socialists.

If you think that will be a bad thing you ought to study Socialism and see if you cannot find some way to stop this growth.

If you find that this advance of Socialism is but another word for progress toward all that is most desirable in human society, then you should be doing your share to increase the rate of growth.

100,000 Honor Men of '48

Berlin Socialists Deposit Flowers on Graves of Revolutionary Heroes

Berlin, March 18.—To-day, the sixty-second anniversary of the Prussian rebellion and the revolution in Berlin, was made the occasion of a celebration by the Socialists.

By 2 o'clock 100,000 Socialists were gathered in the cemetery where 300 of the revolutionists were killed in the memorable fight are buried, and paraded around the graves, placing a wreath on every mound.

One of the largest floral offerings was from the German Socialists of America.

As is usual, the great procession was formed at daybreak and throughout the day the line moved slowly past the plot in the cemetery in the northern part of the city, where are buried the bodies of those who gave their lives for their cause. The police were out in force and directed the order of the parade, which was made in columns four deep.

Flowers and wreaths were placed at the foot of the monument erected to the memory of the revolutionists as the line passed. These tokens were received by police lieutenants, who stood at the approaches to the monument and read the inscriptions attached to the flowers, cutting off with shears such expressions as they deemed likely to "incite feeling against the government." The sentiments expressed to-day had to do generally with the subject of election reforms.

In the procession were many women and children, some of the mothers with babes in their arms. Frequently parents were heard reciting to the younger generation the story of March 18, now sixty-two years old.

ARE THE BREWERY PROPRIETORS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

The St. Louis Times of last Tuesday published the following news item, inspired, no doubt, by the brewery proprietors:

BREWERIES FEAR STRIKE ON APRIL 1.
Fearing the brewery workers of St. Louis will make demands the breweries assert they cannot meet, all breweries in St. Louis Monday sent out notifications to their customers to stock up, as conditions in the future could not be prognosticated.

The present contracts were made three years ago and will run out April 1. The matter of taking up the renewing of the

contracts should have been done already, as the time is but a week off. The brewers, however, hope to renew their old contracts, but, fearing trouble, have warned their customers.

One brewer stated Tuesday that it would be impossible to concede anything to the brewery workers this year, and that any requests of that nature would insure a tieup of the industry.

Are the boss brewers inviting trouble? Are they so anxious to have a tie-up? They should carefully consider what they say before rushing into public print.

If these millionaire gentlemen are in such bad straits that they cannot concede anything to their employees, then it might not be a bad idea to fix April 1 as a public "Millionaire Brewers' Charity Collection Day," in order to give every St. Louisan a chance to contribute their pennies toward ameliorating the sufferings of these poor, suffering millionaire brewers of St. Louis.

For Future Generations

St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Star:

As a member of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union, and very much interested in the New Cathedral strike and anti-Union Injunction work, I take the liberty of recommending to Archbishop Glennon that he order his scab contractor to decorate the main entrance of the New Cathedral with this inscription:

Be It Known to

FUTURE GENERATIONS.

That This Magnificent

CHRISTIAN TEMPLE OF GOD,

Better Known as the

NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. LOUIS,

Was Built by

NON-UNION STONEMASONS

AND BRICKLAYERS,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A CHICAGO

SCAB CONTRACTOR,

And With the Consent of

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON OF ST. LOUIS.

Our children and children's children will fail to understand how a ten-million-dollar palace, erected in honor of the Carpenter's son of Nazareth, could have been built under unfair, anti-Union conditions. And I presume that the above inscription might be very appropriate. It would forever put the stamp of anti-Unionism on this costly house of aristocratic worship.—A Union Bricklayer.

To Put Small Merchants Completely Out of Business

Is the Latest "Move" of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co

The editor of St. Louis Labor is in possession of letters from retail clothing merchants in Illinois, which expose one of the latest schemes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis to eliminate the retail clothing merchants; in other words, to put them out of business for good.

In next week's issue we shall give further particulars of this latest monopolistic scheme of the Washington avenue concern. We shall show that the lockout of about one thousand Union Garment Workers on September 13, 1909, was not only a declaration of war on Organized Labor, but also the beginning of a fight against the retail clothing merchants throughout the land, but especially against those of the Middle West.

Arrangements have been made to acquaint the merchants everywhere with the details of this latest underground business method of the Marx & Haas firms.

No retail clothing merchants should fail to read next week's St. Louis Labor in order to convince himself of the fact that the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is as much the enemy of the retail clothing merchant as it is the enemy of Union Labor.

EDITORS SENT TO JAIL

Corporation Interests Trying to Crush Free Press

New Castle, Pa., March 21.—Six members of the committee publishing the *Free Press*, the local Socialist weekly, were convicted of failing to run the names of the publishers and the editor of the paper at the head of the editorial column.

To-day they were fined \$600 and took an appeal. Four members of the committee publishing *Solidarity*, the I. W. W. paper, were fined and waived their right of appeal, preferring to go to jail. The editor and publisher of the *Herald*, the capitalist sheet, which is backed up by the steel trust, was found guilty, but ordered to pay the costs.

The *Free Press* committee is composed of F. M. Hartman, R. G. Horn, Charles McKeever, Steve I. Flanagan, E. F. Williams, Evan Evans and C. H. McCarthy. The committee publishing *Solidarity* was A. M. Stirton, Earl F. Moore, George Fix and Valentine Jacobs.

The law under which they were prosecuted in an effort to smother the free press of Pennsylvania which dares to raise its voice against the wrongs of the working class, is one of the most obscure statutes gov-

erning the publication of newspapers in Pennsylvania. So obscure was it, in fact, that even the capitalist tool who edits the *Herald* was not aware of it, and was equally guilty with the free press and solidarity committees.

When the workers' editor were arrested they retaliated by having the tool of the capitalists treated to a similar dose. Although the evidence was precisely the same in both cases, the jury acquitted the capitalist editor, and he was let off with the costs. The Workers' advocates must pay the fine and go to prison.

Not in years has a verdict in the steel trust owned courts of Lawrence county created so much discussion as this one, and the result has been a tremendous outpouring of sympathy for the fined and imprisoned workers. Both papers will continue as before and *Solidarity* will be particularly relieved. The publication committee being in jail the enemies of labor have done their worst and the paper will continue and tell many things now the editors were afraid to tell before for fear of going to jail.

Funds for the aid of the persecuted publishers and editors are being raised and may be sent to the Free Press Aid Fund, box 644, New Castle, Pa. All friends of labor are urged to send in their mites to pay this fine and to aid in keeping alive a free press in Pennsylvania.

Excitement in Prussian Diet

Reactionary Franchise Bill Passed Amid Loud Uproar

Berlin, March 20.—In a speech during the voting on the Prussian franchise reform bill, Karl Liebknecht went to the tribune and denounced the diet as a den of hucksters, peddlers of old clothes and merchants who had bartered away the rights of the people.

This set the house in an uproar. The Conservatives and Clericals sprang to their feet and shouted "Shame!" "Insolence!" and "Out with him!" while others pounded on the desks. Some rushed to the tribune and shook their fists in Liebknecht's face.

The tumult was the greatest experienced in years. The vice-president vainly clanged the bell and shouted for order. When at length partial quiet was restored, Liebknecht was called to order, but he soon set the storm going again by referring to his opponents as accomplices and fellow sinners in a deed of shame.

Smarting with shame under the continuance of the stinging rebukes, the bulk of Conservatives and Clericals left the house, shouting derisively the refusal to listen to further insults. Liebknecht spoke for another hour, concluding by saying:

"The trumpet of the last judgment, which is the judgment by the people, will break harshly on your ears. Your present parliamentary victories will cost you dear. The franchise fight will go on despite everything."

The franchise bill was passed practically leaving the franchise situation unchanged. The vote stood 238 to 188. The demonstrations and oppositions of the Socialists against the measure proved unavailing.

The Socialists announce that they will not give up their widespread and organized agitation for universal suffrage.

Shall We Have Cossacks in America?

By Robert Hunter

In our present state of political helplessness little can be done to advance constructive measures for the benefit of the working class.

We cannot obtain good legislation; we cannot obtain a more considerate administration.

And we cannot carry out policies for the benefit of the working class similar to those of the great Socialist parties of Europe.

Indeed, so long as the workers of America remain divided politically, warring among themselves, we cannot advance, but we CAN do certain things.

By protests, mass meetings and petitions we can stop for a time brutal oppression, but this, unfortunately, is about all we can do.

Nevertheless, protests, mass meetings and petitions may serve to each us little by little the value and necessity of political unity.

But these pious considerations may be passed over. The thing of importance follows.

It is surely becoming obvious that it is the intention of our lords and masters to establish as fast as possible in every state a mounted police.

Within the next few years laws will be enacted and administrative measures passed to establish in every State of this country something like the Irish constabulary or the Russian Cossacks.

This mounted police force already exists in some states.

Within the last few weeks we have seen evidence of its work in Philadelphia and throughout the State.

And the way it has handled crowds of hungry, disheartened men has brought joy to the hearts of our American rulers.

I discover now that editorials are being written in various papers urging the establishment in other states of a mounted police.

The *New York Times* says: "We have long urged on the Legislature of New York provision for a force of this nature in our State."

The *Times*, after glorifying the work of the mounted police in Pennsylvania considers "that a State constabulary has many advantages over a local police."

It has, for instance, "the great advantage of being entirely independent of local influences or SYMPATHY."

It is "more useful for extreme emergencies because it can be moved rapidly from point to point where it is most needed."

It is "made up of picked men who are kept in constant service and are specifically trained for this kind of duty, meeting mobs constantly."

"The State constabulary knows exactly what to do and does it with promptness and decision and energy born of experience and confidence."

"Being mounted, the constabulary can move with swiftness, and their disciplined horses are an effective part of the force."

Other papers over the country are urging like considerations.

And, therefore, it is obvious that unless the organized workers of America wake up they will soon be confronted in every industrial dispute not only with injunctions and anti-boycott decisions, but also with a body of brutal, over-powering American Cossacks.

Wherever possible these Cossacks will be established secretly by administrative measures, but in some cases there will be attempts to pass laws establishing such bodies.

