DIVIDED WE FALL OFFICIAL ORGAN of the SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., 26. FEB. 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 473

ST. LOUIS MOVEMENT TO HAVE ITS OWN PRINTING PLANT

Druid's Hall Socialist Meetings Take Preliminary Steps and Form Temporary Organization. Encouraging Response of the Comrades. Committees Pushing the Good Work

LAST SUNDAY'S MASS MEETING AT DRUID'S HALL IN behalf of our Press was a decided success. There was unity of action, harmony and determination to do some constructive work, for the Socialist and Labor movement. And the result was most encouraging. We must have our own press and we are determined to get it, too This was the prevailing sentiment of the meeting. Before concluding its work the meeting elected the following temporary officers and com-

President, Wm. M. Brandt; Vice-President, Gus. F. Eckhoff; Recording Secretary, Otto Pauls; Financial Secretary, L. E. Hildebrand; Trustees; Philip H. Mueller, Chas. Goodman, A. Siepman; Committee on Equipment; W. H. Worman, L. E. Hildebrand, G. A Hoehn; Committee on Incorporation: Gus. F. Eckhoff, W. E. Eckart, G. A. Hoehn, L. G. Pope; Committee on Labor Unions and Societies: H. Brockmeyer, M. Brosin, M. Belly, Wm. M. Brandt, Gus. F. Eckhoff, Joseph Glader, Ed. Heilman, Chris. Rocker, L. Hauserman, G. A Hoehn, F. Lindecke, M. Moin, Ed. Ottesky, D. Steinberg, Max Stopp I. Turetsky, J. Weckerle, J. A. Weber, F. Weisz, M. Yedloutschnig

The next general meeting of shareholders, comrades and friends of our papers will be held Sunday, March 6, at Druid's Hall, where all the committees will have to report:

HOW IT HAPPENED.

On February 4, the general manager of the Western Newspaper Union informed the management of St. Louis Labor and Arbiter-Zeitung that they would no longer print the two papers, stating that they were afraid of libel suits because of editorials appearing in Labor. One of the editorials referred to appeared in the issue of January 29, and was entitled, "The Boycott O. K."; the other was in the issue of February 5 and referred to the Police Relief Association shortage

This sudden notice from the Western Newspaper Union created a very serious situation for our local socialist press. The comrades at headquarters concluded to call a hurried conference for Sunday evening. February 6, to see what could be done. This conference raised about \$150.00 to insure the appearance of the papers the following week. A committee of six was elected to draw up plans for the establishing of a publishing plant of our own and place our papers out of reach of the

This committee of six reported their plans to the General Committee at its meeting on February 14. The recommendations were as

1. That a publishing and printing association be formed and incorporated.

2. That this corporation issue 2.400 shares of stock at S5 per

share, a total of \$12,000.00 capital stock.

3. That the Socialist Party and the Arbiter-Zeitung Publishing Association turn over St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung to this

new corporation. 4. That, in compensation, each paper receive \$2,000 in stock in

the new corporation, minus their respective debts.

The General Committee unanimously adopted the plan outlined in the recommendations and called a general meeting of Local St. Louis take final action thereon. On February 18, the Arbeiter-Zeitung l'ublishing Association met and agreed to turn over the Arbeiter-Zeitung to the new publishing association, when formed. The general meeting of Local St. Louis took place on February 20, and the recommendations of the general committee were unanimously adopted, thereby turning St. Louis Labor over to the new publishing association,

A mass meeting of subscribers and sympathizers had also been called for 3 p. m., after the membership meeting. In this meeting stock subscriptions were taken and a temporary organization of stockholders was formed, definitely launching a Socialist publishing association of

WORK THAT COUNTS! HAVE FOU ENLISTED?

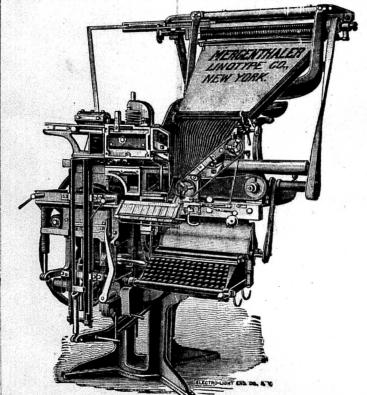
As we write these lines, volunteers are out as committees and as individuals to enlist the advance guard of the great proletarian army which will bring together the capital needed for the printing plant for the ST. LOUIS LABOR. YOU may be missed by them. that deter you from adding your mite (make it dollars if you can), at once by sending it direct to the office. Try and make the list next week as big as the list of donations and stock subscriptions below. A fine start has been made which will encourage many others to also do their

The following list contains the names and amounts donated, or advanced on later stock subscriptions, by comrades and friends of our cause who had the first inkling of the situation forced upon ST. LOUIS

Otto Zuefle\$	10.00	Emily Kientz
B. Brockmeier	10.00	Joseph Glader 5.0
F. J. Kloth	10.00	Martin Brosin 5.0
Otto Pauls	10.00	Florian Meyer 4 1.0
William Voege	2.00	W. K. Bowden 2.0
J. E. Cook, M. D	5.00	W. E. E 10.0
Edward Ottesky	5.00	Wm. R
Peter Weisz	2.00	Julius Meyeranowitz 1.0
Jacob Wunsch	.50	Mrs. Hofmann, Indian-
Mrs. E. Hunstock	5.00	apolis, Ind 1.0
William E. Kindorf	50.00	R. Baer, Cincinnati, O5
Fred Lindecke	.50	R. Spindler, Streator, Ill. 2.0
Fred. Wedel	10.00	
Gustav Eckhoff	1.00	Locust Pt. Br. Club, Bal-
A. F. Germer, Belleville.		timore 2.0
Ill	1.00	Robert Hunter, Pine
Henry Siroky	25.00	Hurst, N. C. 50.0

Leopold Scharoschi	1.00	Jacob Dorner	5.00
Fred Witte, New York,		Henry Schwartz	1.00
N. Y	1.00	Max Stopp	10.00
A. E. C. W	7.50	A. Zukermann	-50
Albert Siepman	5.00	-	
William M. Brandt	5.00	Total\$	268.00

Below are listed the names of subscribers to shares in the association which must establish the new printer for ST. LOUIS LABOR, the number of shares and payments thereon. Not one of them expect to draw dividends on their shares, or even to withdraw the principal.



THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINE. One of the First Machines to be Installed in our Own Printing Plant.

Every share is a contribution of one of the foundation stones of a bulwark aimed at the final end of capitalist exploitation of the toilers and is building the new state in which LABOR will be king and all who labor with hand or brain will receive the full fruits thereof without tribute to trust or capitalist. If YOU are not yet enrolled, try to head the next

Anton Meyerhofer, Jr	ı		Number		
Robert Neumann	1		of shares	Amt, subshd.	Amt. paid
Robert Neumann	1	Anton Meyerhofer, Jr	4	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
J. Turetsky 5 25,00 5,00 William Voege 2 10,00 5,00 Fred. Lindecker 1 5,00 2,00 M. Krupin 1 5,00 5,00 M. Krupin 1 5,00 5,00 Martin Belly 5 25,00 5,00 Martin Birgel 1 5,00 1,00 Stanko Georgevitz 1 5,00 1,00 Stanko Georgevitz 1 5,00 1,00 Martin Birgel 2 10,00 5,00 Martin Baradt 2 10,00 2,00 Martin Baradt 2 10,00 2,00 Martin Baradt 2 10,00 2,00 Martin Baradt 3 1 5,00 1,00 Martin Baradt 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	Robert Neumann	1	5.00	5.00
William Voege	1			10.00	1.00
Fred. Lindecker	1	J. Turetsky	- 5	25.00	5.00
M. Krupin	2	William Voege		10.00	5.00
Second Ward Club 5 25.00 5.00 Martin Belly 5 25.00 5.00 Joseph Vucenic 1 5.00 1.00 Stanko Georgevitz 1 5.00 5.00 Joseph University 1 5.00 5.00 Joseph Glader 1 5.00 1.00 Joseph Glader 2 10.00 2.00 Joseph Glader 1 5.00 1.00 Joseph Glader 1 5.00 1.00 Joseph Glader 2 10.00 2.00 Joseph Glader	1		I	5.00	2.00
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Mathias Mueller	5	25.00	5.00
L. G. Pope	2	10.00	2.00
John Schweite	1	5.00	1.00
Christ, Rocker	1	5.00	1.00
Louis Kober	3	15.00	5.00
Charles Hirschenhofer	1	5.00	1.00
Joseph Hoffmann	1	5.00	5.00
Robt. M	1	5.00	5.00
Samuel Kershman	1	5.00	1.00
Samuel Bernstein	1	5.00	5.00
Gustav Bolfing	1	5.00	2,00
Morris Moin	1	5.00	1.00
David Steinberg	1	5.00	1.00
L. E. Hildebrand	2	10.00	2.00
Samuel Albert John Wekerle	1	5.00	1.00
Samuel Malli	1	5.00	1.00 1.00
Phil. H. Mueller	1	5.00	5.00
Edward Konczakowski	1	5.00	2.00
Jacob Wunsch	1	5.00	1,00
Henry Schroeder	=	25.00	5.00
Henry Heinze	2	10.00	2.00
Adam Feik	2	10.00	2.00
Jacob Devus	1	5.00	0.1
Wolfgang Foerster	-1	5.00	1.00
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Robert Poenack	1	5.00	- 1.00
John Maier	1	5.00	1.00
Henry Zimmermann	1	5.00	5.00
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Ferdinand Vedloutzenig Valentine Haase	2	5.00 10.00	10.00
S. Schmoll	ī	5.00	1.00
Gustay V. Diers	2	10.00	2.00
Henry \lbert	1	5.00	5.00
Paul Kaelin	2	10.00	2.00
Chas. Goodman	5	25.00	5.00
August Zimmermann	Ī	5.00	2.00
Frank Six	2	10.00	10.00
Otto Kaemmerer	IO	50.00	40.00
Mrs. F. Boettger	4	20,00	20.00
Stefen Mack	I	5.00	1.00
August Grahn	1	5.00	0.1
Henry Arnold	1	5.00	1.00
John Sturm	1	5.00	5.00
Louis Krsek	2	10,00	5.00
Fh. G	I	5.00	5,50
Gottlieb Meyer	1	5.00	5.00
Jacob Rittheler	1	5.00	1.00
Louis Wissmann William Ruesche	1	5.00 5.00	1.00
Nie Bauer	2	10.00	2.00
Anthony Heuer	ī	5.00	1.00
G. A. Hoehn		100.00	100.00
Mary Hoehn	1	5.00	2.00
Minnie L. Hoelm	1	5,00	2.00
W. R. Bowden	2	10.00	
B. Brokmeyer	5	25.00	
Emily Kientz	1	5.00	
William Budt	1	5.00	
Emily Kientz			****
William Schneider	1	5.00	00.1
Theodor Ott	1	5.00	1.00
William Worman	1	5.00	1.00
Jacob Rittheler		propalestore	4.00
B. Bieneck St. Charles Mo.		umania (fili	00,8
Conrad Hoffman, St. Charles, Mo		******	1.00
Totals	226	\$1,125.00	\$549.00

The total of all receipts to date is \$817.00. The total number of .00 shares subscribed will be augmented further by later notices to change loans into stock subscriptions. Where no receipts are mentioned opposite stock subscriptions, the subscribers have, with one or two exceptions, made loans but failed to give notice of their desire to convert the loan into stock.

FOR LABOR UNIONS TO REMEMBER.

