

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., MARCH 5, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 474

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS AND UNIONISTS DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

Within Two Weeks Over Three Thousand Dollars Subscribed and Paid Toward Establishing Their Own Printing Plant.

Facts and Figures Speak Louder Than Fine Words.

Facts tell the story. The Socialists and progressive Trade Unionists of St. Louis are determined to have their own printing plant and they are going to get it, too. There will be no time lost to realize what four weeks ago was a dream. In less than four weeks over three thousand dollars have been received on about \$3,500 worth of stock subscribed. There can not be any windjamming in this, because deeds, facts and figures must come forth, where real constructive work is wanted. Within the last four weeks the St. Louis Comrades have once more demonstrated the fact that they are ready to back up their words with deeds whenever there is some real, hard work to be done.

Following the noble, encouraging action of the Druid's Hall meeting of February 20, the Comrades and friends all over the city took up the work and the splendid results are expressed in facts and figures in our this week's papers.

There are special lists out for the Comrades to circulate for the securing of stock subscriptions or donations. Said lists may be secured at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. For every dollar subscribed or collected on these lists special receipts will be given and all amounts paid in will be published in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung from week to week. Every active Comrade should secure one of these subscription lists.

The members of the Trade Union Committee, a list of which we published in last week's papers, displayed considerable activity during the last few days, visiting a number of Unions and Societies. The organizations responded very promptly and liberally, as the following results will indicate:

Cigar Packers' Union, 281, perhaps the smallest union in St. Louis, started the ball rolling by taking one share for the Union, and, in addition, several members individually subscribed.

Next came Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44, which met Thursday of last week at the New Club Hall and decided to take \$100.00 worth of stock.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Union, at a very busy meeting at Moenchs' Hall, agreed to buy \$50.00 worth of stock, but may take the matter up once more at a future date and take some more.

Brewers and Malsters' Union, No. 6, met last Sunday morning and by unanimous vote, decided to take 200 shares of stock to the amount of \$1,000.00. But this wasn't all No. 6 did last Sunday morning. In addition to the \$1,000.00 subscribed by the Union there were over \$400.00 worth of stock subscribed by the individual members, and most of these individual subscriptions have since been paid up, too.

Beer Drivers' Union, No. 43, met last Monday evening, and after listening to a committee, decided to buy \$500.00 worth of stock. In addition all the shop delegates were instructed to circulate lists in their respective departments for individual stock subscription and for subscriptions to ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Carpenters Union, No. 1596 has called a special meeting to Druid's Hall for this Saturday evening to decide the question, "Shall Local Union No. 1596 buy shares of the St. Louis Labor Publishing Company and thus secure part ownership in said labor newspaper publishing corporation?"

Brewery Firemen's Union No. 95, at its last week's meeting, listened to the report of a committee from the St. Louis Labor Publishing Association and after due consideration decided to assess themselves one dollar a member and apply the proceeds of said assessment for the purchase of stock in the Labor Press Association. This will mean at least \$125.00.

Other unions will take the matter up, some of them considering the matter of sufficient importance to call special meetings with "Our Labor Press" as the special order of business.

Branch 71, of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, with a membership of over 600, almost exclusively Socialists and Union men, will no doubt be one of the heavy stockholders in the new enterprise, which is bound to become a most powerful factor in the development of the St. Louis Labor movement and the best weapon in the hands of Organized Labor. The Socialist Party may be justly proud of the work inaugurated four weeks ago. We are in a position to say that the absolute confidence and trust placed in our movement by the Comrades, brothers, sisters and friends will be fully appreciated and our work in the future, as that in the past, will be the reward for this trust and appreciation. A movement composed of such brave and self-sacrificing people for such a noble cause as that of Socialism and the modern labor movement, is not only worth living for; it is worth dying for. And if the pitiable gentlemen of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in their mad rush for get-rich-quick business and profit, had the least conception of the great historic mission and the great moral force of this movement of the Proletariat, they would not waste any of their time and energy in the vain attempt to disrupt the trade unions and to check the Socialist onward march by means of persecution and Pinkerton slime work.

Last week we said that a fine start towards establishing the printing plant for ST. LOUIS LABOR had been made and that with such encouragement the next week's showing would be equally as inspiring. The news in last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR had a gratifying result and with the agitation of the Comrades has brought up the total to a figure where it is safe to say that the goal will be reached. It will require considerably more than is now subscribed, but the spirit manifested by individuals and committees and the trade unions spells a

A Mass Meeting

of Subscribers for Stock in the St. Louis Labor Publishing Co., Socialist Party Members, Subscribers and Friends of Our Press, will be held

SUNDAY, MARCH, 6th, 1910

At 3 O'Clock P. M., at

DRUIDS HALL, 9th and Market

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Reports of Committees and such other business as may come before the meeting.

successful finish. But many names are still missing, which will no doubt be added to the list of stock subscribers, or donors, before the fund is completed. The following list, added to that published last week, shows with what determination the St. Louis Socialists and Trade Unionists intend to fight for the existence of their press. Let the figures tell their own story. If you notice any conspicuous absentees in the list make a mental note of it and the person in question will probably welcome your invitation to join in this cause.