It is needless to tell the workers of America that the Socialist papers will keep an eagle eye on the Legislatures and watch for the introduction of any such measures.

They will keep watch and let the workers know when the time for protest has come.

We ask, then, every unionist, who sees these words to read them to his union and to urge every workman to be on the lookout.

The time will soon come for a gigantic protest against this attempt to establish the man on horseback.

And although the workers are not yet ready to unite to control the legislatures they will surely not remain silent before this movement to Russianize America.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM RECOUNTED.

At the Cabanne Library Auditorium, Thursday, March 17th, St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. W. A. Ward, chairman of the Christian Socialist Center, after defining the position of Socialism toward all struggling for freedom, introduced Mr. John P. Leahy of the United Irish Societies of St. Louis, who in a brief an informal manner told of Ireland's wrongs and her centuries of effort to be rid of Landlordism. Coming down to recent date, he gracefully expressed the obligation the Irish are under to the Socialist members of the Labor party of England, for her latter-day privilege of "Old Age Pensions" and other steps toward "Home rule," the goal for which they strive. To those present St. Patrick's Day celebration and Socialism were pleasantly blended. A comrade noted the similarity between the Irish, in their fight for liberty, and the Socialists in their contest for economic freedom of wage slaves, in every land, i. e., they never let up, but are always alert to educate the victims of a wrong system.

In addition to other routine business of the organization, the committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to conditions in the Ghetto, submitted the following to the School Board, and same was unanimously passed.

Whereas, It has been disclosed that your honorable body has in its charge certain pieces of property, in the city of St. Louis, to-wit: a large number of building lots in the district known as the Ghetto; and

Whereas, Said property has upon it, according to reports made public, many buildings unsanitary and unfit for human habitation; and

Whereas Said conditions are known to be such as to endanger the health of the tenants by conducting to and spreading one of the greatest foes to the longevity of the human race, to-wit, consumption, tuberculosis, or the "White Plague," and

Whereas, At the present time the health authorities are endeavoring to stamp out said "White Plague," and are calling upon all citizens to aid in this work;

Therefore, we, the members of the Christian Socialist Center of St. Louis, do hereby urge upon your honorable body to take steps as will abate this evil, even though it incur temporary financial loss, and may also need added legislative authority and power, to the end that the City of St. Louis, which rightly boasts of its up-to-date, modern and beautiful school-houses, may not be reproached with the charge that it is using money, covered with dirt; tainted with disease, and dripping with human blood of ignorant people, to consummate this pride.

Resolved, That we believe a conclusion to so act will ensure for your honorable body, in abating the evil above referred to, the approval and hearty support of our citizens generally.

A resolution calling upon the City Council and House of Delegates to put the improvement of the Ghetto before any other, was also passed.

Cigars

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SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl

319 Walnut Street

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

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Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

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Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

These Cigars are made in this box by a First-Class Workman, MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this label will be punished according to law.

J. W. Perkins, President, C. M. I. U. of America

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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

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION

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. Cha. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

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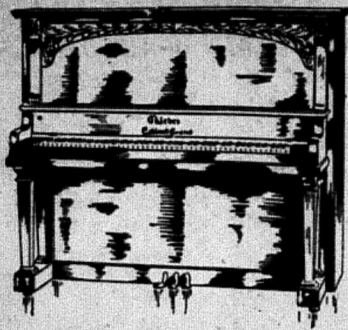
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And our New Scale \$400 Model "C" Thiebes Piano, which we are furnishing Club Members at a Wholesale price of \$287, either for cash or on terms as low as \$10 at joining, then balance of \$277 at \$5 monthly.

The Thiebes Piano Club and the Thiebes Piano are "friend" makers—they help create good will between you and this store. They sustain our reputation, they help build what we are building—the best Piano business in St. Louis or the Middle West.

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Who has the first Thiebes Piano made in 1857? We will give a new \$400 Thiebes for the first Thiebes built 55 years ago, if in the home of the owner. Who has it?

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THE PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS.
Successors to Thiebes-Sterlin Music Co.,
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AT THE BIG BLUE VICTOR SIGN.

Write Your Name and Address in Coupon—Send To-Day

Name _____
Address _____

Thiebes Piano Co.,
1006 Olive St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen—Please send particulars of your club plan and booklet—"An Invitation to Join a Club in Wholesale Buying."

THE MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN

Socialists Make Heroic Efforts to Elect Emil Seidel for Mayor

Milwaukee, Wis., March 21.—Never before were the prospects so bright for carrying Milwaukee for the Socialist ticket. Nearly every man one meets reports having talked with persons who declare that this Spring they will vote the Social-Democratic ticket for the first time. This fine outlook, however, does not lull the Social-Democrats into any false security or induce them to slacken their efforts. On the contrary, they are working as never before. Last Sunday more Socialist literature was distributed from house to house than on any one previous day in the history of Milwaukee. The Social-Democrats were up before sunrise, and with 60,000 big propaganda bulletins, the city was well covered. The distributors report that whereas in former years many persons refused our literature, now an objector is seldom found. In the workingmen's districts the Social-Democrats have made great advanced during the last two years.

Even the Polish workingmen in Milwaukee, who in former years have been almost solidly Democratic, are now coming over to Socialism. A big Social-Democratic rally was held last week in the Polish district on the South side. A. F. Kowalski, editor of the *Naprzod*, the Polish Socialist paper of this city, addressed his countrymen in their native language. He took up the planks of the Social-Democratic platform one after another, and explained the benefit they would bring to the working class. He was listened to with deep attention and warmly applauded. We hope this year to carry the Fourteenth Ward, the great Polish Democratic stronghold of the city.

The Socialist noonday meetings at the factory gates have now begun, and weather permitting, will be kept up till election. Literature will be distributed, in connection with these meetings, at all the factories

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Musings of a Socialist Mother

By "Hebe" in "Progressive Woman"

He wore a button on his coat bearing the picture of our Socialist candidate for President of the United States, and with all the energy of his twelve years he declared: "I vote for Debs."

I stroked his curly head; "you can't vote, little one." "I can when I'm a man," he replied; and then, after a few moments of evident deliberation, he added: "But you can never vote, mamma."

I felt a pang of humiliation as he spoke; that same pang of humiliation that I recall having felt, when but a mere slip of a girl I argued politics with my boy playmates in the old park where the girls and boys used to assemble after school. When the boys, whose fathers were Democrats or Republicans, could not meet the arguments that I, the child of Socialist parents, advanced, they would cut me short by saying, "Pshaw, you're a girl; you can't vote!"

Every thinking, intelligent woman must feel deeply humiliated by the realization that her mind, her character, her opinions and her social service count for nothing in the State, while even the most ignorant, depraved and anti-social man remains her political master, just because nature, by that still unsolved mystery of prenatal chance, has created him a male.

Competitive and combative qualities are pre-eminently male. Creative and protective qualities are pre-eminently female. True progress necessitates a blending of the male and female qualities. We have surpassed the age of physical force and are fast entering upon the age in which creation shall be deemed a greater deed than destruction, and in which care and service of the coming generation shall be considered the first and foremost duty of organized society. Woman has practiced her creative qualities since time immemorial; she has always been and is to-day a peaceful producer; and from the days of the cave-dwellers to the days of modern capitalism she has been the care taker and protector of the child. In this, our present-day world, woman is evolving from an individual producer to a social producer; her heart and soul are expanding from individual motherhood to social motherhood. We need woman's creative qualities, we need her social motherhood in the slow and laborious but hopeful progress of mankind toward true civilization.

Socialist women realize their need of political equality perhaps more than any other group of women. Being part of a great, world-wide movement in which they serve on a footing of perfect equality with men, they keenly realize the absurdity of their position when, on election day, they are unable to serve their cause by the only means that will lead it to ultimate victory. We can no longer content ourselves by being the mothers of citizens. We demand citizenship for ourselves and for our daughters.

It is one of my heart's profoundest wishes that my little boy may continue to wear a Socialist button on his coat when he has grown to be a man, and I fondly cherish the hope that some day—though my hair may be white until then—I may go to the polls with my sons and my daughter to cast a vote for Socialism, which means a vote for humanity.

MADAME DE STAEL

A Wonderful Woman Who was Despised by All the Despotic Powers of Her Day

In the France of the year 1800 there were two extraordinarily great minds, one belonging to a man and the other to a woman. The man was Napoleon Bonaparte, the woman was Mme. de Stael.

Between the man, who would be master of Europe, and the woman, who did not believe in masters, either for herself or for anybody else, there was, of course, war to the knife—and the woman won. Napoleon, after one of the most romantic careers in history, went to St. Helena, to die of a broken heart, and Mme. de Stael went back to Paris to be crowned the "greatest woman in literary history."

Born in Paris, in the year 1766, of illustrious parents, Anne Louise Necker early developed the mental brightness which characterized her to the very last.

In an age of intense mental activity, when thinking of every sort was at white heat and ideas, and good ideas, too, were as thick as leaves in the forest, Mme. de Stael easily went to the front, and, winning her supremacy, held it for twenty years against the most severe competition that man or woman ever encountered.

She wrote two of the greatest books of her time, "Corinne" and "De l'Allemagne," the first a pathfinder in its line, and the latter the "most remarkable account of one country by a native and inhabitant of another which exists in literature."

It was said of this astonishing woman that "she wrote ideas," while the brilliant Chateaubriands and others contemporary with her "wrote words, colors and images." It was because she wrote ideas—that is to say, thoughts that wake people up and set them to thinking about their condition—that her books were put under the ban by all the despotic authorities of her day—by the Russian Czar and Napoleon and all the big magistrates and bishops.

It was not with her pen, however, that Mme. de Stael achieved all of her fame. Great as she was as a writer, she was even greater as a conversationalist.

If the accounts are even half true, Necker's daughter must have been one of the most amazing talkers that has appeared in all the "tide of time."

Strong as a lioness in the caste of her mind, she was at the same

time as agile as a cheetah, and no matter what the company was or what turn things took the great woman's mind, powerful as the storm and quick as the lightning, was always master of the situation.