Fellow Unionists and Socialists of St. Louis:

Where there is a will, there is a way. This has been once more demonstrated by our latest move to get our own printing establishment. Last Sunday's meeting at Druid's Hall was one of the most encouraging gatherings I have had a chance of attending within recent years. The men and women assembled there last Sunday afternoon were there for a purpose, and that purpose was to do some positive, some sound constructive work for the St. Louis labor movement and raise the standard of the Socialist Party of this city where it will be what it must be, namely, the backbone of the entire labor movement.

Our St. Louis Trade Unions are gradually seeing the importance of a reliable labor press, such as we have in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. The great value of such a press was only recently demonstrated 1.00 when our papers published a series of articles on the conditions of labor But the man who branded the labor movement as criminal has

The labor movement that Walsh attacked with all his venom still

been convicted as a criminal, regardless of all the power and influence

that were used to save him from the odium of wearing the garb of a

lives, but Walsh is behind the walls of a Federal prison, haunted by the

fear that he will leave to his posterity the memory of his death as a

in the St. Louis brewery industry. There is an old German proverb of society," was licensed to malign any movement that had for its ob-which says: "He was in Rome, but failed to see the Pope!" It isn't which says: "He was in Rome, but failed to see the Pope!" It isn't surprising that thousands of people may go to Rome and not see the Pope, but I think it is much more surprising that there are hundreds of thousands of people in St. Louis and vicinity who have no idea of the conditions of employment that exist in some of our leading industries.

And I must also plead guilty. For years I have been very intimately acquainted with the St. Louis Brewery Workers. I have been with them in the Central Trades and Labor Union, but always had the mistaken idea that they were the best paid workmen in St. Louis. Just imagine my surprise when St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung showed up the conditions in the St. Louis breweries and pointed out the fact that the average weekly wage was from \$9.00 to \$11.00.

Do you union men realize what this work of our press means for the brewery workers? I certainly do. Whenever new contract differences may confront them, or whenever the haughty brewery lords should feel inclined to force another lockout or strike upon their union employees, organized labor and the public at large will know a little more about the poor conditions of the brewery workers and for that very

reason will fight that much harder for their brothers.

What is true of the brewers is true of every other trade. So long as there are no labor troubles on, the capitalist press will always be nice and sweet toward Union Labor and the movement, but the moment the fight is on, Organized Labor must fall back for support upon its own labor press, to which, I am sorry to say, the Union men and some Socialists, too, fail to give the proper support.

Do you want me to mention another instance? Well, take the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. lockout. Yes, papers like the St. Louis Star, the St. Louis Times, and other profit-gathering sheets, will from time to time make a few innocent little notes about Mr. Jim, Mrs. Mary Ann, or Miss Sosweet; they will publish some pictures, too, flattering some poor girl, but will those capitalist papers ever come out and fight the battles of the St. Louis Garment Workers?

They never will. You may answer me by saying that those papers not published for fighting labor's battles! Exactly. They are published for the interests of the capitalists.

And that is only another reason why we must have our own printing establishment. Many of our unions have big sums of money deposited in the banks where they get two or three percent of interest. venture to say that if they will put a few hundred dollars each into the new printing plant of the St. Louis Labor Publishing Co., they may not get directly two or three percent on their money invested, but indirectly the benefit derived therefrom will amount to a hundred percent. The labor press cannot be valued in dollars and cents, or in eash

Let the St. Louis Trades Unions consider these questions most carefully. We are now building on the most important institution for the St. Louis labor movement. See what last Sunday's Druid's Hall meeting accomplished within a few hours. About 150 people raised over \$700.00 cash and subscribed to nearly \$1,500.00 worth of stock I remain fraternally yours.

THE MINE HOLOCAUSTS

From United Mine Worker's Journal

shocked by the receipt of news of mine explosions—one at Primero.

Colo,; another at Drakesboro, Ky.; the other at Las Esperansas, Mex

destroyer, and ar Drakesboro thirty-five; at Las Espeansas seventy.

making nearly three hundred more victims to be added to the death toll

in all similar cases, is beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe,

and is a pitiful appeal to our lawmakers to do something to prevent

these horrors that keep on depopulating our mining villages in all sec-

breasts of the people that sorrow and sympathy for which the human

heart is the synonym, and all share with the sufferers the grief they

the same carelessness in mine operations is persisted in, and the failure

for mine management to be careful. The ever-present, consuming desire for cheap coal dominates all their movements, and the miners' lives are the penalty paid for their avariciousness. They stand on top and yell, "Hang on your coal," "Hang on your coal," with never a

thought for the safety of the men below. The rush and push for dol-

lars is always a first consideration. The value of human life is not taken into consideration. It is nothing but coal, coal and dividends.

The loss of life last year was awful. From the way we are starting

The Government smiles at them, and when it hears of an accident

Samuel Plansoll shook Great Britain when he denounced the ship-

this year it promises to be increased. We keep on increasing our

millionaires, and they made so by so many human lives sacrificed for

or a disaster at any of the mines it says, "I am sorry." But in so far

as making haste to prevent their repetition it maintains a masterly con-

owners as a parcel of "shipwreckers," and the commotion raised was

such that laws were enacted to protect the sailors. Would to God that

we had a Plimsoll or two in every legislative hall to denounce the

method of conducting mining operations. If we had, haste would be

made to prevent the recurrence of these murders of our craftsmen.

their insatiate greed and grasping of the dollar.

enacting laws that will prevent the killink of so many of our citizens.

feel for the loss of their loved ones.

to value human life is exhibited,

dition of inactivity.

-all the results of an explosion of the deadly marsh gas

Twice within a day, three times within three days our nerves were

At Primero e er a hundred of our brothers are laid low by the grim

The grief and anguish of those who have lost their loved ones, as

Coming so soon after the Cherry horror, they reawaken in the

It should also spur the people to increased action in drafting and

Despite the repeated warnings that come through these horrors,

It seems that all the horrors do not prevail on those responsible

Max Store, Member Carpenters' Union No. 1596.

British Laborites After Lords

Leader Barnes Says His Party Will Block Budget if Peer's Veto Power is not Abolished

London, Feb. 21.—The acutest stage in the political situation in Great Britain and one that seems to presage another defeat for the 1909 budget, was reached this evening when George Barnes, parliamentary leader of the Labor party, declared that the Labor party would never consent to a shelving of the bill to take away the veto power from the House of Lords. The Labor party, he declared, would insist on passing the veto bill, even if the 1909 budget was again killed.

'If the government does not think the result of the recent genera' election was decisive enough for an attack on the veto power now held by the House of Lords, the sooner another general election is held the better. If the holding of another general election should involve financial chaos for the realm, let the responsibility rest upon those who

This statement from Barnes is regarded as significant, for the Labor leader has probably learned from Premier Asquith that Kins Edward does not desire to support the attack upon the veto power now held by the lords. Therefore, if the King's speech from the throne Monday does not contain a demand for the promised legislation regard ing the power of the lords, it is almost certain that the laborites, sup ported by the Irish party, will vote against the Liberals, causing the overthrow of the present ministry, and forcing an immediate genera election. In the meantime the budget would remain unpassed and the financial condition of the government would reach such an acute stagthat a panic might follow.

Premier Asquith this afternoon had an audience with the King. when he presented the final draft of the speech from the throne.

FOR THE 8-HOUR DAY

Bartenders' Union Local 51

The Socialist seeks to establish social paramountcy through leg-

islative action. And this social paramountcy is but an extension of

thes ame active principle which we find expressed in our sanitary

laws, our educational system, and other similar manifestations of the

collective will and law. From the point of view of the Anarchist,

who, after all, merely carries individualism to its logical extreme.

sanitary laws, education acts, factory acts, and all other social legis

lation, are so many "outrageous interferences" with individual lib-

that all whiskey is bad and there can not be such a thing as "good whiskey," so the Anarchist denies that there can be such a thing as

All legislation is equally condemned. As the Prohibitionist would scorn the classification of whiskey as good or bad, declaring

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

Cigars | PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl Walnut Street

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card

'good legislation."



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

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ESTABLISHED MARCH 13, 1885.

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We represent good and responsible Insurance Companies. We loan money on Real Estate and our charges are reasonable; The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on you will make no mistake in dealing with us.

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

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

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

Office No. 324 CHESTNUT Street. Both phones.

A Date Has Been Set by the leather Workers for

Its Inauguration

Horse Goods has started the ball rolling to establish the eight-hour day in the shops where members of the organization are employed throughout the country. On Wednesday, February 10, official notice was delivered to the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association that, beginning Monday, March 21, eight hours shall constitute a day's work with no reduction in wages for week hands, and an increase of 15 per cent on all prices for piece hands, and a request made that a definite an swer be returned by Tuesday, March 1, 1910.

Considerable argument has been made against the shorter work-day because of its possible "limitation of output." In an examination of the United States Census Statistics, a careful analysis shows that in the year 1850 the average per capita production of wealth in the manufacturing industries in the United States was \$1,064, and fifty year later, in 1900, it had increased to \$2,451, or an increase in production o 130 per cent. In 1850 the average annual wage in the same industrie was \$247, or an equivalent of 23.21 per cent of the product. Fifty year later, in 1900, wages had risen to \$437, an increase of only 77 per cen wages as against 130 per cent increase in production.

With the complete specialization of labor and the enormous increase in production, the leather worker should, by every logical reason, reathe benefits of labor-saving machines and labor-saving systems, so h could participate in the industrial progress and the blessings of civiliza tion, with fewer hours of daily toil and more hours for leisure and of portunities for recuperation, study and reflection, to better fit the work ers for the highest thought and activity of citizenship.

President E. J. Baker states that reports received from all the loca unions show that they are enthusiastic for the proposition, a unanimou sentiment prevailing that their just demands should be conceded withou any rupture in the existing friendly relations between the organizatio

Grand Benefit Ball

Given by St. Louis Future City Lodge No. 1 for

Striking Sheet and Tin Workers.

1. will give a grand benefit ball for the striking Sheet and Tin Workers

at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets. The mem-

bers and friends of Organized Labor are cordially invited and have a

ciation of Sheet and Tin Workers are out on strike against the power-

ful Steel Trust, and they are certainly entitled to our support. Hoping

Fraternally yours.

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ed in a world-wide labor movement you can not be without a good

to meet many of our brothers: sisters and friends, we remain,

This evening, Saturday, February 26, the Future City Lodge, No.

For many months our brothers of the Amalgamated Asso-

Amalg. Association of Sheet and Tin Workers.

FUTURE CITY LODGE. No. 1,

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Once Bosom Friend of Our Own Mr. Van Cleave

The Miners Magazine

John R. Walsh, the convicted Chicago banker, who stole some fifteen millions of dollars from depositors, was likewise a journalist and was proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Walsh was as rabid against organized labor as Parry, Post, Van Cleave or Kirby, and frequently the editorial page of the Chronicle teemed with denunciations against the labor movement.

The following are selected as samples of John's wrath against

"What the mobs of Chicago need is the fear of God and govern-

ment.
"There will be no effectual suppression of labor union murders until the responsible men in these organizations are proceeded against as any other criminals would be."

At the very time when Banker Walsh was caluminating organized labor through the columns of the Chronicle, he was looting the vaults of the bank of which he was president. Mr. Walsh was a magnate in the corporate, financial and political world, and like all other "pillars Socialists of St. Louis! Increase the Circulation of St. Louis Labor! This is Your Paper!

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP

By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

You abolish Child Labor. DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS." THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Socialist labor paper.

Prussia in Open Rebellion

Monster Universal Suffrage Demonstrations Planned for Next Sunday

Exciting Scenes in Reichstag

Over Three Hundred People Wounded by Police in Frankfurt-on-the-Main

Berlin, Feb. 21.—Owing to the short time left for making the necessary arrangements, the Universal Suffrage demonstration which had been announced to take place yesterday, has been postponed until next Sunday, February 27. Although the Socialists have taken the leadership in this work of franchise reform, some of the radical capitalist parties will also join in the demonstration.

The Berlin City Council, in a strongly-worded resolution, protested against the brutal work done by the police against the people during the recent franchise demonstrations in Berlin, Frankfurt, Braunschweig and other cities. The members of the Berlin City Council will take an active official part in next Sunday's demonstrations. Many civic and other organizations will participate and it is expected that 150,000 people will demonstrate in the streets of Berlin on Febru-

BRUTALITY OF PRUSSIAN POLICE IN ATTACKING SOCIAL-ISTS AROUSES WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The franchise conflicts provoked by the police at Frankfort last night have produced great indignation, even among those who do not sympathize with the Socialists. The spirit in which the Prussian police have undertaken to preserve order is especially dis-

When the City Council of Berlin met at the Rathaus last night to consider, among other things, resolutions objecting to the so-called election reform measure, the members found a detachment of police

occupying one of the corridors.

The mayor inquired the meaning of this, and was informed that the commander of the Berlin police considered the presence in the building of the officers a necessary precaution against a possible un-

The mayor requested the withdrawal of the police, and his request was granted. The council passed a resolution asking that a more equitable suffrage law be adopted.

THREE HUNDRED WOUNDED IN FRANKFORT.

Frankfort, Feb. 18.—It was 2 o'clock this morning before the police had cleared the streets of the crowds gathered in public protest against the proposed Prussian suffrage laws.

Investigation develops that there were many more casualties than at first supposed. Many of the wounded avoided the hospitals, receiving treatment from private physicians in order to escape any possible legal consequences. The number of wounded is now placed at between 200 and 300. Twenty policemen are among the injured.

The Socialists insist that those attending the meetings had been advised by the speakers to go quietly to their homes, and that the most of them were so doing when a policeman who had arrested a man was fired upon by a party of would-be rescuers.

This incident afforded the police detachments the opportunity for which they were waiting, to attack the home-goers brutally, regardless

Other demonstrations have been announced for next Sunday, but the meetings have been forbidden by the police, acting under orders The police are not members of the municipal force, but of the Prussian state constabulary, and to a great extent are former sergeants of the army.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY SOCIALISTS IN GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hellweg were excoriated to-day in an uproarious debate in the Reichstag by Dr. Franck, one of the leaders of the Socialist group, who introduced an interpellation of the chancellor regarding his remark in a recent debate that manhood suffrage was an evil.

When Franck attacked the Kaiser, Vice-President Spahn, who was

presiding, called him to order, and said that no speaker would be allowed to drag the Kaiser's name into the debate.

I will say what I like about the Emperor," Franck retorted. "I will discuss him as freely as anyone else.'

The chamber was thrown immediately into disorder by Franck's bold utterance. The Conservatives tried to shout down the speaker, but the Socialists, though outnumbered, cheered and applauded wildly.

THE KAISER IS NO DIVINITY, SAYS FRANCK.

"We have no cause to shrink from mentioning the Kaiser as though he was a divinity," shouted Franck, "I favor respecting the Kaiser, the Reichstag must insist that the same respect that is given the Kaiser and the law that creates him, shall be given the Reichstag and

To-day a debate was launched by the Socialists, who demanded to know why the chancellor, in a debate in the Prussian Diet, denounced manhood suffrage as an evil, although it forms the basis of the German constitution, and is the suffrage by which the members of the Reichstag are elected.

The Socialists declare the chancellor's attack on manhood suffrage to be an attack on the constitution.

When Franck began his address he began applying the same epithets to the Kaiser that the chancellor recently applied to those fighting for manhood suffrage.

When the German empire was founded," said Franck, "the Emperor and the Reichstag were simultaneous creations, both integral parts of the constitution, and both entitled to the same respect.

But the chancellor had described the Reichstag's basic suffrage as a demoralizing and dangerous influence on public life. just as good right to say the same thing regarding the Kaiser and his speeches. The Kaiser is the creation of the same law that brought the Reichstag into being, and to attack the principles that underlie the latter is to attack the former."

Franck pointed out what he termed the blessings of popular franchise as exemplified in America, and declared that manhood suffrage must eventually come throughout the whole of the German people.

GENERAL REBELLION IS AT HAND.

"The Prussian government in suppressing public demonstrations in opposition to the Prussian franchise bill will yet provoke a revolution which the Socialists will sweep away the chancellor and all other obstacles to popular government. The Socialists have began the struggle and they are determined to carry it to a successful conclusion."

As Franck finished, pandemonium broke forth, and it was several minutes before the chairman could restore order. Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg replied to Francke. As he arose he was cheered by the Conservatives, but the Socialists treated him with the same scorn that the Conservatives showed to Franck.

chise widened the government of the country, but degraded the tone

The Socialists met this with cries of "Shame!" "That's an insult

to all countries where the people vote!" "That's an onslaught on the German empire's constitution!

Bethmann-Hollweg awaited a subsidence of the disorders and then

"I have never expressed any intention of abolishing manhood suffrage for the Reichstag. I refused to discuss the Prussian franchise in the Reichstag, as that is not a federal, but a state question. Hence it is Prussia's own business. Neither the federal legislature nor the Reichstag has any right to interfere in Prussia's own affairs."

Others who spoke against the government's policy were Groeber for the Roman Catholics and Center party, Rasserman for the National Liberals, Wiemer for the Radicals and George Ledebour, another Socialist leader. They all warned the government of the dangerous consequences of a reactionary policy, and declared that Prussia, being the largest state in the Empire, her affairs were likewise imperial

Ledebour prophesied that a few more years of the present retrograde movement would see enacted in Germany the same outbreaks that for years have blackened Russia.

MILWAUKEE CAMPAIGN

A Lively Campaign Inaugurated for Municipal Elections

The Milwaukee Socialists will hold their platform convention February 26, at Ethical Hall. The city and ward tickets of the Social-Democratic Party have already been chosen by referendum vote of the party membership. When our platform is adopted we shall be regularly in the field. The first distribution of campaign literature was made on Sunday, February 20, when the city was covered with a leaflet entitled "Why the Social-Democrats Will Carry the City." This leaflet was distributed from house to house by our organized volunteer workers.

Ald. Weiley (Social-Democrat), realizing that the lower ranks of policemen are a species of wage-slaves, introduced in the Milwaukee City Council a resolution granting them an "off" of a straight twenty-four hours every fifteen days. The Chief of Police claimed that this would destroy "discipline" and the resolution was pigeon-holed in a committee. The rank and file of the police in Milwaukee realize that, after all, the Socialists are the only ones who look upon them as human beings and many policemen secretly vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

A non-partisan anti-high-price mass-meeting was called for Febru-15 by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Among the speakcrs who addressed the meeting were A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and Mother Jones. This so hurt the feelings of Senator Stephenson's organ, the Free Press, that it indulged in several columns of abuse against the meeting. It has a great deal to say about the "poor attendance" of the meeting, although the hall was packed to the doors, and many were obliged to stand. The real grievance of this capitalist sheet was that the capitalist politician who addressed the meeting cut a poor figure, having no remedy to offer except the enforcement of the law and an investigation of facts which our pocket-books already understand all too well, while the Socialist speakers made ringing addresses which were roundly applauded. Resolutions that the people must own the trusts were adopted by the audience without one dissenting vote.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary. Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17, 1910.

Woman's Future in the Labor Movement is One of Power

Some of the things that I saw as the Labor Day parade passed me stand clear before my mental vision. Among them, a banner which read, "Our Battle is for Humanity;" a member of one of the unions, a broad-shouldered, manly-looking man, who carried a little child about two or two and one-half years old, on his shoulders, his face aglow with enthusiasm; and I saw a young girl about ten years of age, whose hair was flazen, marching at her father's side, and as they passed where I stood, she leaned her head in a caress against his arm, while he smiled down at her! And the women's auxiliaries made a splendid showing. The Machinists' auxiliary was headed by a woman who bore a banner, and carried it by her force of spirit-and a banner becomes very heavy after it is carried for a little while. And among the women walking was one whose years are many, 64, but whose face was lighted from withinit was beautiful with the light of hope of progress—a grand old young woman-and flanked on either side were women whose step was buoyant, whose presence in the parade, walking in step with the men whose names they bear, speaks volumes for the future! The Glass Workers' auxiliary, with the president of the Working Girls' Home Circle at its head, came down Madison avenue with a spirit in their step, and, dressed in white, they made a picture that was commented on freely and the enthusiasm was given vent to by frequent handelapping. The Carpenters' and Painters' auxiliaries made a pretty grouping as they passed, but the palm went to the auxiliary on foot. An old lawyer's comment on women in the line of march may interest them: "Charlie," he said, "those girls on foot there will get whatever they go after if they ever I looked eagerly for the Laundry Workers; they were not in line. With the working woman movement in Toledo going forward with such rapid stride, the absence of the Laundry Workers' Union, one of the oldest woman's movements connected with C. L. U., left a void in the Labor Day parade that I am sure cannot happen again. And next year the Labor Day parade will see battalions of white-gowned women marching, making a beautiful picture, as they proclaim to the world by their marching in line with their men, that they at least recognize the dignity of labor--that they know that the shame of povertythe blight of ignorance—the degradation of crime may be lifted through a concerted action of the working women of the world! The women who marched in the Labor Day parade deserve a vote of thanks from the women of America, and I should like to see their names printed, framed and hung on the walls of C. L. U. hall! And every year will see an added intelligence, an added growth of power for good come into the ranks of workers who with the growing strength of numbers, have drawn into their councils their women. The women of the working class, once educated to the conditions under which the men earn a living, will become the very backbone in the struggle for right conditions! Here's to woman! The greatest force for good in the world-the force that once enlightened, will redeem the world. Woman!-Beatrice Vanghan in Toledo Union Leader.

RESOLUTION ON SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATES.

ADOPTED BY LOCAL LOUISVILLE SOCIALIST PARTY. Whereas there are several very vital questions involving the pubwelfare coming before Congress at this present time. Viz.

A bill to pension the aged, introduced by Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania;

A proposition to increase the postage rate on second-class mail matter, on the ground that there is a continual annual deficit in the Post Office Department, alleged to arise from the inadequate postage rate on second-class mail matter; but it being a matter of common knowledge that said deficit arises solely from the fact that the Govern-The chancellor contended that the "democratization of the fran-ment is paying to the railroad corporations of the country unreasonable, extortionate and predatory rates for the carriage of its mails,

Therefore, be it resolved: that there should be an immediate readjustment of said rates to an equitable basis as compared with like Phones: Bell, Main 4150; Kin., Cent. 2307.

services rendered other corporations, which readjustment of railroad rates would create a surplus in said departments instead of a deficit.

And, be it further resolved: that in the matter of pensions for the aged, we stand committed to such a principle of justice to our aged citizens throughout the country, whether they have given their services to the industrial or military army, and that we send a copy of these resolutions to the local press and to our party press and to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, insisting that they take this matter up at once and agitate the passage at once of such a bill by our National

H. L. MARKWELL, Sec. Committee on Resolutions, 812 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

A MAN.

(By Robert Whitaker.)