Whether the contest was one of wit or logic, of solid argument or soaring fancy, Madame was ready with the word that seemed to have been waiting from the foundation of the world for just that particular case.

As a sample of her sarcasm, witness her reply to the great historian, Gibbon, who, with reference to the fact that he had been one of her mother's old suitors, remarked to her one day, after she had informed him that she "liked him." "Why shouldn't you like me, I came near being your papa." "I know—and would I have looked like you?" was the withering rejoinder.

Then the reply to the great D'Alembert, who, flanked on either side by Mme. Recamier and Mme. de Stael, exclaimed, "How fortunate! I sit between wit and beauty." "Yes, and without possessing either," said the author of "Corinne." It is a pity that there could not have been some way of preserving for all time the personality of this wonderful woman. There is something monstrous in the thought of the annihilation of a presence so bewitchingly interesting. Mme. de Stael died in Paris, July 14, 1817, in her fifty-first year, and the throne that she left behind has never since been occupied. There is but one Mme. de Stael.—*Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.*

BAKERS MASS MEETING

New Members for Union Secured

Bakers' Union, No. 4, held a public mass-meeting last Saturday evening at the New Club Hall. Although the attendance was by no means what could have been desired, yet a number of new members were secured, and the result of the meeting was very satisfactory. Bro. G. A. Hoehn spoke on the "Aims and Mission of Trade Unionism," and the address was listened to very attentively.

GRAND ANNUAL RECEPTION

Given by the Moving Picture Operators, Local Union, No. 1, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Thursday evening, March 31, 1910. Grand Electrical Display of Moving Pictures and Stereopticon Views. Tickets, 25 cents a person.

THE ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES.

There is general unrest in the St. Louis building trades. While the men are justly considering the necessity of improving their conditions the contractors and employers are indulging in open-shop talk.

MINERS AFFILIATE

PRELIMINARY RETURNS SHOW THAT W. F. OF M. WILL SOON BE PART OF A. F. OF L.

Denver, Colo., March 21.—Preliminary returns on the vote being taken by the unions of the Western Federation of Miners on the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor indicate that the issue will carry by a substantial majority.

It is the general opinion of labor leaders here that the interests of both the coal and metalliferous miners will be greatly advanced by the amalgamation of the W. F. of M. and the United Mine Workers of America, which is expected to follow the indorsement of the proposal to affiliate with the A. F. of L.

A PLAIN STATEMENT

For two weeks circulars were distributed in St. Louis, announcing that the Russian Revolutionist, Vladimir Bourtzeff would address two mass meetings in St. Louis.

The Socialist Party, through its general Committee, was asked to assist in making these meetings a success.

In accordance with this request, we had big meeting announcements set up for last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. Wednesday night, at a late hour, when the forms of our papers had already been made up, we received a telephone message from the committee of arrangements, informing us that Bourtzeff could not come to St. Louis, that the meetings had to be called off, and that we should "kill" the announcements in our papers.

On Thursday morning we had to re-open the forms, take the Bourtzeff meeting "ad" out, and by doing so, hold up the press for fully an hour.

Our papers went to press, into the mail, but had not yet reached our subscribers when another telephone message reached our office, telling us that "Comrade Bourtzeff had just arrived at a certain Franklin avenue bookstore."

And the daily papers came out with the information that Bourtzeff would speak as originally announced!

Now, where are you at? What is and what isn't?

The Bourtzeff meetings took place, as the capitalist daily papers reported. And while the Socialist Party and our Socialist press was treated with "sincere comradeship," the capitalist papers inform us that the Druid's Hall Bourtzeff meeting was presided over by Wm. Marion Reedy, the "president en permanence" of the anarchistic Emma Goldman meetings.

EDITOR ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

69

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

WATCH THEM

I.

St. Louis is in need of better military protection. That is what our "better class" of citizens claim. And the Business Men's League is of the same opinion.

It is true, we have an army of nearly 2,000 policemen in St. Louis. We have an armory and a regiment of the "National Guard of Missouri." But what are 2,000 policemen and a regiment of State Militia men to protect the "interests" of St. Louis and to guard the lives of our business aristocracy!

The situation is serious, indeed. Some nice morning the Japanese navy may appear in the St. Louis harbor! Or Kaiser Bill, with his well-drilled army, may move down upon us from the Illinois side and cross the Eads bridge before we should have a chance to telephone to Jefferson Barracks for Federal troops! Indeed, the people of St. Louis don't seem to realize the great danger imminent at this time.

A few days ago the *St. Louis Republic* published this news item:

A movement for the construction of a second armory and the establishment of a second regiment in St. Louis started yesterday by the Committee on the National Guard of Missouri of the Business Men's League. The armory, which will cost about \$150,000, will be built by the city, if the plans are sanctioned by the Municipal Assembly.

After this enterprise materializes a movement is contemplated to provide St. Louis with a third regiment and a third armory.

C. P. Walbridge, chairman of the committee, was directed to address Governor Hadley and obtain official permission to form a second regiment. Should the Chief Executive of the State approve the idea, the committee will have a bill introduced in the Municipal Assembly providing for the construction of the armory.

The present armory was built under the auspices of the Business Men's League at a cost approximately \$150,000, and the city will incur an expenditure of this amount in building the second armory.

Colonel E. J. Spencer told the committee that the general staff at Washington has signified a desire that the various States take steps toward increasing the complement of the National Guard. Although Washington does not indicate that it expects war, it has indicated that a strong military reserve force, throughout the Union, is desired.

Besides Chairman Walbridge and Vice Chairman G. D. Barnard, the following members of the committee attended the meeting: R. W. Shapleigh, Roger P. Annan, C. E. Udell, C. V. Anderson, and Col. E. J. Spencer.

All the other English dailies of St. Louis published similar reports.

II.

None of the English dailies reported a line about the interesting discussion which took place among those armory builders of the Business Men's League. It is well for the workmen of St. Louis to learn why the Industrial and Commercial Plunderbund of this community is so anxious to have a second and a third armory and a second and a third regiment of State Militia.

Very cleverly and diplomatically the English daily suppressed the details of the new Armory plan gathering. The *Westliche Post*, the German daily, published a two-column report, of which we quote the following synopsis for the benefit of the English-speaking Union men and women of St. Louis.

The *Westliche Post* reports:

"Without delay the organization of the second St. Louis Regiment of the National Guard of Missouri will be taken up, after Governor Hadley, who favors the plan, will have given his official sanction. The Municipal Assembly will be asked to appropriate at least \$150,000 for the required real estate, and the construction of a Second Armory building. At yesterday's meeting of the Committee for the National Guard of the Business Men's League, which was held at the Mercantile Club, sub-committees were elected to take the matter up with Governor Hadley and with the Municipal Assembly.

Colonel Spencer assured the gentlemen present that it would not take long to secure the necessary recruits and officers for the second regiment. All over the country it was generally admitted, said Col. Spencer, that the discipline taught young men in the militia was of great value for them in the future.

Several speakers declared themselves openly and decidedly for Militarism, although not in the sense generally used. They said that militarism in Germany was a fine school for the entire

male youth. Military discipline of this kind could not do any harm to the average American, and our young people should be encouraged to join the State militia.

Other gentlemen present, who are not members of the committee, expressed admiration for the German soldiers and for young people who join the militia here. In view of the rapid growth of St. Louis the gentlemen believed that a second regiment of State militia was necessary for the protection and safeguarding of life and property in cases of unforeseen disturbances and troubles. A riot might be caused very suddenly, and in such an emergency the police protection would be insufficient. Experience had demonstrated the fact that *Posse Comitatus* men or deputy sheriffs temporarily sworn in for service were never advisable to have, because their lack of discipline and self-control in critical moments could not prevent catastrophes.

After thorough discussion it was decided to begin without delay the campaign for the organization of a second regiment and to secure Governor Hadley's official sanction. It is known that the Governor heartily approves the plan, as he is convinced of the necessity of more State militia for the larger cities.

Since the Business Men's League raised the money for the First Regiment Hall on Grand and Manchester by popular subscription among manufacturers and business men, the League is of the opinion that the Municipal Assembly will appropriate at least \$150,000 for the ground and building of the Second Regiment Hall.

The members of both houses of the Municipal Assembly have already been sounded on the new Armory appropriation, and it was reported that most of them are in favor of it.

Several gentlemen favored the plan to erect a Second Regiment Armory on the old Four Courts' site on Twelfth street and Clark avenue, as soon as the new Municipal Court and Jail was completed, and the old Four Courts building could be torn down. The Four Courts site is considered an ideal one, being located so close to Police Headquarters. Others thought the old City Hall, on Eleventh and Market, might be a good place, though the streets there were too narrow.

III.

Members of Organized Labor should read the foregoing report twice, especially that part referring to the need of the State militia in cases of riots.

Don't overlook the fact that this discussion in the Business Men's League's Militia Committee took place under the impression of the Philadelphia "strike riots," and while the *Westliche Post* does not mention any reference to the Philadelphia events, the remarks of certain gentlemen were very "appropriate."

St. Louis is fast becoming one of the leading industrial centers of the world. Hundreds of thousands of poorly-paid wage-workers are brought together here, and the guilty conscience of the profit-hunting corporation capitalists tells them that some day these poorly-paid slaves might get into some general strike movement, like in Philadelphia for instance, and in order to quell the "riot" not only the police, but three armories full of State Militiamen could be profitably employed.

Profitably, yes. For profit is everything with our shoddy aristocracy, axle-grease lords and gambling pirates.

This leads us to the present trouble in the St. Louis police department. We shall not at this time discuss the rottenness and thievery in the Police Relief Association, under Healy & Co. We think that Healy and the entire outfit lined up with him should be sent to the rockpile for a good, long term. But after all, these petty ward politicians, with all their crooked work, have not injured this community one-tenth part as much as their corporation masters—some of them militia organizers and Armory builders, who have been dictating the political policy of St. Louis for years for the corporation interests. Men like Healy and all the Democratic and Republican lights who gained their fame during the Folk boodle investigation, and others, were simply the tools of higher business interests. Our City Hall for the last twenty-five years, has been the political office of the Business Men's League, the same organization that may have to think at this time that without a little bribe here and a little bribe there the proposed Armory appropriation bill might not have any show of adoption.