Here's to the man who is just a man, Who dares strip to his naked soul, With every muscle of mind and heart Responsive to his control: The man who is mighty in word and deed,

The man who is strong of will. Here's to the man who, though just a man, Is all of a hero still.

The man has money! aye? Well and good,

If the money has not the man; The man may boast of his ancient blood! Aye? Many an equine can; The man has title, and place, and power! Aye, aye? The setting is fine. But the man himself—is he worth the dower? It is life is alone divine.

And men are rare, so exceeding rare That a man is a marvel yet, But masques and dummies are everywhere Decked out in their gilt and jet. So here's to the man who is just a man, Whatever his trappings be, Who dares strip down to his naked soul: A hero indeed is he.

In civilized society nearly all exchange takes the form of buy ing and selling with money, no matter whether the price is paid down in coin or in bills, notes, or checks representing coin or is put on account to be balanced against other transactions. Practically, the price of a commodity is the amount of money it will sell for. Money is some particular commodity which by custom or law is adopted as a universal medium of exchange and standard of value. In most countries gold is now the fundamental money.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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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.



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	06.031
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford	408.230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford	
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

1906over 7,000,000

OUR OWN PLANT

The St. Louis comrades are determined to get their own printing establishment. Last Sunday's meetings at Druid's Hall laid the foundation for the same. They realize what this means. It means sacrifices and hard work. Sweet words and wise phrases will not accomplish the purpose. Real hard work is needed; cheap talk won't do. The Socialists and Trade Unionists who met at Druid's Hall last Sunday afternoen did not talk much; they acted. They put down their hard cash and enrolled their names on the list of honor. These comrades enjoy the throughout the land. confidence of the rank and file and their names are the best guarantee that the movement in behalf of our own publishing and printing plant is in good hands.

"Now or never!" said one of the comrades. And he was right. The mass-meeting, by its action, agreed that he was right, and decided

"Now is the time to establish our own priting plant, and we shall get it, too!"

PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME

Not long ago the National Civic Federation Review criticised my use of certain paragraphs from the speeches and papers of Abraham

"Robert Hunter," the article says, "commenting upon those maimed and distorted expressions torn from their context, declares that Lincoln stated powerfully the entire demands of Labor and Socialism.'

"The confusion of Labor with Socialism," continues the Keview, "is constantly kept up by all Socialist speakers, and it is a very useful, though entirely unauthorized, adjunct to their efforts."

It hurts the Civic Federation to have labor confused with So-

It sits up and opens its eves whenever it hears those two words joined together.

It scents danger whenever labor becomes identified with Socialism To keep Labor from becoming identified with Socialism the Civic Federation dines labor leaders, puts some of them on its pay roll, and struggles frantically to keep Labor fighting Socialism.

It doesn't mind so much to see Socialism preached in the colleges, in the churches, in the clubs; but it throws a fit whenever it hears of Socialism being preached in a Union.

Unions and Socialism distinct and so by knavery, by cunning, by money, Labor, etc. Proof: The Philadelphia street car strike. by dinners, by salaries, by articles, by every means at its command, it pats Labor vs. Socialism.

It extends the hand of fellowship to weak-kneed conservative workmen, pats them on the back, flatters them, dines them, while it clinches be avoided. It rests all with the contractors. its other fist to crush radical workmen.

Every issue of the Review contains garbled texts from Socialist writings, intended to offend Trade Unionists, and every issue is sent to the chief Trade Union officials.

The Review strives to arouse the ire of honest men against the wicked Socialists. It corrupts where it can corrupt. It frightens where it can frighten. It prejudices where it can prejudice, and every means at its command are employed to keep labor distinct from and hostile to Socialism.

Bebel says that he follows the rule of always listening to what the enemy says and of watching what the enemy does. It helps him to see clearly his own line of action.

Well, what does the enemy want?

It wants to keep Trade Unionists and Socialists fighting each other wants to separate Labor from Socialism.

That's what it wants, and perhaps we might profitably ask our selves whether or not we are playing the capitalists' game.

There is surely no question that a few men in our own ranks strive with might and main to do exactly what the Civic Federation does.

Every attempt made to bring the rank and file of Trade Unionists near to the rank and file of Socialists is greeted with the outcry of treachery and compromise. Every attempt made to identify Labor witl Socialism is greeted with shouts of disapproval.

Some Socialists recklessly condemn the entire Union movemen because of the action of a few leaders. When a leader becomes corrup or dines at the Civic Federation the entire Trade Union movement of two million men is converted by that act into a corrupt tool of capitalism.

We don't condemn two or three leaders, but the entire movement The American Federation of Labor is a Civic Federation affair" because a few leaders are flunkies.

And so it is well to ask, are we playing the game of Civic Federation? Are we, too, trying to keep the mass of Trade Unionists fighting Socialism?

Is it not a fact that those who proclaim their hatred of the Civic Federation most loudly are often helping to do exactly what the Civic Federation wants done?

In other words, are we not playing the enemy's game without pay and without thought?

In every other country of the world Unionists and Socialists work hand in hand. In every other country of the world Labor and Socialists fight the common fight.

And nowhere in the world has Socialism become a power until it united itself with Labor.

Conditions are worse here. The leaders are perhaps more corrupt Our battle is perhaps harder.

But that should only force us to increase our effort and in every case to use every care not to play the enemy's game.

THE PHILA. OUTRAGE

Philadelphia, Feb. 22 - Following the arrest last night of C. O. Pratt, leader of the strikers. Peter Driscoll, president of the local Car Men's Union, is in communication with Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, urging the calling out of every union man in Philadelphia.

Driscoll favors such action in retaliation for the arrest of Pratt, who is held in the City Prison without bail, on a charge of inciting riot. Pratt will be given a hearing to-day, but it is said the police plan to hold him without bond, in the hope that, without a leader, the strike will be broken,

This news item coming from the largest Republican city in the United States, is of vital import to every member of Organized Labor

In Philadelphia, where the good Union men voted the capitalist ticket straight, from the days of father, grandfather and great-grandfather, the leader of a tremendous strike movement is arrested for conspiracy. And the police intend to hold him without bond, as the press dispatch says, in the hope that the strike will be broken the moment the movement is deprived of its head leaders.

This is a most interesting situation, indeed. We recollect how prominent labor leaders of Philadelphia were very active in behalf of the Republican party during the last campaign. We also recollect that the same labor leaders were bitter in their denunciations of the Socialist Party movement, which, of course, was very agreeable to the same corporations and to the same police machine that ordered the arrest of the strike leader Pratt, last Monday.

Sooner or later the good old conservative Republican and Democratic Union men will have to learn in the expensive school of experience. They may wine and dine at Belmont's Civic Federation banquets, but during the hours of labor's storm and stress the capitalists recognize no "harmony between capital and labor."

Editorial Observations

A FEW MORE LESSONS LIKE THE ONE ADMINISTERED to the would-be lynchers in Cairo, Ill., would soon make an end to the crime of lynching. The Sheriff of Cairo deserves praise for his fearless way of defending the County Jail against the rowdies of "law-abiding"

IT IS AMUSING TO OBSERVE HOW THE CLERGY IS ASsisting the capitalist corporations in the sacred and patriotic work of fighting Socialism and the Socialist movement.

HOW EASY IT IS TO BREAK A STRIKE. CALL OUT THE police, get the Pinkertons in action, arrest the strike leaders, fill the It must keep Labor and Socialism apart. It must keep Trade servile daily press with slander and misrepresentation of Organized

> THERE IS GENERAL UNREST IN THE ST. LOUIS Building Trades. We hope that common-sense will prevail and a strike

> Utility-By utility (or "use-value") we mean the power of any object to satisfy some hunfan want. It matters not to the economis whether the want is a right and healthy one or not; so far as we are concerned, whiskey and cocaine has utility, just as have bread and gold. Each kind of goods has its special utility-bread and meat for food, cotton and wool for clothing, etc. Utilities differ qual itatively and can not be compared quantitatively. We can not say that a bushel of coal is more or less useful than a bushel of wheat since each is useful for a different purpose.

Library of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La Conn.: Max Jahn, Utica, N. Y.; Conrad Hoffmann, St. Charles, Mo.: Monte. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, \$1.00. Ferri is one Ernst Seidel, Stautnon, Ill.: Henry Korte, Staunton, Ill.

The Break-up of the Parties

Upon one thing all the politicians are now agreed. Whether Democrats or Republicans, "insurgents" or "regulars," all are willingly or unwillingly admitting that the party lines of capitalism are being broken and twisted at every point.

The small capitalists of the Middle West are refusing meekly to foilow the lead of the great trusts. The invasion of the South by capitalism has made that section the natural ally of the powerful capitalists rather than of the little middle class exploiters who have fol-

This confusion in the ranks of the exploiters comes simultaneously with a revolt of the hitherto almost passive working class. Organized tabor has been betrayed, lied to, deceived and played with by the Republican and Democratic parties until it has at last begun to awake.

Its abortive effort to seek political expression by "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has resulted in a farce so great that it can never be repeated on a national scale.

The aggressions of the courts culminating in the Dánbury hatter ease, by which a strike is made a crime and membership in a union an invitation to prosecution, has pressed home the absolute need of inch pendent political action.

All this is taking place in an intelligent atmosphere literally sousce in Socialist thought. Ten years ago the ideas of Socialism were religiously excluded from all non-Socialist publications. To-day no magazine can hope for financial success that does not depend upon those idea-, in a more or less diluted and distorted form, to be sure, as the basis of its articles. The most popular plays upon the stage to-day are those that contain the largest admixture of Socialist philosophy.

The one clear note that sounds in the midst of the political cor fusion is the note of Socialism. All else is senseless clamor and dis

While the camp of the exploiters is rent with dissension the army of Socialism grows constantly larger;

The only hope of a reorganization of the capitalist parties lies further division of the forces of labor. If some issue can be found or created that will wear the mask of Socialism, while covering the substance of capitalism, then it will be possible to reorganize politic. parties on the old basis of divide labor and rule and rob it

At present it is hoped that the Bryan Democrats, the insurge Republicans and the misled but discontented members of organized : bor, may be formed into an alliance that shall hold out the form of radicalism while preserving the basis of capitalism.

The one uncertain factor is labor. It is the one important factor It alone has the power. It has the numbers, without which no parts can expect to win.

The question which every politician is trying to solve now is how to keep Lahar from Socialism. It is for this civil federations are financed. It is for this that churches are carrying on anti-Socialist crusades. It is for this that all the changes are being rung on the old

Here is a task and opportunity for Socialists worthy to stir the blood of the most indifferent. To so crystallize the all-pervading confused mass of Socialist thought that it can take effective form, to prevent the further deception of labor by those who would exploit it, to AT LAST PROVIDE A POLITICAL EXPRESSION FOR THE INTERESTS OF LABOR—THESE ARE THE TASKS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

We are no longer a "voice crying in the wilderness," Socialism has become a tremendous force in every field of American thought an action. The future belongs to Socialism.—The Call.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE BAKERS.

Here are a few words to the Lady of the House:

Dear Madam:-Do you know that when your husband does not make good wages you cannot buy for yourself and children many thingwhich you could otherwise afford if he were earning fair wages?

To secure fair wages for the workers is the object of the union. certainly such objects are deserving of your support. Will you assist the bakery workers in their efforts to earn enough

money to properly support, clothe and feed their families?