IV.

Militarism is a favorite item of Mr. Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance, and the powerful business interests lined up with this anti-Union organization.

Remember the days when a Chief of Police Mathew Kiely had introduced the real Russian or Prussian militarism in the St. Louis police department. Kiely was the ideal police chief of Van Cleave et al. The big Washington merchants admired, adored the big brute when, during the Carriage Drivers' strike, he issued his Cossack order: "Shoot, and shoot to kill!"

However, St. Louis Labor, the Socialists and the progressive trade union movement of St. Louis made life miserable for Kiely, and the Democratic machine could not risk keeping him in office any longer without endangering the "welfare of the party."

Van Cleave and the "Interests" did all they could to save Kiely, but failed, and when kicked out of office, they assisted him in organizing a "Kiely Detective Office."

Kiely's successor as Chief of Police was Edmond Creecy, of the Magnolia Avenue Station.

Chief Creecy—or ex-Chief Creecy, for he was suspended during the Police Relief Association turmoil, had as good a record as any officer on the force, but some "prominent citizens" never liked him, because he could not be a Mathew Kiely. Mr. Creecy is a man of education, and whatever may be said against him, he is not a brute, but always tried to act gentlemanly. For some time efforts were made to get Kiely or some other "militarist" of the Business Men's League's liking into Creecy's place. A systematic newspaper campaign was inaugurated against Chief Creecy, but with little success.

Then came the Healy Relief Association scandal, and there came the chance to get rid of Chief Creecy.

The *Globe-Democrat*, *Republic*, *Post-Dispatch*—the entire purchasable corporation press, lined up, and back of the "Interests" was the Republican party machine laying its wires for the coming campaign.

Creecy had to go. He was suspended. There is nothing of a criminal character against him. This is frankly reported by the daily papers, but he endangered the "discipline of the Police Department," he is "physically incapable to be at the head of the department," etc.

Under Chief Creecy the Riot Gun demonstrations of the police department disappeared.

Under Chief Creecy the police were not ordered to "Shoot and shoot to kill!" striking workmen.

Under Chief Creecy there was a more gentlemanly and a more humane tone in the entire police department than during the Campbell and Kiely periods.

And for this very reason the "Interests" had to get rid of Chief Creecy!

We are convinced that the Healy scandal in the Police Relief Association is not at the bottom of the suspension of Chief Creecy. The fight against Creecy dates back to the very first day he was appointed at the head of the department.

St. Louis corporation capitalists are much in need of a Mathew Kiely, or of a "Col. Clay" of Philadelphia car strike fame.

The *St. Louis Republic* reported that if Creecy would resign the expected charges against him might be dropped. Very plain language, indeed!

Wanted: A chief of police who will serve the Business Men's League's purposes in case of riots!

Men like Edmond Creecy need not apply—they are too soft, they lack the real military spirit of Czar Nickolas or Kaiser Bill.

Striking Painters are Firm

Master Painters Making Fools of Themselves by
Electing "Committee on Publicity and Police"

YET ASK FOR ARBITRATION IN SAME BREATH

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Strikers at New Club Hall

If bluff and sensational newspaper stories can win a battle, then the Master Painters of St. Louis would have won their fight against Union Labor ten days ago.

But 1,500 workmen will not go out on a strike for bluff purposes, because labor strikes are serious matters. Consequently it is foolish on the part of the bosses to work their bluff games in the present strike.

Last Tuesday's *Republic* published the amusing report that the Master Painters are ready to fight to a finish, that the "Master Painters declare war and appoint committees," that the "Bosses will have Publicity Bureau and representatives to Insure Police Protection," etc., etc.

That some kind of a sensational bluff and publicity committee must have been at work somewhere, was indicated by the ridiculously-fixed-up reports which have appeared in the daily papers from the very first day of the strike.

The *Republic* also informs the public that "the Master Painters appointed a Committee on Publicity and Police, the publicity feature being the custom in the modern method of warfare."

In view of the fact that up to this hour there has not been the least disorder or trouble in connection with the local Painters' strike that would have called for any police interference, the action of the Master Painters is brutal, outrageous. The idea of howling "Police! Police!" when there is not the least trouble, sounds very much like the proverbial "Hold, thief!"

Those of the contractors who signed the agreement, over 160 in number, have all the work they can handle, with prospects that many new contracts for big jobs will come their way if the other bosses do not sign up soon.

Last Wednesday morning the striking painters held a well-attended and enthusiastic mass-meeting at the New Club Hall to consider an arbitration proposition coming from the Master Painters via the Building Industries Association. Through the *Globe-Democrat* of Wednesday the "Publicity Committee" of the Master Painters, issued the following report:

"The Building Industries Association has been appealed to by the Master Painters and asked to help in the settlement of the painters' strike."

"At a meeting of the Arbitration Committee of the association, of which James H. Bright is chairman, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the proper officers of the Journeymen Painters' unions and request their representatives to appear before the Arbitration Committee at a meeting to be held this afternoon in the Century building. They are asked to state their grievances in order that they may be submitted to arbitration."

"The association has also taken steps to bring the strike to the attention of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and to the St. Louis Clearing-house, on the theory that the cost will ultimately fall on the real estate owners and the banks."

Business Agent Lammert of the Painters' District Council received a letter from the Building Industries Association inviting the Council to select a representative for a conference with the employers. Bro. Lammert submitted the letter to the mass-meeting.

The demand of the Union for 5 cents increase is fair and reasonable, and the moment the Master Painters cease their publicity bluff game and their foolish cries for "Police Protection," and instead use a dose of common sense and fair play, the strike will be over and a long-drawn-out, expensive warfare will be prevented. The conditions of the St. Louis journeymen painters are in need of some little improvement. Every fair-minded employer will admit this.

THE MINERS WAGE CONFERENCE

No Agreement Reached Between Miners and Operators

Cincinnati, O., March 22.—While rumors that an agreement was about to be reached between the miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana and West Pennsylvania field flew thick and fast today, the Scale Committee adjourned to-night without reaching any conclusion and will resume its endeavors to-morrow morning. It was stated late this afternoon that a report would be submitted either to-morrow or Thursday by the Scale Committee, outlining the concessions on both sides, but that it would not be in the form of any agreement.

This outline, if submitted, will go before the convention of the United Mine Workers, and whatever action is taken will be reported back to the joint conference of miners and operators.

The operators contend to-night that, in case such a report is rendered, it certainly will not include any advance in wages.

Socialist Rendez-Vous

This Evening at New Club Hall

Socialists, Trade Unionists, Working Men and Women of St. Louis!

This evening (Saturday, March 26), you and your families and friends will attend the Annual Socialist March and Commune Festival, at New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue, and Thirteenth street.

This will be the general Socialist rendezvous of the season. Comrade A. M. Simons of Chicago will be the principal speaker of the evening. Comrade Dr. Emil Simon, member of the School Board, will deliver a short address in German.

The United Socialist Singing Societies will be there as usual and entertain by rendering some of their best labor songs of freedom. A first-class orchestra will take care of the concert and dance music. Comrade Henry Siroky and his son Edmond will give some musical selections.

The program will commence at 8 o'clock sharp. At 8:30, German speaking; at 9 o'clock, address in English. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.

Indications are that this will be one of the most numerously-attended Socialist March festivals ever held in St. Louis.

Our comrades and friends are requested to be on time in order to avoid noise during the concert.

Admission 25 cents for gentlemen; 10 cents for ladies; children free.

THE COMMITTEE.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS UNION LABEL SECTION.

The first grand theater party of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Ward branches of the Union Label Section of St. Louis will be given at the Chippewa Moving Picture Theater, Broadway and Chippewa street, Monday evening, March 28.

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**Garment Workers Victorious**

AFTER A SEVEN WEEKS CONTEST PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE CONTRACTORS HAVE YIELDED TO THE DEMAND. OF THE UNION—UNITY AND GOOD LEADERSHIP PRODUCED THE RESULT—PEACE DESIRED WITH FAIR WAGES.

New York, March 11.—After a struggle of seven weeks with the contractors, the pants makers have won a complete victory.

The contest opened on the 26th of January and involved about 8,000 men in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Brownsville.

As never before, the contractors were well organized and presented a strong opposition to the demands of the union.

But on the other hand, the workers were also well organized and showed a solid front to fight the bosses. The pants makers went into the fight with a determination not easy of discouragement. They knew that the only way to win would be to stand solidly together, and that they did, no matter what sacrifices it became necessary to make.

Among other reasons for the success is to be attributed the moral and financial assistance rendered by every trade organization in this city under the jurisdiction of the U. G. W. of A.

Now that the strike is at an end, there is great rejoicing among all the members of the locals of Greater New York.

A large number of garment workers who were not formally identified with locals are making applications for membership, realizing that their only hope of gaining a just wage scale and fair labor treatment lies in unity. This strike has taught them the benefits of unionism.

At the last meeting of District Council No. 1, after the officers had reported the result of the strike, great credit and gratitude was expressed to the following leaders of the contest for their untiring activity in directing the fight to a successful issue; General Organizer Schweitzer, Label Secretary J. Harris Lavner and Board Member Henry Waxman.—*Garment Workers' Bulletin.*

The Philadelphia Strike Still On

All Efforts to Reach Agreement have Failed to End Great Labor War

Samuel Gompers on Philadelphia Situation

Philadelphia, March 21.—President E. E. Greenawalt, of the State Federation of Labor, sent telegrams to all Central Labor unions and affiliated bodies in Pennsylvania, ordering them to hold off on the general State-wide strike order until further notice. Negotiations now under way between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the leaders of the striking car men are responsible for the hold-back order.

Despite this order, those on the inside of the present conferences, declare there is no hope of a settlement. The Building Trades met and passed a resolution demanding that the State-wide strike order be issued, regardless of the peace talks that are being indulged in between the leaders and the traction officials.

Secretary Dwyer is responsible for the statement that the grocery clerks are going on a strike of their own. There are about 2,000 members of this union, and if they strike they will effectually shut up the grocery stores of Bridesburg, Tacony and Kensington, where every store is controlled by union clerks. They will demand that the closing hour Saturday nights be made 9 o'clock instead of 11, and individual unions will take up the question of wages with employers. There are many questions disturbing these men, and they want them all settled now.

WHAT GOMPERS SAYS REGARDING THE CONTEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

PRECIPITATED BY AVARICIOUS EMPLOYERS, WHOSE GREED FOR INCREASED DIVIDENDS CAUSES THEM TO OPPOSE ORGANIZED LABOR.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, interviewed on the Philadelphia street car strike, has the following to say of the situation:

"The difficulties between the men and the company began several months ago. Four weeks ago, fearing that the differences were becoming acute, I offered my good offices to President C. O. Kruger, of the Philadelphia Traction Company, to bring about a settlement. There was some interchange of letters then; finally Mr. Kruger informed me that 'the situation was adjusting itself.' This, of course, meant that, from his viewpoint, matters were in a satisfactory condition, as far as the company was concerned. What is happening in Philadelphia now shows how 'the situation is adjusting itself.'

"As a matter of cold fact, this strike is a plot to undo all the good that has been accomplished for the men and to destroy their union. Through this union the strike of last year was won. For working anywhere from twelve to eighteen hours a day, for twelve to fifteen cents an hour, their hours were reduced and their wages raised to a point where they had something to live for. Of course, this could not be done without costing the company something, and as the officials care only for the dividends they can declare they soon set about trying to find out how they could get rid of this additional drain on their income.

"So the plot was hatched to bring in men from the outside and to form a rival union. Men were hired to offer employment to those who

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

would join the 'fake' union. Now, on the pretense of being fair to all their employees, the company says it must recognize this 'fake' union. The men realize that this is a mere pretext, and that the real reason for the move is to wrest from them all the advantages they have gained through their own organization."

NO PEACE FOR STREET CAR STRIKERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 19.—President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees announced to-day that all peace negotiations between the strikers and the peacemakers, so far as he is concerned, are off. Some of the peace conferences with outside persons, he said, have led to false impressions and placed the men in a wrong light and have led to no result. The union will continue to fight to the end, he added.

WORKMEN DECIDE TO REMAIN IDLE UNTIL ALL DEMANDS ARE GRANTED.**LEADER IS OUTVOTED—HEAD OF PHILADELPHIA UNION FAVORED ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSITION.**

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20.—Repudiating the offer of settlement from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company through the assistance of United States Senator Penrose, the Executive Committee of the striking car men late to-night voted to continue the strike against the company until all their demands were granted.

The proposition submitted for their consideration provided for the immediate reinstatement of as many strikers as possible, with the payment by the company to all surplus men of \$2 a day until places are provided for them, a wage increase to 23 cents an hour on June 1; an annual increase of 1/2 cent an hour until the wages reach 25 cents; recognition of a grievance committee and a reservation by the company to recognize other grievance committees; disposition of the cases of the 173 men whose discharge led to the strike by a board of arbitration composed of President Kruger of the company and President Driscoll, of the Car Men's Union, with a third to be appointed by these two in case of disagreement.

This proposition differed from the others in that until the jobs are provided for them the strikers were to receive \$2 instead of \$1.50 a day, and that "the 173" are to be handled by an arbitration board instead of provided by the act of 1893.

The proposition was first submitted to-night to the Committee of Ten, having charge of the general strike, by a committee of three, which had been in consultation with Senator Penrose yesterday and to-day. This sub-committee is said to have advocated the indorsement of the proposition, but other members of the General Strike Committee dissented and the question was submitted to the Executive Committee of the car men.

W. D. Mahon, the national president of the Car Men's Union, who had assisted in drawing up the proposed settlement, advocated its acceptance, but was outvoted by the local car men.

PAINTERS

STAY AWAY
FROM
ST. LOUIS

STRIKE IS ON**Philadelphia a World's Center**

By Horace Traubel

Philadelphia is to-day a world's center. It is making a world demonstration. The eyes of the world are all turned its way. I have always said: The only real strike is the sympathetic strike. Philadelphia has a real strike. The masters are our slaves. They are forcing us together. They are increasing and multiplying and solidifying us. They are doing their own work. Their clubs, their bullets, their threats, their scabs, their murders, are our emissaries provoking knowledge in the brains of people who so far have not known the alphabet of revolution. We should not denounce the masters. We should thank them. They haven't sense enough to postpone us. Masters, tyrants, never do have sense enough to postpone their own destruction. They throw away their cautions. They ride madly right into the fire. Philadelphia affords us a tremendously impressive instance of this curious suicidal abandon.

In the meantime the crowd is learning its lesson fast. Get together or we will be destroyed. All get together. Not a few of you. Not even many of you. No. All of you. Get together. Your enemies can destroy you when you quarrel. They are owned by you when you agree. A staunch front of human hearts can best down any array of property. The crowd, which has suffered so long, which has sacrificed so much, which has endured so bravely, which has starved in the midst of plenty, will never win, will never achieve leisure, till it realizes its integrity. But when the crowd becomes a crowd the masters of the crowd will cease to rule. Though the Philadelphia car men should lose, the Philadelphia strike must win. Certain irrefragable steps would have been taken. From this day on something heretofore unaccomplished becomes a weapon of righteousness in the hands of labor. What has happened in Philadelphia must lead on to what will happen anywhere. The labor revolution will add one total to another until its formidable inventory threatens the foundations of the old estate. The fight in Philadelphia is not a fight for wages but a fight for life. Not a fight for the day that is here, but a fight for all the days to come. Dear comrades, do not give up. You are called upon to prove your faith. You must remember what will come of your loyalty. Don't you think it worth while? The eyes of the world are upon you to-day. Your own eyes are upon you. Do you hesitate. Are you afraid? You have always proved true in the past. When you have seen the truth you have been honest with it. Look again. Look at the world. Look into yourself. Look towards to-morrow and its to-morrow. Look and see. Be true to what you see. Do not grieve because of what you must go without, rejoice in what you are privileged to go with. To go with the truth. To go with love. Do not grieve because of what life is made to mean to you. Rejoice because of what life will be made to mean to your children. Get together. All of you. Not a few of you. Not even many of you. All of you. Get together. Rejoice. You, workmen of Philadelphia. You, workmen anywhere. You are reborn in the Event. You are a world's center to-day. The world is taking your pulse. You are not sick. You are well. You never were so well. Get together and stay together. Rejoice in your divine privilege. Rejoice.

The Corporation Anarchy in the Black Hills of South Dakota

By Vice President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners

Vice President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners, who is at present visiting the labor unions of St. Louis and vicinity in behalf of the striking miners in the Black Hills, South Dakota, made the following statement concerning the Homestake strike situation:

CORPORATION ANARCHY IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

The industrial conflict now on in the mining camps of South Dakota means the life or death of organized labor in that State. The mine operators of the Black Hills District of South Dakota and Organized Labor of that district are engaged in a deadly struggle at this time. This conflict has been on since the 24th of November, 1909, and was inaugurated by the Homestake Mining Company on the aforesaid date, by locking out all their employees, because they refused to obey the mandates of this corporation and repair to their offices in Lead (South Dakota) and sign a contract with the company renouncing their unions and binding themselves as subservient chattels of the company as long as they remained in its employ. The following is the contract exacted from anyone entering the employ of this company as strike-breakers:

Lead, S. D., _____ 19____
I am not a member of any Labor Union, and in consideration of my being employed by the Homestake Mining Company agree that I will not become such while in its service.

Signature _____
Department _____
Occupation _____

For awhile after the inauguration of this conflict the management of the Homestake Mining Company put forth all their efforts in trying to break the ranks of Organized Labor and induce them to renounce their unions, sign the above contract and return to work. Failing in this they sent their agents into all the mining states in an effort to recruit strike-breakers and scabs to take the place of their former employees, who stood by their organizations almost to a man, but are meeting with little or no success, and all that is required in achieving a victory for Organized Labor in this conflict is that the organized men in other centers of industries give their locked-out brothers the fullest of support. If this is done the conflict will be of short duration and terminate in a victory for Organized Labor. This conflict was brought on by the employing interests in an effort to offset the activity of the labor movement in South Dakota, and if possible wipe it out. Organized Labor in South Dakota, gained the animosity of the moneyed and employing interests when they defeated the efforts of the mine operators in putting into effect one of the most infamous military bills ever passed by a State Legislature.

Through carrying a petition into the State forcing this measure to a referendum vote of the qualified voters of the State in the next general election, which means certain defeat for the measure, if Organized Labor is successful in terminating this conflict in their favor. This action in defending their rights against unjust legislation, coupled with a demand on all unorganized workers in the district to become members of the respective unions having jurisdiction over the field they were employed in, was the cause for action on the part of the employers, and since this conflict was started by the Homestake Mining Company on the 24th of November, nearly all the other operators in South Dakota have recently closed their mines and mills, and joined the Homestake Mining in the conflict against Organized Labor. Late reports go to show that similar action is being taken in some of the smaller cities and towns in the State, and it appears that the Citizens' Industrial Alliance may become active in the State of South Dakota, for a time at least. All wage-earners are requested to stay away from the industrial centers of South Dakota and thus assist their brothers in the Black Hills in their efforts to achieve a complete victory.

The *Miners' Magazine*, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, makes the following significant announcement:

"Since the lockout at Lead, S. D., by the Homestake Mining Company, the local unions of the Black Hills have sent advertisements to various daily journals in different parts of the country, making known the fact that 2,500 men were locked out because they refused to sign a card severing their connection with organized labor.

"Though such advertising matter was to be paid for, yet the majority of the daily journals refused to accept such advertisements and so notified the local unions of the Black Hills. Such an attitude on the part of the daily journals is convincing evidence that journals that represent the interests of capital are faithful to the exploiters. Though the daily journals are supported to a vast extent by the subscriptions of the working class, yet such support is ignored when labor is involved in a struggle with the employer.

"The laboring people are being taught lessons that may clear their vision to the fact that the daily press is subsidized and that the 'molders of public opinion' are dedicated to the interests of modern piracy."