Do you realize that a non-union bakery worker is compelled a work unreasonable hours (in many places eighteen long hours). This will injure his health, and thereby his wife and children are deprived of The only way to prevent this effectively is to render us your aid by

ng bread and bakery goods which bear the union label, It stands for cleanliness, sanitary conditions, shorter working hours

and decent wages. Kindly look for it whenever you buy a loaf of bread. Time you go to the bakery or grocery remember the Union

Label. Remember that we are doing our level best to secure better coditions for ourselves and families, as well as for you and your Fraternally yours

BAKERS UNION No. 4 OF ST. LOUIS, Peter Beisel, Business Agent.

LITTLE MARGARET WORMAN DEAD.

We are sorry to report the death of little Margaret Worman, the six-year-old daughter of our Comrades, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Worman. Comrade Worman, while attending a committee meeting at party headquarters last Monday evening, remarked that his little daughter was seriously ill with dphtheria and he first thought he could not attend the ceting, but on coming home from work. Mrs. Worman told him that the child was much better. Later in the evening the child grew worse and at midnight little Margaret said her last good-bye to mamma and papa. In the name of the St. Louis comrades, we express an condolence.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Henr Koch, 1; Andreas Breier, 1; Reinhold Hensel, 1; J. A. Phillips, 1; A. Powers, 3; Jacob Vetter, 1; Marx Paar, 1; Wm. Waddell, 1; Ott-Pauls, 4; Max Stopp, 1; W. M. Brandt, 3; Emily Kientz, 1; Hv. Schwarz, 3; F. J. Kloth, 1; J. E. Howe, 1; Rupert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark., 3; Math. Klinger, Staunton, Ill., 1; Total, 28.

Socialism and Modern Science. By Enrico Ferri. International Library of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La

Monte Chicago Ches II Is a Communication of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La

Outside renewals—R. Baer, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Dierkes. Sedalia, Mo.: Rupert Gruber. Bonanza, Ark.; Otto Wild. Stanford. Comm.: Max Jahn, Utica, N. V.: Conrad Hoffman, Chicago Ches II Is a Communication of the Chicago Ches II Is a Chicago Ches II Is a Chicago Chicago Ches II Is a Chicago Chicago Chicago

はいいというないとうなっているというと Saturday, March |26th, March Festival, Socialist Annual Hall, Speaker: A. M. SIMONS, of Chicago. Club

13 and Chouteau.

Tickets: Men 25c; Women 10c.

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

Outrageous Work Against Philadelphia Strike Leader

Worse than in Darkest Russia

Leaders of Striking Street Car Employes Arrested for Alleged Conspiracy and Inciting Riots

Capitalist Press Again Shows Its Color

The local daily newspaper reports on the Philadelphia street car strike are full of carefully prescribed sentimentalism published for the purpose of deceiving the public. Women frightened, children injured, old men hit by rocks, etc., are the leading features of these capitalist press dispatches. By such preliminary press work the corporations are preparing the public mind for the outrageous work such as was reported last Tuesday morning in the following capitalist press reports, which we reproduce without changing a word; Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

"Philadelphia, Pa., February 21.—Clarence O. Pratt, the captain general of the army of car men who are striking against the Phila-delphia Rapid Transit Company, was arrested to-night and placed in

jail, charged with conspiracy and inciting riots.
"Pratt was delighted, and when the cell door slammed upon him, he skipped up and down the stone floor, whistling and laughing. Pratt was arrested in a restaurant where he was dining with John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union; Peter Driscoll, president of the Amalgamated Union, the organization that is on strike, and one or

'The police at City Hall late to-night refused to recognize a discharge for Pratt, issued by Magistrate Gorman, before whom friends of the strike leader had entered bail in the sum of \$1,000. He will be obliged to remain in a cell all night. It is reported that warrants have also been issued for John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, and Peter Driscoll, head of the local Carmen's Union.

"The episode was farce comedy, the single amusing circumstance of a troubled day; but its results, in the opinion of those who have carefully analyzed a dangerous and ominous situation, are more than ployees, placed themselves on the side of the non-Union or anti-Union likely to be anything but funny. Pratt's arrest has furnished him with an asset he lacked in the strike last sunmer—the satisfaction of

TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE.

'Now that he has been put behind bars, the command of the strikers devolves really upon John J. Murphy, whose importance lies in the fact that he has power to call out from 75,000 to 100,000 labor-union men and paralyze every important industry in the City of Phila-Murphy announced to-night that he is going to issue the call. He said that his hand had been forced by the action of the

police heads in arresting Pratt.
"Director Clay's unexpected action has rendered the whole situation more acute even than it was earlier in the day. It will have the effect of unifying disgrantled element among the strikers, and it may lead to further disorders to-morrow, Washington's birthday, a holiday that will send thousands of men idly upon the streets. The danger which lies in that was exemplified Sunday, a day of extraordinary vio-

"It looks as if the tramp of the Pennsylvania National Guard will be heard in the streets within a day or two. The happenings of the past twelve hours, which included the dynamiting of street cars, scores of encounters between the police and the gangs of strikers and strike sympathizers, the invasion of the downtown district by the disorderly element, and the apparent helplessness of the police to stamp out rioting, led this afternoon to a conference between Mayor Reyburn, Brig. Gen. W. P. Bowman, commander of the First Brigade; District Attorney Rolan, and Director of Public Safety Clay.

WILL CALL MILITIA.

"Gen, Bowman was asked how soon he could assemble his soldiers in their armories and mobilize them for service. The mayor and Gen. Bowman admitted the seriousness of the situation and said that arrangements are being made now to assemble the guardsmen.

"Gen. Bowman called his staff together this afternoon and outlined a possible course of action. He sent instructions to the officers of the regiments to hold themselves in readiness for instant service.

While the rioting to-day was less widespread than on vesterday and, though there were fewer persons shot and beaten, the spirit of the strikers remained precisely the same. For the first time, dynamite was used to destroy cars and track.

"Gov. Stuart arrived in the city this afternoon and put up at the Union League. He talked there with friends who are alarmed at the He will call out the troops when Mayor Reyburn

Pete Curran Dead

The British Socialist and Labor Leader Died in his best Years

The sorrowful news comes from England that Pete Curran died in London on Tuesday of this week. He was but 50 years of age and vigorous fighter in the labor cause, being president of the British duce the communication setting forth these facts in The Electrical Federation of Trades, a member of Parliament, and general president Worker, so that their readers may find out where the menace to labor of the Gas Workers' Union. Ten years ago Curran was fraternal lies and why such ridiculous anti-Socialist editorials are published in an delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the Louisville A F. of L. convention and made an extensive tour of America to deliver addresses on the labor question. He was born in Ireland and became an ardent home ruler and Socialist. He numbered his friends by the hundreds not only in England, but in Germany, France and other coun-

In the death of Pete Curran on Tuesday the working class of England lost one of their ablest and most devoted champions. He was defeated in the late elections. He was well known and loved in Socialist and labor circles in America.

Brewery Workers' Union Sued for \$10,000 Damages

The St. Louis Brewery Workers' Unions are very much interested

in the following report received by them from New York:
A suit for \$10,000 damages against John U. Lander, treasurer of Brewers' Union, No. 69, was commenced by John Krause, an expelled

member of the union, before Justice Blackmar in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday. Krause claims he was expelled from the union and is unable to secure employment through the action of the union, and that his family is suffering in consequence. The union officers claimed that Krause obtained membership in the union by presenting a forged certificate that stated he held a union card in Europe. Krause was given a fair trial, and that he himself confessed that the certificate was forged. Krause was expelled at a meeting of the union held on August 4 at the Labor Lyceum. His expulsion was upheld by the International Union. There is a regular business of manufacturing of these "transfer cards" in Manhattan, Lander said, and the union is careful about accepting members that present the European traveling cards since Krause's expulsion.

The trial is continued.

Illinois Miners Donate \$1000 For Marx & Haas Strikers

Fifty Thousand Mine Workers Pledge to Keep a Sharp Eye on the "Jack Rabbit Brand" of Clothing

The United Mine Workers of Illinois held their State convention in Peoria. About 50,000 miners were represented. A committee was appointed by the convention to visit several Peoria clothing firms who were reported as doing business with the Marx & Haas Clothing Company of St. Louis, whose Union employes are locked out since September 13, 1000. Most of the firms promised their moral support to the United Garment Workers.

A committee of the St. Louis Garment Workers was granted the floor and presented the case of the locked-out Union employes of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company.

On motion it was decided to donate the sum of \$1,000 to the looked-out brothers and sisters in St. Louis.

An officer of the Illinois Mine Workers stated that none of their 50,000 members in the State can at the present time buy any of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company's products, because every Union miner is pledged to buy none but Union-made clothing. Since Marx & Haas, by their haughty, unjustified action of locking out their enfirms, there was but one thing for every miner to do, namely: To avoic

Brewers and Malsters' Union, No. 6, of St. Louis, donated another \$50.00 for the Garment Workers. This is the fourth donation from old

A full list of last week's donations for the locked-out employees of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company will be published in next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER'S

Robert Hunter Speaks of "The Menace to Labor" land the Causes of Internal Dissensions

The electrical workers of America are torn asunder by internal dissension. All over the country there are two organizations fighting to

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto fight between the dual organizations occupied a great deal of time.

calls him a Socialist. This has become a recognized means of combat and at Toronto one of the warring factions of the electrical workers was referred to as a dangerous band of Socialist disrupters

The fight was settled after a fashion at Toronto, but I see that it is breaking forth again with no little bitterness.

In St. Louis Lyron five union electrical workers have published a long and interesting letter.

They called attention to the publication of an editorial called " Menace to Labor," in a recent number of The Electrical Worker.

This editorial was written, it is said, by Peter W. Collins and F. J McNulty, the president of the "anti-Socialist" Electrical Workers'

The editorial screams against Socialism and warns the electrical workers against the destructive propaganda and secessionist factics of

tries to scare the poor thoughtless little electrical workers out of their

Now the five union electrical workers call attention to the fact that F. J. McNulty is a prominent labor-colleague of August Belmont. Andrew Carnegie and other gentlemen of power in the Civic Feder-

It points out the fact that McNulty went to Europe at the Civic Federation to collect data upon the municipal ownership of public

It also points out that this leader of labor used the money of the New York City Railway Company to have a rather enjoyable time in the old country and to help in the preparation of a report that went give to mum ip I ownership a most beautiful black ev

And so these five union electrical workers ask if Grand President 1. McYulfy and Grand Secretary P. W. Collins will kindly repro Worker, so that their readers may find out where the menace to labor official trade union organ.

A Union Man

BUCKS SCAB **STOVES** UNFAIR

It is by no means a pleasant thing to contemplate this internal trade union warfare. Yet it is unfortunately bound to increase and to grow more vehement as the days go on.

If the Civic Federation had not come into the game Socialists and non-Socialist trade unionists would very probably have gone on working together without much conflict, but we are seeing everywhere increased distrust, increased bitterness and increased internal warfare.

The United Mine Workers of America have just concluded their convention in which the Civic Federation was the cause of endless bitterness. Although the miners have declared for Socialism a member of that organization and a previous president of that organization is now a paid employe of August Belmont and Andrew Carnegie.

F. J. McNulty has traveled abroad at the expense of the Civic Federation and other leaders dine at the expense of the Civic Federation.

There is no question whatever that Socialists in the unions bitterly resent this alliance between their leaders and a crowd of Wall street millionaires.

But beside the Socialists there are hundreds of thousands of other

unionists who resent this alliance between their leaders and these Wall And the leaders ailied with the Wall street millionaires can defend

themselves only by calling Socialist trade unionists disrupters, trouble-

Whenever their acts in the Civic Federation are criticised they answer by trying to drive Socialists out of the unions. And so unfortunately this fight will go on until the unholy alliance of labor with the Civic Federation is broken for good and all.