Help the Steel Workers

Appeal in Behalf of Men Whom Millionaire Schwab Attempts to Make Slaves

For years the thousands of men employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company have suffered under the iron heel of the most crushing institution known to the civilized world. Its chief owner, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, has boasted and advertised the world over that he owned and controlled the lives of human beings as though they were mere cattle, willing to obey and suffer the lash of an intolerant master, without rights which the autocratic power of the giant institution is bound to respect.

AT LAST THEY REVOLTED.
Humiliated by him, denied the right of organization or representation, at last they rebelled. They struck as a last result, hoping through this action to thoroughly organize this plant, involving 8,000 workmen, the vast majority, in fact nearly all, being the lowest-paid workmen in the United States and Canada.

Charles M. Schwab is known the world over for his lavish expenditure of money which he has been able to extract from his victimized and unfortunate employees.

Money is required to carry on this great battle. We appeal to union men for assistance. We appeal to the sympathizers, to the business men and every one who recognizes that through union alone can we fight a crushing corporation as described.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been a special favorite of the United States Government. It has contracts amounting to \$40,000,000 of public work upon which this corporation expects to realize millions of dollars, due to the low wages paid.

The pages of the *Congressional Record* are filled with column and

603 Strikes in 1909

REPORTS MADE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The latest report of the American Federation of Labor shows that during the year 1909, statements were received from 68 international organizations showing that in the twelve months there were 603 strikes, involving 87,031 members. Of this number 53,971 members were benefited and 9,432 were not. The associations involved in these strikes contributed \$1,862,836.03 to maintain them. In addition there was contributed by locals for the support of other locals on strike, irrespective of trade affiliation, the sum of \$305,440.91, making \$2,068,276.94 expended during the year to sustain members on strike. Three hundred and forty-one of these strikes were won, 57 were compromised and 104 lost. At the close of the year there were still 64 strikes pending.

FOR RENT.

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

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 bakery 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.

Get Naturalized!

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

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

BREAD EACH LOAF BEARING The UNION LABEL

AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatechek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadway
Dalles, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S. Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	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 a
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 Co	8609-11 N 22d st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Redle, 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 a
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.	1625 Carr St.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Wolf, S.	3110 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 BROADCASTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

spect, there being but eight harnessmakers in the Missouri State prison.

The general manager to-night issued the following statement: "The railroads have no statement to make other than that a settlement of the whole matter, probably will be made to-morrow, which will be satisfactory to both sides."

Mr. Carter said he had no comment to make. The Board of Arbitration, which will hear the wage dispute, will, under the Erdman act, be composed of one member appointed by the firemen, one appointed by the railroads and one selected by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the latter to act as judge.

200 OUT AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Employers of Leather Workers Say Result Will be Open Shop.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 21.—More than 200 Union Leather Workers employed in St. Joseph harness and horse goods factories, went on strike this forenoon, when the employing firms refused to accede to their demand for a ten-hour wage scale for an eight-hour workday.

The employing firms say they were taken unawares and that their contracts with the union do not expire until June 1. They say the result will be an open shop policy here in the future. None of the shops are in operation to-day.

PAPER MILLS CLOSED BY STRIKE.

Watertown, N. Y., March 21.—The strike order of the Paper-makers' employed in the four mills of the International Paper Company in this city, went into effect to-day, with the result that here are about 355 men idle, of whom two-thirds went out in sympathy with the papermakers. The mills are closed down and picketed.

Cairo, Ill., March 21.—Workmen at the Harris Saddlery Company struck this morning. The company has been running an open shop. An increase of 15 per cent in wages and an eight-hour day are demanded by the strikers.

WINONA WORKERS OBEY ORDERS.

Winona, Minn., March 21.—All of the Union Leather Workers in Winona went on a strike to-day, according to orders received from the National Association officers.

100 AT DENVER RESPOND TO ORDER.

Denver, Colo., March 21.—Harness and saddlemakers of Denver to the number of 100, quit work to-day in response to the order of officers of the National organization.

136 STRIKE; 3 FIRMS SIGN SCALE.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21.—One hundred and thirty-six Leather workers went out on strike here to-day. Three local firms have signed the union scale.

200 IN DALLAS JOIN GENERAL STRIKE.

Dallas, Tex., March 21.—Two hundred leather workers employed in various shops in Dallas to-day failed to return to work on account of the general strike movement in that industry.

From the Field of Unionism

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks will hold its annual convention in New Orleans, April 18-23.

The Memphis (Tenn.), Butcher Workers' Union intends to ask the Business Men's Club to co-operate with it in an effort to obtain the next convention of the national body for Memphis.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International paid \$70,928 in sick benefits in the last fiscal year.

Engineers, firemen and telegraphers of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company have demanded an increase in pay averaging about 20 per cent.

An advance from 25 cents an hour to 27 cents has been granted conductors and motormen of the Pittsburg, Harmony, Butler & Newcastle railway.

At the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen the by-laws were amended so as to permit the holding of conventions annually.

San Francisco, (Cal.) Broommakers' Union has taken preliminary steps toward starting a campaign against brooms made by Chinese and those made by convicts in Eastern States.

Every typographical union in California has indorsed the proposition to obtain the convention of the international body for San Francisco in 1911.

The Greater Boston District Council of Carpenters is considering a proposition to increase wages from 47½ to 50 cents an hour. The question will be decided by the referendum vote of the six thousand affiliated members.

Announcement that the boss barbers of Boston, Mass., are about to form an employers' organization received the approval of the Boston Barbers' Union 182 recently, and it was voted to offer the employers of their members the free use of their hall for meeting purposes.

There will be an amalgamation of the stationary firemen's unions of Oakland and Vallejo with the San Francisco organization. It is proposed that all the unions of this trade in California act under one charter, instead of separate charters, as at present, and that the headquarters shall be in San Francisco.

Painters' Union No. 402, of East Boston, has asked the employers of its members for a wage increase to be effective on or after April 4. The local demands 45 5-11 cents an hour on house and ship work, fifty-four hours to constitute a week's work on house and forty-eight hours to constitute a week's work on all ship work.

The latest semi-annual report of the International Association of Machinists shows that the receipts from all sources during the preceding six months were \$211,111.02, and the expenses during that period \$176,423.12. The union has invested in government and other bonds \$94,538.75.

The Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union of Chicago has gone out for more pay in the skyscraper district, and threatens to walk out, marooning the modern cliff dwellers if their demands are not met. The wages of these men bear a relation to the height of the buildings, being \$55 a month for less than eight stories and \$60 for those buildings attaining a higher altitude. A flat scale of \$65 a month is demanded by the union.

column of matter, "The Story of Schwab's Armor Plate," which shocked the entire nation. We appeal to you to act at once. Don't delay.

The American Federation of Labor has full charge of the situation, organizing and protecting the interests of the suffering men and unionizing all the trades interested.

Following is a list of international unions who are involved in this fight, and who have or expect to have their men organized. Boiler-makers, blacksmiths and hammermen, carpenters, engineers, electrical workers and cranemeh, firemen, iron and steel workers, moulders, pattern makers, painters, polishers and platers, machinists, teamsters and laborers.

We ask you in the name of all these trades to assist us in the fight against this mighty corporation. Please appoint committees to raise funds. Send all contributions to P. Courtney, Box 151 South-Bethlehem, Pa.

JACOB TAZELAAR, General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

J. P. MCGINLEY, Organizer Hotel and Restaurant International Association.

CHARLES R. WITHAM, Organized International Iron Moulders' Union.

J. J. KEPPLER, Vice President International Association of Machinists.

H. F. LaCLAIR, Washington Lodge International Association of Machinists.

T. P. BEHNEY, General Organizer of Patternmakers' League.

H. H. SCOTT, General Organizer International Steam Engineers.

DAVIS WILLIAMS, President Local Union 368 of Machinists of South Bethlehem.

P. COURTNEY, Treasurer Local No. 368 of South Bethlehem.

Representatives in Charge. Urge all workingmen to stay away from South Bethlehem, Pa.

Missouri Barbers Organize

Organizer Shanessy Visits Southwestern Part of State



Joplin, Mo., March 20.—J. H. Shanessy, of the International Barbers' Union, spent a few days in Joplin last week and visited several nearby cities in the interest of the Barbers' Union.

As a result of his efforts new members have been secured by the Joplin local union, and it is very likely that at least one new barbers' union will be started in a nearby city. While in the city, Organizer Shanessy announced that he had decided to appoint John H. Iahn as local organizer, with authority to visit every barber in this section and invite them to join the union.

While in the city an open meeting was held under the auspices of the local barbers' union at the court house, which was attended by many persons directly interested in the barber's trade, and the labor movement.

Mr. Shanessy addressed this meeting. He said: I would suggest a more definite contract between the journeymen and the boss barbers.

"It is through the organization of the barbers that the working hours and the sanitary conditions have been so materially improved.

"The Barbers' International Union stands for better education, better working conditions, better workmen, better men, and the public and employers should co-operate with the 26,000 members of the barbers' union in their efforts along these lines."

Speaking directly to the members of the local union, he said they should support the labels of other crafts if they expect the patronage of other union men. "The label is the emblem of hope. Don't smoke Bull Durham tobacco, don't wear non-union made clothing and don't patronize saloons where there is no union bar card. Buy bread with the union label on it. See that all printing sent you has the label of the Allied Printing Trades. Wear union labeled shoes and hats. Be union men in action as well as being members of the union."

Mr. Shanessy called attention to the fact that until the unions did support their local labor papers, they would be given no consideration by the daily press, and spoke of several instances where the daily papers had failed to even mention union labor fights.

Leather Workers Strike

Six Thousand Men Affected by the General Walkout

Leather Workers of St. Louis submitted a demand to their employers Monday for an eight-hour work day and an advance of 15 per cent on all piecework.

A demand of similar character was recently submitted to all employers in the country by the National Leather Workers' Union. The working week in St. Louis at present is 55 hours. Those engaged in day work ask that these hours be reduced to 48, without reduction of pay.

Kansas City, Mo., March 21.—Prospects for an early settlement of the leather workers' strike, which went into effect to-day in all sections of the United States, except the East, are good to-night, according to leaders at the national headquarters in Kansas City.

Reports show that more than a dozen large houses have already signed the new agreement, and many others are planning to meet the demands of the strikers, so the union leaders say.

Scarcity of nonunion workers and a good demand for products are the reasons given for this prospect of peace.

The strikers demand an eight-hour day and a 15 per cent increase in pay for piecework. About 6,000 men are said to be affected.

President J. M. Baker ordered the strike from the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers here.

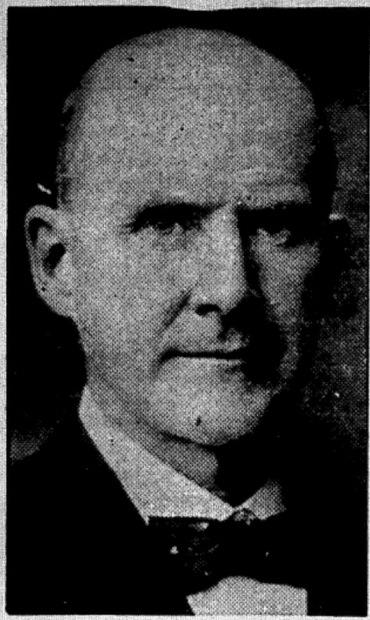
Two hundred and thirty-five men walked out in Kansas City. The Riehl Harness and Saddlery Company agreed to the new scale, and thirty men returned to work in a few hours.

The National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association is expected soon to take a hand in the settlement of the strike.

Retailers claim prison-made goods have made inroads in their sales in many parts of the country. This section is not affected in that re-

DEBS IN BALTIMORE

Addresses Big Meeting at Albaugh's Theater



A severe arraignment of the federal judiciary, words of pity and scorn for John D. Rockefeller, a hearty indorsement of suffrage for women and the glorification of Socialism characterized the lecture of Eugene V. Debs, the well-known Socialist, at Albaugh's Theater, last night. The house was well filled, many leading suffragists being present. Mr. Debs was cheered time and again when he came on the stage, and was interrupted during the address a number of times by the plaudits of the audience.

Mrs. Ada Smith Lang, the candidate for the legislature on the Socialist ticket at the last election, presided and introduced Mr. Debs, paying him a high compliment for his integrity and labors in behalf of humanity.

Mr. Debs began with a discussion of the question upon the solution of which he declared the future of the human race depended. He said though labor produced wealth, supported the government, it had always been held as the lower class, whose badge was one of shame. "In the present economic system," he said, "there are two classes, the capitalist and the laboring classes. Their interests are diametrically opposed to each other, for when one gains the other loses. This is caused from the fact that labor is compelled to enter the market driven by the whip of hunger and sell itself for what it can get. The constant struggle between these two classes produces strikes, lockouts, injunctions and bloodshed. As a result, fortunes mount higher on the one hand and misery and suffering come on the other.

"I join heartily in the move to emancipate woman from the age-long thralldom which has bound her. They say that politics will degrade a woman, and in so saying they have in mind their own kind of politics, which is in itself degrading, for it is founded upon the capitalistic idea of purchasing and coercion. Give up the present kind of politics and women will not be degraded. I hold that any politics which will degrade a woman will also degrade a man."

The speaker then referred to the sentence recently passed upon Fred Warren, managing editor of the *Appeal to Reason*, and from that led to his attack upon the federal judiciary. "These judges," he said, "have declared kidnapping of workmen legal, lockouts legal—in fact, everything legal which can be brought to bear against the liberty of the laboring men by the capitalist. The Supreme Court of this country has pronounced strikes illegal, boycotts illegal, and even unionism illegal. These decisions are given by the highest authority in this land. A court which has seized the right to pass upon the constitutionality of a law, for such a right is not given to the Supreme Court in the Constitution. The nine judges who sit upon the Supreme Court are corporation attorneys appointed by corporation influences. When a corporation appeals a case to such a court it is as though they had appealed it to themselves, and, strange to say, in every case a verdict is given in favor of the corporation."

THERE MAY BE NO STRIKE

Peaceful Settlement of Firemen's Trouble in Sight

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR NEILL BRINGS ABOUT COMPROMISE OF SENIORITY AND PROMOTION, TO BE FOLLOWED BY ARBITRATION AS TO WAGES.

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—All questions in dispute between the 27,000 firemen on Western railroads and the general managers will be amicably settled, according to an agreement reached to-day with the aid of United States Commissioner of Labor, C. P. Neill.

It was agreed by W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and his committee, representing the men, and the general managers' committee, representing the forty-seven railroads affected, to settle the controversy in the following manner:

The question of seniority, or the promotion of old-time firemen over new men, and the question of representation by the union of firemen, who have been promoted to be enginemen, are to be compromised before any arbitration is attempted.

The demand of the men for an increase in wages of 12½ per cent is then to be submitted to arbitration under the Erdman act.

In previous negotiations the railroads had agreed to arbitrate the wage question, but had declined to arbitrate the other two points on the ground that they were points of discipline and authority only.

It was learned that both sides were brought to an agreement to compromise through the insistence of Commissioner Neill that something had to be done quickly.

Mr. Neill informed each side that mediation had been in progress since last Thursday, and that apparently no progress had been made.

He declared that unless action was taken within twenty-four hours, he would return to Washington. The decision to compromise followed quickly.

Hod Carriers to Meet in National Convention

Arrangements are being made by organized labor in this city to entertain the national convention of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America, which is to be held on or about the first Monday in May. The convention is to be held under the direction of the building department of the organization, the headquarters of which are at Tampa, Fla.

Many of the local organizations throughout the country are not members of the national organization and the principal business to come up at the convention is to devise ways and means for inducing

them to affiliate. Unions in eighty-three of the leading cities have said they will become members during the Indianapolis convention. Officers will also be elected and other business transacted. Representatives of about one hundred unions are expected to attend.

FIVE HUNDRED STONE WORKERS STRIKE

LABOR SITUATION AT BEDFORD IS FAR FROM BEING SETTLED.

Bedford, Ind., March 19.—That the situation of the stone workers' strike here is getting no better was evidenced this morning when five hundred employees at the P. M. and B. and the Hoosier quarries went out. The plants are practically idle. The trouble or grievance of the men causing this action is not given out, as yet, but it is supposed to be the result of the long antagonism among the stone workers and operators which has no prospect of a settlement soon.

IRON MOLDERS' VIEWS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL COMMENTS ON THE HATTERS' DECISION.

The *Iron Molder's Journal* is another one of the few labor publications that seems to grasp the significance, even though vaguely, of the decision in the hatters' case, wherein those workers are mulcted in damages to the amount of \$220,000 for boycotting the Loewe scab hats. The *Journal* says:

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court and the recent fine against the hatters has given us the parallel to the infamous Taff Vale case. Whether we will rise to the occasion and confound our political enemies as our brother trade unionists did under similar circumstances in Great Britain, depends upon our ability to think clearly and act like members who are prepared to make sacrifices in defense of their rights."

It would seem that the molders have been confronted by sufficient problems during the past few years to begin to "think clearly" without waiting until they are hit by some Loewe decision. In fact, they are up against that very danger right now. The Berry Foundry & Manufacturing Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the union for picketing and boycotting its plant.

PORTLAND BAKERS LOCKED OUT

Oregon Employer's Association Comes to Support Scab Firm

Portland, Oregon., March 21.—The Bakers' Union of Portland, in its desire to secure fair treatment for the bakers of this city, is now involved in a fight against the Royal Bakery & Confectionery Company. This bakery is located at Eleventh and Everett streets and has stores and cafes at 268 Morrison and 300 Washington.

The union bakers in that establishment were locked out because they refused to sign an agreement which meant in effect withdrawal from their union.

Then Chicago bakers and Japanese were employed to turn out Royal Bakery bread.

Upon request from the Bakers' Union the Central Labor Council of Portland and Vicinity placed the Royal Bakery on the unfair list. This action evidently hurt that bakery, for the open shop Oregon Employers' Association came to its rescue with a report defending the unfair conditions at the Royal shop.

When the Royal Bakery forced out its Portland union bakers, not enough Chicago non-union bakers were on hand and Japanese did bakers' work. Some of these Japanese are still at work in the bakery.

PAYING FOR THE KILLING of 354

157 Widows and 423 Children are Claimants Against a Mining Company for Cherry Disaster

Chicago, Ill.—With fifty claims of widows and other relatives of Cherry mine disaster victims settled by payments ranging from \$800 to \$1,200 per death, the St. Paul Mining Company has entered into negotiations with counsel in something like 100 more cases to settle with the victims' widows at the rate of \$1,800 in each case.

This rate of settlement was agreed upon at a conference between attorneys representing the widows and counsel for the mining company. "Yes, we already have settled about fifty cases," said Burton Hanson, secretary of the mining company, and general solicitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. "We have agreed to pay from \$800 to \$1,200 in the cases already settled."

"In the cases that came up at the conference last Friday, \$1,800 was the figure agreed upon tentatively by the attorneys, and I believe settlement on that basis will be agreed upon, for there is a disposition on the part of the widows to settle."

In the mine disaster 354 men were killed. Of this number 157 left widows with 423 children, while the rest of the victims were single men.

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The St. Louis Building Trades

Simultaneously with the demands of the painters come similar demands from the Sheet Metal Workers, the Iron and Steel Workers, and the Concrete and Granitoid Workers. All these organizations ask for increase in wages, but their demands do not become effective until May 1.

Archbishop Glennon's New Cathedral and the Princess Theater are two buildings now being erected in which non-Union labor is employed. The real test will come when the painting contracts are to be carried out. As "unfair" labor will here be brought into play, the other organizations working on the buildings are sure to walk out.

The Cement Workers of St. Louis and vicinity want the following new scale, about a 10 per cent increase: Foreman, 67 1-2 cents; finisher, 62 1-2 cents; finisher under instruction, 47 1-2 cents; blockman, 47 1-2 cents; mixer, 42 1-2 cents; stonemason's helper, 42 1-2 cents.