ROBERT HUNTER.

TO RESIST WAGE INCREASE

St. Louis Building Contractors Organize to Fight **Demands of Unions**

May Reflect Before Taking Action

Building Trades are Well Organized and Expect No Serious Trouble

Some of the boss associations and contractors in the St. Louis building trades seem anxious to invite trouble for the coming season. Through the daily press they issued the following pronunciamento:

Contractors in two industries took vigorous steps toward organization to more effectively withstand the demands of their employees, made through the Building Trades Council, for an increase in wages The master sheet metal men met at the Building Industries' Association's rooms and organized, resolving to refuse any increase. The Master Painters met and sent a request to the District Council of the Painters' unions asking for a conference, assuring the men, meanwhile, that their demands could not be granted.

At the meeting of sheet metal contractors there were thirtyeight firms represented, all but fourteen in St. Louis. These men formed the Master Sheet Metal Men's Association of St. Louis, to be affiliated with the national organization. By-laws and a constitution-were adopted. A committee of seven was appointed to solicit membership among the fourteen sheet metal firms not present.

After a speech by F. G. Boyd, secretary of the Building Industries Association, the members of the association voted to join the Building Industries Association individually, and to affiliate themselves as an organization with its objects. In a resolution they took the firm stand that work has been too poor in the building industries for the past two years to warrant an increase, and pledged themselves not to accede to the demand. The sheet metal workers are asking for 62 cents, instead of Whenever an old-line unionist wants to destroy an opponent he the 5611 cents they are now getting. Sixteen hundred men are involved in any strike that may ensue in this trade.

James P. Powers, of Powers & Boyd, was elected temporary president, and will preside at the next meeting when permanent officers will be elected, and an address heard from the national president of the

Sheet Metal Association,

The painters' conference was attended by representatives of the Master Painters' Association, and of the master painters not affiliated with the association. As a result of the meeting a letter goes to-morrow to the District Council of the painters' unions, asking that a joint meeting be held between a committee from the journeymen painters and one from the master painters. This meeting, the request recites, shall be held not later than February 28.

The stand of the master painters against any increase in wages was stated in this communication. In addition the joint conference offered to the union the same wages that they are now receiving for a period of one year, with the assurance that like terms would be accepted by the

The building trade unions are well organized and prepared to take care of their end of the controversy, but unlike the bosses, the unions do not invite trouble, but are anxious to have all differences amicably adjusted. It is the general opinion among the union members that there will be no strike this spring. However, they believe with "Kaiser Bill" that the best guarantee of peace is to be always prepared for war.

THE LIABILITY LAW

President Gompers of A. F. of L. Appears Before the Congressional Committee

Washington, Feb. 21.—Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the House Judiciary Committee or the employers' liability bill introduced by Representative Sabath, of Illinois. The bill is modeled after that of Great Britain and is considered by its critics as so revolutionary as to overturn all existing legisla-

"Gentlemen may urge objection to a compensation law on the ground of unconstitutionality or other technical grounds," said Gompers, "but we have reached that stage of industrial life where something must give way. The great increase in the number of accidents and deaths due to modern industry, old conception of the laws treatment of the injured or killed are inadequate in our day.

"Modern machinery," said Gompers, "made all men lose to a certain extent the sense of danger." He declared also that less than 20 per cent of the hundred millions of dollars recovered in personal damages in this country, finally reached the hands of the parties for whom the

The railroad representatives had not made sufficient study of the measure to give the committee the full information desired, and March 15 was fixed as a date for further hearing, at which time more data will

Theodore W. Reath, general solicitor of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, characterized the Sabath bill as an "enforced pension measure," the only reason, he said, that could be urged in its favor and this was not a good constitutional reason.

HIGH PRICES and the CLEVELAND PLAN

By WM. A. WARD.

Consumers in Cleveland have found an answer to the question, "When prices are forced so high that the people with their small wages and salaries cannot buy food, what shall they do? The answer is very

simple. DON'T EAT.

Why have we not thought of this before? Hundreds of thousands of people are actually taking this proposal, not to eat, seriously, and have climbed on the vegetable wagon, buying no meat in the hope of reducing prices. The plan originated in Cleveland and is spreading all

It seems that, as prices soared higher and higher, consumers in Cleveland became dissatisfied, and, finally, desperate and resolved to do something. What should be done? Then someone discovered this brilliant idea-STOP EATING. The idea is seizing the people as such unreasonable ideas do when the people become desperate and do not know what to do. Even the statesmen in the Ohio Legislature introduced a resolution to abstain from meat. An anti-food trust league has been formed, with headquarters at Washington. It is becoming a national outcry and a national fast.

Investigation revealed the fact that the high prices of meats were not the result of natural causes, nor necessary, except to give the retailer a profit of 43 per cent and the packer 23 per cent, after paying the stock raiders fair prices. This all comes out of the pocket of the man who eats. He pays the cost of raising the stock and a profit; pays the buyer the cost of collecting and shipping and a profit; pays the railroads the cost of hauling and a profit; pays the packer the cost of packing and a profit of 23 per cent; pays the retailer the cost of retailing and a profit. These profits make prices what they are. It is evident that the man who eats is being robbed. So he fasts.

But he should be reminded that flour, sugar, butter, milk, clothing, shoes-all the necessities of life are being sold at similar profits. Strange to say, the new idea of abstainance has not been carried into complete effect, having been applied only to meat. If this plan is the right one and its advocates are consistent, they should stop eating entirely, stop buying coal, clothing, shoes. Really, if they are in earnest, it is alarming. Perhaps they will become aerophytes.

Bradstreet's report shows that eggs have advanced 204 per cent in 14 years; butter, 153 per cent, potatoes 100 per cent. It is known by those who have informed themselves as to the facts that the introduction of machinery, improved methods and the processes of organization, combination and trustification have made it possible to produce everything that we must use at much less cost than in former years. Yet prices have been forced steadily higher. Shall we stop buying everything? What good will it do? If we stop buying meat for awhile, it will have no permanent effect on prices. We shall punish the innocent and the guilty will go free. Drivers and clerks may lose their jobs. small dealers may go to the wall and we may get hungry; but the packers and most of the retailers may laugh, for they can stand the temporary loss if there is any. If prices are reduced a few cents, it will be easy to put them back where they were as soon as the people get tired of fasting and begin buying again. So what's the use? Even if we should give up meat forever, it would do no good, for the dealers would simply raise prices still higher, and, selling to the rich who can and will pay their prices, make the same profits from a smaller quantity. They are not concerned if the poor do not eat meat, or if the little fellows are crowded out of business. They are not in business because the people need or want meat, but for profit.

If this boycott spreads far enough and continues long, it may reduce prices while it lasts, but who will suffer? The farmers and stock-raisers will stand the loss as a packer recently intimated. If the dealers and packers charge less, they will pay less. In that case we shall, to stop a wrong in one place, merely transfer it to another. Yet the farmer is not to blame. The prices he receives are not too high.

The only possible good that can come from this strike is through popular agitation and clamor, the forcing of a really vital issue before he nation and its law-makers, and giving Socialists an opportunity to analyze the problem and point out the real cause of high prices and the remedy. How ridiculous it all seems when the real cause is understood and when it is so self-evident. If the people would only do a little thinking for themselves, it would not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of vegetarianism in order to solve the meat problem. High prices have been attributed to nearly everything. charged it to the Republican administration; some blame the trusts some the retailers; some the farmers; one man blames the auto. But legislatures. Congress, the President and all kinds of individuals and organizations have been aroused and moved to act in a matter which the Socialists have understood and have been agitating for years. It is not a new problem. It is the same old bread-and-butter problem, and we are dealing with the class struggle and an economic system when we take it up

When Mr. Taft was asked, what a man should do who was out of work and without food and money, he replied, "God knows. ply of a great statesman (?). I suppose that the persons who are reponsible for this no-meat idea would answer it by saying, "Starve. They cannot answer it and are helpless because they imagine that a remedy must be found under the present profit system and none can be found, for PROFIT is at the bottom of it all. But the Socialist says, "We WILL eat meat, we WILL buy coal, we WILL buy shoes, and we will NOT pay a profit of 43 per cent on these things. There is only one way to do this. We will OWN OUR OWN MACHINERY OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, pack our own meat and distribute it, make our own clothing, furniture, flour industries owned by the people and operated for the benefit of the people. We do not need a profit class. We will abolish profit entirely and thus put an end to extortion; own collectively all the means of production and distribution and buy the things we need at the cost of producing them, and placing them in our hands without any taxes in the form of profits tacked on to the cost. This is Socialism, and it is the only solution. It is practicable and it is right.

To give to a few the privilege to own privately and manage the

properties and industries upon which the people are dependent for work and for the necessities of life, and to make several profits on every article the worker produces and the consumer must buy; and then to attempt at a tremendous cost to the nation, employing an army of inspectors, experts, detectives and lawyers, to watch every move they make to prevent our being poisoned, cheated and robbed, and to prosecute them innumerable times at an additional cost to the nation, is the most foolish and futile course that can be adopted. We pay for it all; the situation remains the same and the plundering of the nation goes merrily on. Meat inspection is a failure. The government was compelled to admit the failure of its attempt to prosecute the trusts. Why not own these things ourselves, the people, and do away with profit? So long as they are privately owned and managed for profit, we cannot prevent combinations and understandings of one kind or another. You cannot make two men compete if they do not wint to. Anyway, combination and co-operation are a natural and inevitable development conditioned on economic causes and only need to be in the interest of all the people to become the greatest blessing in industrial history. These things belong to the people who are dependent upon them, and they should own them. Under co-operation, common ownership and a system of industrial and commercial service with profit eliminated, there could be no abnormal prices or exorbitant profits. Here is a solution that solves the problem, and it would not wrong, displace or deprive any man who performs a useful service and the sooner the useless parasites are eliminated the better.

Let us not fast beause we are robbed. Let us STOP THE ROBBING BUSINESS, THE PROFIT SYSTEM and FEAST.

Blame Divided

Logical Solution Divorce Problem

By FREDERIC G. PRESTON



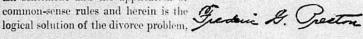
HERE ARE various common causes of marital infelicity that lead ultimately to divorce, yet which are not always the immediate cause. Perhaps the most frequent cause is infatuation for some new object of affection, caused too often by the primary fault of the party who ultimately feels justified in asking for severance of the holy bonds. Taking too much for granted; neglect by one partner of the other! poverty; intemperance; too much fondness by the husband for the club or gaming resorts, or too much attention by the wife to social functions, whether in the higher or the lower spheres of life;

parsimony on the part of the husband, or wastefulness and extravagance, or deficiency of tact on the part of the wife; selfishness, all breed indifference, if not repugnance, and the natural consequence is the injured or neglected wife seeks outside the family circle for comfort, affection or the means to provide for her fancies; or the injured husband seeks a congenial mate in pastures new.

It would be difficult to measure numerically, without a most elaborate statistical analysis; but experience of 25 years as a specialist in divorce practice leads me to the conclusion that the offender against the marriage vows and obligations, taking into account the remote as well as the proximate cause of divorce, is about as often the woman as the man.

There are many cases arising from marriages contracted too early in life, and even between parties of more maturity, with too short previous acquaintance; without due consideration of temperamental conditions, and neglect of proper investigation of antecedents, habits or financial conditions; but the almost universal rule is that marriages are contracted in sincerity and with an intention of fidelity to the sacred vows, and the aggravating cause of divorce is a matter of later development. It rarely happens that the marriage that follows divorce results unhappily, which is an indication that what in youth is mistaken for undying love is but a burning, blinding passion, which maturity and a practical experience in the prosaic realities of life learns to analyze in selecting a life partner.