Local Union, No. 18, of the Iron Workers, which takes in everything in a radius of 50 miles of Union Station, wants the following new scale, to take effect June 1: Foremen, 70 cents, for gangs of less than five men and 75 cents for gangs of more than five men; 65 cents for laborers. This is an increase of 5 cents.

The Sheet Metal Workers ask for an increase of from 56 1-4 cents per hour to 62 1-2 cents. None of these demands becomes effective until May 1.

SHOE WORKERS ORGANIZE

Thirteen Thousand Employees of St. Louis Shoe Factories Working Under Very Unsatisfactory Conditions

A Powerful Organization the Only Remedy

In spite of the exceptionally fine weather, which invited everybody to the first outing of the season to the public parks and other places of recreation, the mass-meeting of Shoe Workers held at Central Trades and Labor Hall last Sunday afternoon was fairly well attended. Of course, considering that there are about 13,000 people working in the St. Louis shoe factories under most unsatisfactory conditions, and at low wages, a better attendance could have been expected, but experience in other branches of industry teaches us that the organization of such an army of men, boys and girls into a union, requires much energy, patience and perseverance.

The meeting was presided over by Bro. Geo. W. Davis, president of the Joint Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.

Secretary Kreyling, of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the first speaker, declared the shoe workers here were the poorest paid of any in the country and ascribed this to disorganization in the ranks of the men and women. The principal speaker was George W. Disney, national organizer of the International Union. Quoting the figures as supplied by the State Secretary of Labor, Mr. Disney showed that the workers of the various shoe shops in St. Louis were receiving a scale that was close to the convict pay in the Jefferson City Penitentiary.

Other cities were mentioned by him where the shoe workers, under the protection of the American Federation of Labor and attached to the International Union, are receiving good wages. He said in part:

"You in St. Louis are a menace to the workers of the craft in the Eastern States. They are being paid higher wages than you, and because you are negligent of your own interests it makes it all the harder for fellow-workers in the East to maintain a high scale. Here you have thousands of shoe workers and only about 200 belong to a union which is not affiliated with the international. Come in with us, and when you have troubles you will find the major organization behind you financially."

Owen Miller, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, also addressed the gathering, and appealed to the Shoe Workers of St. Louis to join the International organization of their craft and by doing so improve their conditions materially and socially. Mr. Miller expressed the conviction that the time was near at hand when practically every St. Louis shoe factory would be organized. It was a wild dream of the St. Louis shoe manufacturers to think the 13,000 shoe workers of this city could forever be kept outside of the labor movement.

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

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.

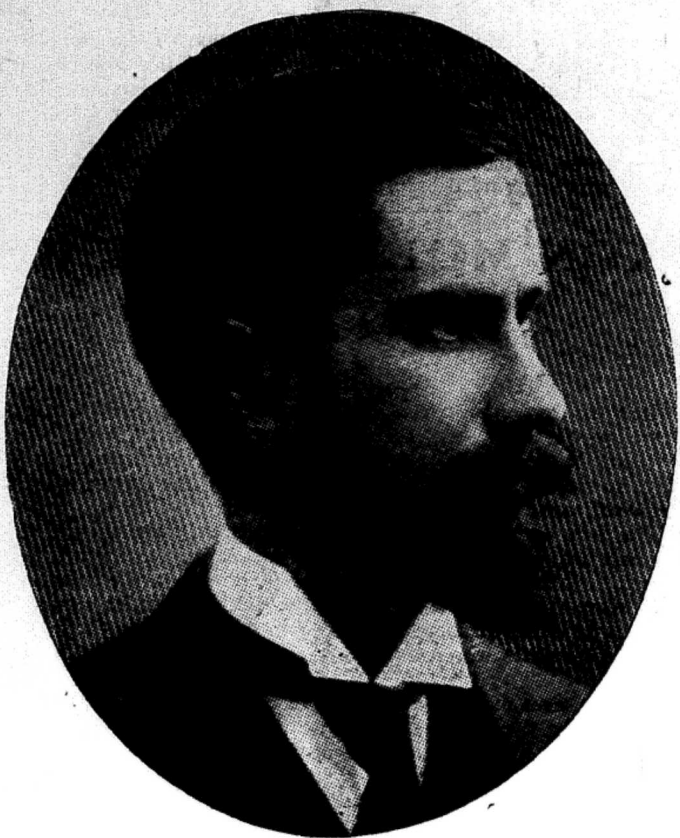
AT THE

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!

The Electrical Workers' Harmony Conferences

Once More Peace Negotiations are Halted and Secretary Murphy Issues Statement

Cleveland, O., March 21.—Peace negotiations were again interrupted last week and the following statement has been issued by Secretary Murphy:

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY MURPHY.

Our fourth meeting with the arbitrators in Cleveland, beginning March 10, abruptly ended by the other side deciding there was nothing to arbitrate, and the withdrawal of their representative from the special committee. Concurrently following this action the second-class mailing privilege was restored the *Electrical Worker*, after months of negotiations since that privilege had been lost through those who now have withdrawn from negotiations that would maintain their rights in this organization. This is the advantage so far that we have to report as a result of the unwarranted action of those who had contested our rights to represent this Brotherhood and run away rather than meet the Brotherhood in convention.

We have previously outlined to our membership plans whereby the claims of those contesting might be considered, and all officers claiming title could secure a decision from the Brotherhood either by the referendum, submission of resignations to it, or a convention; and the persons that insisted that the committee should have absolute authority while pleading before the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor have run away. As required by the arbitration committee's decision on February 23, we presented a legal plan which would eliminate all litigation and bring us together in convention no later than July 15, 1910, and it was refused by our opponents, who insisted that a convention was not necessary in the face of the fact that on February 10, the committee unanimously decided that an early convention must be held. Thereupon we presented another plan on March 11, which would overcome all intelligent objections made by the opposition, and offer relief in the only manner that the circumstances would permit of considering the fact that the banks had sued along with other complainants in the Geib suit.

We had gone to extremes with every one interested in this second plan which proposed:

First—Dissolving injunctions. Second—Dismissing Geib suit providing McNulty's cross-petition be withdrawn. Third—Transferring and assigning rights of title to Cleveland deposits to the arbitration committee, that they would be enabled to turn them over to officers elected at such convention held at Springfield, Ill., providing the other side would do the same. Fourth—File such action in court in conjunction with attorneys from the other side which would secure a proper court order to permit of the committee holding these funds, and turning them over to other officers elected at the Springfield convention. Fifth—Assure the committee that we will continue to cooperate with them in harmony with their duties and secure unification.

Messrs. McNulty and Noonan refused to arbitrate and in a formal letter addressed to Messrs. Frey, Duffy, and Urlick, gave notice of withdrawal and their decision to continue litigation. They admitted that they were parties to the Denver agreement and the Toronto agreement, and set themselves up above the arbitrators and judges as to what might be regarded as the violations of such. It was evident from their actions, since the decision of the committee, made on February 10, requiring a special convention to be held, that they would not meet the Brotherhood in convention, and it is shown that immediately upon the decision being made that they should, they instructed their attorneys to prepare to dissolve the Brotherhood through court process.

They utterly refused to come into convention, or provide the arbitrators with the necessary motion made by five (5) unions before March 31, that would initiate a vote on the question as provided in our first plan presented to the committee on the morning of March 10. Before noon of March 11 they bolted from the arbitration and the majority of the committee, Messrs. Frey and Urlick, will report to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, at their meeting on March 27.

We hoped to avoid the expenses of litigation and allow the Brotherhood to determine who was responsible for the discord and treachery. We fully recognize and respect the special committee and their de-

isions, and we went the limit to assist them in their duties. It now devolves upon the executive council to respect us.

We will continue to bravely insist that those who claim title as officers or advisors in this Brotherhood shall make answer to the Brotherhood; and we shall not spare one guilty of a cowardly act regardless of his claims to dignity or position. The entire plans and correspondence will be formally placed before all local unions and members as soon as convenient, and through a study of them it can be readily determined who desires harmony and who practices disruption.

J. W. MURPHY, Gen. Sec.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

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

LOCAL ST. LOUIS donated \$5 to the Milwaukee city campaign. DID YOU secure a new subscriber last week?

OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST is moving up in fine style. It would move still faster if YOU will use every opportunity to get new readers for our press.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES for the March Festival should be on hand early and make the necessary preparations.

JAMES O'NEAL, of Terre Haute, made a flying visit to the office last week. He is filling some dates in Illinois.

T. C. JEFFERIS, former secretary of Local St. Joseph, called at headquarters while in the city. He reports his health much improved by his stay in Eureka Springs.

THE PLANS as now outlined for the Labor Publishing Co.'s undertaking are quite extensive, and will require lots more hard work to complete them. So far, we have only met with encouragement and solid support. Are you helping push?

L. GUTIERREZ DE LARA, the man who guided John Kenneth Turner through Mexico while Turner was gathering material for his articles on "Barbarous Mexico," will speak in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at Druid's Hall. The advertising matter is ready for distribution.

SEE THAT your Branch gets out a full vote on the various referendums now pending. The National referendum closes March 27, the State referendum on April 8, and the Local referendum on April 9.

STANLEY J. CLARK will be with us for two lectures, April 25 and 26. Everyone that heard Clark when here last, will want to hear him again.

MEXICO'S DESPOTISM.

Every friend of liberty will be interested to know that L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican patriot, will speak in St. Louis on April 3. Comrade de Lara tells a thrilling story of tyranny and oppression in "our sister Republic." Three times he has been imprisoned by the United States government at the request of Diaz, the Butcher. Amer-

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ican capitalists have enormous investments in Mexico and stop at nothing to wring profits out of the enslaved people of Mexico.

The meeting will take place in Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, 2 p. m., April 3rd.

A local union of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Forty-two unions were booked to hold meetings in Toronto, Canada, during a recent week. Most of them were connected with the building trades, and a desire to obtain an increase of wages was the subject under discussion.

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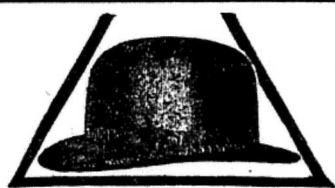
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