Marriages, like funerals, need most of all the elimination of mawkish sentiment and the application of



Harm in Knowing Things Too Well

By P. EVAN JONES

Very often folks get to know a thing so well that they don't have to think to remember it. Take, for instance, your home address. If you have been living in the same house in the same street for years your address gets easier and easier to recall. Except sometimes. It doesn't take the influence of liquor to make you forget, either It merely is that you know it too

There was a man who was in the habit of writing letters to a girl and after a year or so he got to know her address by heart. One day, long after he started writing to

her, he was addressing an envelope to the young woman, when suddenly he became suspicious of the number he had written. He read it aloud and tried other schemes of convincing himself. He wrote the same numbers on other sheets of paper, but they did not seem entirely right.

Eventually he had to go over to call on the girl, instead of writing, in order to satisfy himself that he still knew the address. His figures had been perfectly right, but the trouble was that he knew them too well.

That sometimes occurs to a person giving an address in a store. It slips out so naturally that when by chance the shopman repeats "blank blankety-blankth street?" you begin to wonder if you have it right after all. And the first breath of suspicion kills your chances of remembering correctly. You simply have to go to the directory to verify the place you live in and naturally that leads to suspicions on the part of the shop-

Subsist Foods for Health

By EUGENE CHRISTIAN

I subsist entirely upon uncooked foods -that is to say, upon natural foods as nearly in their natural state as possible.

I was led to adopt this diet because after many years' suffering and experimenting I found in order to make a science out of eating or establish a science of human nutrition, that it was necessary to partake of food, chemically speaking, in its natural or unchanged state.

The results have been a condition of perfect health gained from a condition of chronic invalidism.

I did not adopt uncooked foods because I had studiously thought out a great principle in nutrition, but because I was compelled to in order to put dietetics upon a scientific basis.

I believe that building up the human body and keeping it in perfect repair is the most important study among civilized people, and I believe this can be made a science. In order to make it a science we must have some starting place, some certainty which is the basis of all the sciences

The reason no progress has been made in scier & dietetics during the last thousand years is because we have been led by appetite instead If you want the BEST. Baked in their of hunger and have permitted the most uneducated, unlearned and unscientific classes to select and prepare our food.

Clergy Blamed for Neglect of Church

By HANNAH MORE KOHAUS

ing if preachers would follow the injunctions of the Bible. The Bible says: "Heal the sick and

comfort the sorrowing," but the ministers of to-day do not do it.

The churches would be full to overflow-

If the members of congregations felt free to call on the preachers when they become ill or go to them in distress and sorrow, the church would mean much more to them than it does now.

The trouble with most of us is that we are not broad enough. We should study not one thing but all

things if we would be healthful, contented and happy.

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

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

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Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you 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 teet and ask them for a job. so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

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Socialist News Review

ARKANSAS STATE OFFICERS.

By a recent referendum Thad Berry, Springdale, was elected State Secretary of Arkansas, and Dan Hogan, Huntington, was elected a member of the National Committee.

TO ASSIST MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS IN CITY CAMPAIGN The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the question of issuing a special appeal for funds to assist the Milwaukee comrades in the approaching municipal election.

NEW TENNESSEE STATE OFFICERS.

By a recent referendum in Tennessee, John M. Ray, 1823 Tenth avenue, North Nashville, was elected a member of the National Committee, and J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern avenue, Jackson, was re-elected State

FROM MONTANA STATE OFFICE.

By recent referendum Lewis J. Duncan, P. O. Box 548, Butte. Mont., was elected a member of the National Committee, and has also assumed temporarily the office of State Secretary, vice M. M. Lourens

FROM ALASKA TO SWEDEN.

On February 17th a donation of \$95 was received at the National Office from Local Deadwood, Alaska, for the Swedish strike fund. In transmitting the amount the comrades of the far North say: "This may reach Sweden too late to aid in winning the strike, but no doubt, small amount as it is, it will do a little towards relieving the poverty following

IN SUPPORT OF EDITOR KNOWLES.

The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the proposition of appropriating \$200 for lawyers' fees for Comrade Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, South Dakota. Comrade Knowles is being prosecuted by the Mine Owners' Association on several libel suits, growing out of his defense in the columns of The Lantern of the striking Home-

NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS MAY 15 IN CHICAGO. The National Committee, by vote, closing February 17th, decided favorable to the city of Chicago, and May 15th as the place and time of holding the party congress. During the week individual ballots have

been shipped from the National Office to the various sub-divisions of the party for National Party Referendum "A." 1910. This referendum proposes to wipe out that part of the constitution relating to party congresses. Vote will close April 6th.

DEBS LECTURES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 18.—Despite the inclemency of the weather and the treacherous condition of the pavements, which made walking a perilous proceeding, the Grand was completely filled last night by the crowd that came to hear Eugene V. Debs' lecture on "Socialism and It was a cosmopolitan crowd and a representative one there being many nationalities present, and people from all walks in life in attendance. Some were already enlisted in the Socialistic cause some mildly interested in it, while others were frankly skeptical. But there is little doubt that some who came to scoff remained to cheer.

F. V. DEBS IN OHIO.

* Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed a meeting of two thousand people at the Auditorium in Canton, O. In Portsmouth, O., Debs spoke at Kendall Hall to a good crowd, in spite of the bad weather. In his Portsmouth speech Comrade Debs said; "Socialism in this country is gaining power very fast and the time of its ascendancy into power will depend entirely upon the working people. But after Socialism has ascended into power the people will yet see a more important method. All the great magazine writers of the day are Socialists; and professors of political economy are either Socialists or have strong Socialistic ten-Debs declares that the old parties of the past have seen their day. "Do you think that the party that elected Lincoln is the same as the one that elected Taft?" he asked. The new movement, he said, is against wage slavery, not chattel slavery. Debs then delved into the Pettibone-Moyer-Haywood case and gave a short history of it. He then handed a few to Federal Judge John C. Pollock, concerning his declaring the two-cent railroad fare in Kansas unconstitutional. "Pollock would to-day be in the stripes of a felon were justice done. would rather be John D. Warren in a prison than Pollock on the Federal bench, and it this be contempt of court, I hope they will make the most of it," shouted Debs. Debs ended his lecture with a flowery description of that utopian land where Socialism reigns supreme.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Russia had no national suffrage for men until the Duma was created in 1905. In local government of the villages, women, married and of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American single, have certain voting rights and sometimes hold office, as many is Lewis H. Morgan, and his title to greatness is found in a book first own property and carry on business. When the war with Japan brought published thirty years ago. Its title is: on the vast revolution and men began to strive for political rights, progressive women at once threw themselves into the conflict and made their demand to be included in the proposed universal suffrage. In Moscow they organized a Union for Women's Rights which affiliated at once with the Union of Men's Associations, and later all were merged into the great body known as the Union of Unions, which counts its members by the hundred thousands. They have found the desire for a voice in their government strong among all classes of women, but especially among the peasants. Nothing could be more touching than the petition sent to the Duma by the peasant women of the three villages of Tver begging that they should have the same rights as the men. "Till now," they said, "even though we were beaten sometimes, still we decided various matters together. " Have pity on us in the name of God! We had formerly the same rulers as our husbands; now our facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

husbands are going to write the laws for us."

Alexis Aladyin, leader of the peasant party in the first Duma, who has lately been in the United States, declares that the press despatches saying the peasant members were opposed to woman suffrage were wholly untrue. He says there was not one opposing vote or voice among them. With the exception of that of the extreme Conservatives, woman suffrage has been placed in the platform of all the political parties, Constitutional Democrats, Labor, Social Revolutionists, People's Socialists, etc., and women are members of their central committees. Many of the leaders of the Octoberist or Conservative party favor it. The Zemstvos and Municipalities in all parts of Russia have indorsed it, and some of them permitted women to vote for the body which elected members of the Duma. The proposed constitution for self-government in Poland gives women the vote for Zemstvo members. A meeting of 4,000 university professors and students voted unanimously for woman suffrage; the National Medical Congress of 1,200 Russian physicians did the same, and there was scarcely a dissenting voice in the national associations of the various professions and trades which make up the great League of Leagues. If the second Duma had been allowed to finish its session, there was a most encouraging prospect that it would enact a law enfranchising women.

An occurrence in Armenia has great significance as showing the unmistakable tendency toward equal rights for women. There the ancient Oriental Church, occupying a position about half-way between the Greek and the High Episcopal Churches, is almost supreme in government. Last year, the Catholicos, its venerable head, issued a proclamation giving the Church a constitution and committing the management Phone, Kinloch, Delmar 1489 R.

of its affairs henceforth to a general assembly of delegates, to be elected by all the members over twenty-one years old. At once the question was asked whether this included women, whereupon he issued a second edict declaring that not only might women vote for these delegates, but they might also be elected themselves. The most influential Armenian paper in Russia, the Workman, published at Tiflis, in a column editorial expressed joy over this act and a hope that it would lead to woman's

The great victory for woman suffrage in 1906 was won in Finland when women were enfranchised on exactly the same terms as men and made eligible to all offices, including seats in Parliament. This gives the vote at once to about 300,000 women. Preceding and during the revolution, in the attempt to throw off the Russian yoke, the women shared with the men the work, the hardships and the dangers; and when the triumph came, there was not a thought on the part of men of excluding women from any portion of the rewards, the most important of which was the suffrage. But they themselves had long been preparing the ground. The Finnish Women's Association to work for equal rights was founded in 1884 by Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg and never ceased its efforts. In 1892 the Woman's Alliance Union was organized more democratic and aggressive in its character. In November, 1904 when the revolutionary spirit was surging, this Union called the first public meeting for woman suffrage ever held in Finland; it was at tended by more than a thousand women and hundreds more could not gain admission. Forty-seven addresses of sympathy signed by hundreds of women came from all parts of the country. A resolution was adopted declaring for universal suffrage, and another, addressed to the Diet, or Parliament, demanding the full franchise and eligibility to office for women. After the vast national strike in the autumn of 1905, while a body of leading men were drawing up a Declaration of Rights to be presented to the Tsar, Dr. (Miss) Tekla Hulsin, a member of the National Bureau of Statistics, made an eloquent plea in behalf of the women, and they were included in its demand for universal suffrage When this document was laid before the Tsar, he sent for Senator Mechelin, leader of the Diet, to confer with him as to the advisability of taking so radical a step as enfranchising women. The Senator warming advocated this, declaring that the nation demanded it. The Tsar signed it in November, giving his consent to the proposed reforms. Immediately the women set to work, lecturing, organizing, getting up peti-tions, and finally held another large mass-meeting in Helsingfors, demanding that the Diet carry out this measure. All of the political parties put it in their platforms. On May 28, 1906, the Diet, with but one dissenting vote, passed the bill giving the suffrage to all men and women twenty-four years old. This was signed by the Tsar on July 20th.

The first election held the women were showing as keen interest as the men, and in many places voting in a large proportion. They were on the executive committees of all parties and were placed on all tickets as candidates for Parliament. Nineteen were successful—the first women in all time to be elected to a national representative body.

Take a look around a world bristling with guns and dark with clouds of hate and strife. You see the nations expending upon useless battleships and stupid forts the resources that ought to cope with poverty, you see the great majority of our fellow creatures doomed to hopeless misery and insufficiency, you see that the majority of people on this planet have never once known a measure of comfort or decency. You see the great cities filled with reeking slums and degradation. You see the unspeakable horrors of Whitechapel and the still more unspeakable horrors of Piccadilly and the Tenderloin, you see 1.700,000 little children wearing out their hearts and lives in the factories of this country and the government powerless to prevent that infinite murder, you see 5,000,000 men out of work in this country and 10,000,000 people upon the starvation line or near it. You see the vast and senseless accumulations of a few and the multiplied and manifold sufferings of the many. You see Fifth avenue and Hester street, Park Lane and Shoreditch, you see the great corporations rotting out the heart of political honesty, you see a government powerless to stay the hands of greed, you see the tide of misery steadily rising upon the thin strand of civilization and sufficiency. You see all this and you say with me, If this is the best we can do, if the choice product of government by superior man is all this injustice and suffering, then in God's name let us try something else. If men alone can do not better than this, let us summon to our help the counsel of women. Not by any human possibility can the result be worse than these conditions, and if woman is what in our homes and hearts we believe her to be, if our mothers were as they seem to us, it is a human certainty that the result will be

When we say that Socialism seeks to establish the interests as paramount, it is not meant by that that Socialism is opposed to the individual liberty which the Anarchists desire; that it involves a huge, octopus-like bureaucracy governing all men's actions, crushing out individuality, and placing all the relations of life under a vast network of laws and regulations. The Socialist ideal is nto, as the same active principle which we find expressed in our sanitary does not propose to encompass life with legal enactments and restrictions. On the contrary, its aim is to secure to every individual the greatest possible freedom.

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

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

It is the classic statement of a long series of vitally important facts without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question is possible. It traces the successive forms of marriage that have existed, each corresponding to a certain industrial stage. It proves that the laws governing the relations of the sexes have constantly been changing in response to industrial changes, and thus explains why it is that they are changing still. It shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which amiable reformers have wailed in vain. It points the way to a clean-

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What Gives Things Value?-Only useful things have value Unless an article will satisfy some human want, no one will buy it But not all useful things have value. Air is useful, but valueless. Nor does the amount of value depend on the degree of utility. In a sparsely settled and well-watered country fish are as useful as in a great city, but they are much less valuable. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp and could get whatever he wished for, the words 'value" and "price" would lose all meaning and the science of economics would cease to exist.

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Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who

impathize with the great and just cause of labor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

FROM OUR READERS

"BE SWEET AND PLEASING."

Editor St. Louis Labor;

The St. Louis Times did not seem to like last Sunday's action of the Central Trades and Labor Union concerning the refusal to pasout the Public Library slips without the Union label, and the remark made by Bro. Sharpe and other delegates. This is in itself insignificant for I don't remember when the daily papers ever liked anything which was for the benefit of the working class. I am therefore not surprised when a paper "gets back" at the central body.

What surprises me, however, is that a representative of a Union attempts to give the C. T. & L. U. a sweet little slap in the face, as the following letter in the St. Louis *Times* of February 15, will show.

LIBRARY AND UNION.

To the Editor of the Times. St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Your editorial of Tuesday, the 15th, under the caption, "The Library and the Union," is most logical and timely. While I am a firm believer in the union label and all it portends, I do not believe in rejecting any work that has for its end better education for all the people. The union label stands for education and fair dealing and should never be the medium through which unfair dealing and discourtesy are extended to anyone. It seems to me that the library slips referred to in your editorial should have been received by the delegates of the Central Trades and Labor Union, with the admonition that it would be pleasing to that body to have all printed matter referred to them in the future bear the union label. Yours for the union label, GEORGE, BECHTOLD.

Bro. Bechtold has a perfect right to say all he pleases on the floor of the central body or in his mion, for there is the place to speak out. But I have my doubts about the fairness or advisability of coming to the support of newspapers and publicly endorsing their work against the Central Trades and Labor Union. This studied effort, to appear nice and sweet and pleasing through the columns of newspapers, when arch sweetness and pleasantness means nothing less that an attempt to publicly criticise the attitude of such Allied Frating Trades representatives like Bros. Sharpe, Mulcahy, etc., seems strange, to say the

The best way to please the daily capitalist press would be for the C. T. & L. U. to go way back and sit down, and never do anything displeasing to the master class and their organs

A Young Delegate.

THE HOMESTAKE MINE STRIKE

Vice President Mahoney of Western Miners Federation

Issues Important Statement

Mr. William Randolph Hearst Criticised for His the hall on March 20. Anti-Labor Attitude

To Organized Labor Everywhere-Greeting:

I deem it advisable at this time to make known to the wage-earner of this district the industrial conditions which now prevail in he mining camps of South Dakota. At the present time the Homestake Mining Company has two thousand five hundred (2,500) members of organized labor locked out. Some few months ago this corporation issued an ul timatum to its employees, who were all members of organized labor, announcing that on and after January 1st, 1010, they would employ none other than non-union men. Townediately following this notice, a furtae notice was issued by the aforesaid company, giving its employes untithe 15th of December, 1900, to register in the company's office in Lead S. D., which meant the renouncing of their organizations and the sign ing of the scab list of the Homestake Mining Company. The men is the employ of the company refused to become chattels through signing their rights away to the management of this company. Finding tha their orders were ineffective then, they proceeded further by locking out all of their employees and then announcing that they might return to work when they saw fit to sign the contract required of them by the Homestake Mining Company; this they refused to do, with the exception of but very few instances. The management of the company, finding that it was impossible to break the ranks of organized labor in this particular part of the district, sent their agents into the industrial secure men to take the places of their locked-out employees. Up to the present time they have met with little or no success and what few men present time they have met with little or no success and what few men they have secured are almost useless, as they are neither mechanics nor niners. Since this action has been taken on the part of the Homestake Mining Company, the other mine owners in the immediate vicinity have all closed their property down without giving any reason for the same. and it would appear that they have taken a hand in assisting the Homestake Mining Company in its efforts to crush out organized labor in South Dakota. It should be reinembered by all trades union and wageearners in general that the Homestake Mining Company is practically owned and controlled by the Hearst-Haggard estates, William Ran dolph Hearst, who owns a syndicate of papers, has at all times professed his friendship for the working class of this country, and especially so when he was involved in a political campaign.

At the beginning of the conflict between the Homestake Mining

Company and organized labor in South Dakota, William Randolpl Hearst stated through his papers that he held no interest in the Home stake Mining Company of South Dakota. However, Mrs. Hearst has since that time contradicted the statement of her son, as she has admitted in conference that the Hearst-Haggard estate practically controls the Homestake Mining Company. This demonstrates that, while Mr. Hearst pretends to be a friend of the workingmen while in politics, and is always very anxious to assist in bettering the conditions of the wage-earners, politically, he is not the same Hearst on the industrial field when his interest conflicts with the wage-earners. He apparently receg nizes that there is no identity of interest between the employer and the employees in the industries of this country. This is a statement which has been made by what is termed one of the great men of the country, and Mr. Hearst should be remembered by the working class movements in general, and they should see to it that they accord him the same treatment on the political field as he has given them on the industria: field.

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The following organizations are involved in this conflict with the Homestake Mining Company of South Dakota:

The Western Federation of Miners, International Association of Machinists, the Electrical Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Teamsters and Brotherhood of Painters.

And, on behalf of and representing the above-named organizations now involved in this conflict, I would earnestly request that wage-earners in general remain away from the mining camps of South Dakota until such a time as a settlement of the controversy now existing is announced.

C. E. Mahoney.

Denver, Colo.

Vice President W. F. of M.

New Bakery Law Enforced

Factory Inspector Claims It Was Not Affected by Recent Supreme Court Decision

W. M. Williams, Missouri State Factory Inspector, says there is a general misunderstanding of the recent decision of the State Supreme Court concerning the bakery law. He says the law invalidated by tha decision was an ol tone, and a curious fact concerning it is that it was repealed by the passage of the new law by the Legislature at its las session. So in reality it was a dead law which was passed upon.

Mr. Williams has written to Attorney General Major for his opin ion as to whether the decision affects the new law. In the meantime believing that it does not, he is going to enforce the law just as he did This law requires the closing of bakeries from 6 p. m. Satur ays until 6 a. m. Sundays, and he is going to see that they are close ntil he is otherwise advised. He says the law was passed for sanitar easons, so that bakeries could be thoroughly cleaned once a week, and nat most of the bakers are very well satisfied with the system.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

OTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER, 212 South Fourth St.

ORGANIZATION NOTES.

THE MEETINGS last Sunday were object lessons in harmoniou co-operation. The plain determination of every one was to do their evel best to defeat the common enemy. The unanimous action taken be amount of cash paid and stock subscribed, together with the fin attendance of the membership all indicate the solid, substantial con dition of the party in St. Louis. The experiences of the last year have had a most beneficial effect on our movement and we can face the future with confidence and high hopes.

TICKETS ARE READY for the Annual March Festival, also, announcement cards. Get a supply and boost our press by packing

IS A LABOR TRESS NEEDED: Well, all you have to do i notice the lies and distortions appearing in the expitalist press to convince yourself on that point. In the Republic, of February 21, was a large headline reading, Moh Shoots Women. When the article was read you found that a policeman had snot a woman and to all appearances the strikers mad no firearms at all. As many people read the headlines in a paper, this form of lying is very effective. As many people only prostitution of the capitalist press can only be niet and counteracted by the establishment of a vigorous, lighting labor press, owned and controlled by the class it represents.

ANOTHER FORM OF LYING that occurs in connection with every labor difficulty is the stating of half-truths by the daily papers. Just now the building trades are preparing new agreements and the bosses rely on THEIR ORGANS the capitalist press, to print only such news as suits the bosses. So we find the daily papers laying stress on the "high" wages of the building trades men; "plasterers get So cents per hour"-"carpenters (oc per hour," etc., etc. No mention is made of the great risk in many trades, the long periods of unemployment and other things that tend to make the seemingly high wages a rather small affair when a yearly average is taken. impression exists that the brewery workers are well paid. The will hold its regular meeting to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 2 scribe to it and increase its circulation.

A SHARE OF STOCK should be the provid possession of every member of the party in St. Louis. The terms are easy. One share s \$5.00; pay \$1 down and the balance in 90 days. Are you awake to your duty as a member of the party? Very well, take some stock in the new publishing association and get your friend to do likewise. NOW is the time to act!

THE EIGHT-HOUR day has become universal in the local Socialist movement. That is, all active comrades are working eight hours at their usual labor and then they hurry down to headquarters and put in about eight hours more hustling up stock subscriptions among Never has the party in St. the trade unions and friendly societies. Louis displayed such determination to conquer all obstacles,

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST CENTER

Will have a Woman's Suffrage meeting on Thursday, March 3, at the regular meeting-place of the Club.

Send us the name and address of friends and acquaintances and we will send them sample copies of Labor.

Get Naturalized!

Any day and every day in the year is a fitting time for foreignborn 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 hasy 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, Italan, Swedish. Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Croatian and Finnish. Ten cents each copy. No reduction for quantities.

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

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

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

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

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

communication, and all land.

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week. (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen

years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place

compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death. 8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion

to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we piedge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direc-

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

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote, The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be

made a department. The creation of a department of public health. 16. The separation of the present bareau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a depart-

ment of labor, That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate

The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the owrkers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.-(National Platform Adopted at the 1978 Convention.)

THE ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

truth is that most of the men in the brewery business get a wage so o'clock, at 3535 Pine street. In view of the fact that serious labor small that it will hardly keep a family above want in these times of fights are on all over the country and grave questions confront Or-

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