	Shares.	Subscribed.	Paid.
Brewers and Malsters' Union, No. 6	200	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Beer Drivers & Stablemen's Union	100	500 00	500 00
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44	20	100 00	100 00
Brewery Freight Handlers' Union	10	50 00	50 00
Henry Weber	2	10 00	10 00
Louis Weber	—	balance	4 00
Mathias Mueller	—	5 and balance	45 00
William Kienle	5	25 00	25 00
Fred Bosshardt	2	10 00	10 00
P. Mayer	1	5 00	5 00
F. C. Schnell	5	25 00	10 00
Paul Kaelin	—	balance	8 00
S. Stahl	1	5 00	1 00
Phillip Schwiete	1	5 00	1 00
Julius Blumenthal	1	5 00	1 00
John Kaut	1	5 00	1 00
Carl Forster	1	5 00	1 00
Max Gundlach	1	5 00	1 00
Peter Limmer	1	5 00	5 00
John Lentz	1	5 00	5 00
George Eberle	1	5 00	5 00
F. J. Thoeses	1	5 00	1 00
Frank Helger	1	5 00	5 00
Frank Mueller	1	5 00	5 00
William Leopold	1	5 00	1 00
Otto Mueller	2	10 00	3 00
August Zein	1	5 00	1 00
Arthur Kuehn	1	5 00	1 00
Max Brunhofer	1	5 00	2 00
George Schuessler	1	5 00	5 00
Frank Wolf	1	5 00	5 00
Mrs. Etta Paar	5	25 00	25 00
Jacob Luetzel	2	10 00	10 00
Frank Duckstein	1	5 00	5 00
William Zuck	1	5 00	1 00
John Eckl	1	5 00	5 00
Cigar Packers' Union, No. 281	1	5 00	5 00
Paul Borovik	1	5 00	1 00
Ed. Heilman	1	5 00	1 00
William Weinlein	1	5 00	1 00
Dan Burckhardt	2	10 00	5 00
John Ollinger	1	5 00	1 00
Paul Andor	1	5 00	1 00
C. Fritz	1	5 00	1 00
Jacob Grimm	1	5 00	5 00
H. J. Schad	1	5 00	5 00
John Amann	1	5 00	5 00
Chas. Wochee	1	5 00	2 00
Anton Klaus	2	10 00	10 00
Frank Heberer	1	5 00	1 00
Franz Kinzle	1	5 00	1 00
Joseph W. Schridle	2	10 00	10 00
Henry Hoeger	1	5 00	1 00
John Wekerle	—	balance	4 00
George Kuebler	1	5 00	5 00
Frank Pintar	1	5 00	5 00
Louis Krsek	1	5 00	5 00
August Zimmermann	—	balance	3 00
Nic Bauer	—	balance	8 00
William F. Crouch	—	on account	1 00
R. H. Lenhardt	1	5 00	5 00

	Shares.	Subscribed.	Paid.
Emily Kientz	—	on account	1 00
Alex Oswald	2	10 00	10 00
John W. Niemeier	1	5 00	5 00
Frank Meier	1	5 00	5 00
Joseph Wutte	1	5 00	5 00
George Mueller	1	5 00	5 00
Joseph Dietrich	3	15 00	15 00
Ludwig Moik	2	10 00	10 00
Marx Paar	5	25 00	25 00
Vincent Krobath	2	10 00	10 00
Carl Hauert	1	5 00	5 00
Michael Hausladen	1	5 00	5 00
Gustav Ziebold	2	10 00	10 00
Henry Bunte	1	5 00	5 00
Valentine Tellian	1	5 00	5 00
Joseph Zwick	1	5 00	5 00
Albert Zimmerer	2	10 00	5 00
Jacob Bauer	1	5 00	2 00
Carl Schulz	1	5 00	2 00
Henry Denger	4	20 00	4 00
Fritz Heuber	1	5 00	1 00
Herman Brueschke	2	10 00	2 00
Robert Brachat	1	5 00	1 00
William Hipp	1	5 00	1 00
Richard Repmann	1	5 00	1 00
William Herblinger	1	5 00	1 00
Joseph Neft	1	5 00	1 00
O. Wahlin	1	5 00	1 00
Joseph Reichling	1	5 00	1 00
Joseph Hauser	1	5 00	2 00

Total	448	\$2,240 00	\$2,105 00
Previously reported	226	1,130 00	549 00
Total	674	\$3,370 00	\$2,654 00
Donations have been received from:			
Peter Siegel			\$ 2 00
John Heberling, Warrensburg, Mo			50
A. H			1 00
Peter Knebel			1 00
Henry Stueckemann			2 00
Fritz Mertz			2 00
Total			\$8 50
Previously reported			268 00
Total			\$276 50
Total receipts till February 28th, \$2,930.50.			

Please take notice that the above list includes only those amounts reported or received up to last Monday evening, February 28. All money subscribed or received after Monday evening will be received in next week's ST. LOUIS LABOR and ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. If the Comrades discover any error in the above list they should immediately notify us so the correction may be made.

This is the picture of Henry Weber, the oldest member of Brewers and Malsters Union, No. 6, working in any St. Louis Brewery. He is seventy-two years of age and to-day performs as hard work as any young man in or about the brewery. Mr. Weber is one of the truest friends of our labor press and to those who know him for years it was not surprising to find him among the first ones to come forth with his \$10.00 for the new St. Louis Labor Publishing Company. Weber is a member of the United Brewery Workers (Local Union, No. 6), and for a number of years was the president of the Bavarian Society of St. Louis.



To-morrow, Sunday, March 6, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be another meeting of all those that have subscribed stock, and of all Comrades and friends interested in the welfare of our press and our movement. This meeting will be of great importance, because all the committees elected at the last meeting of February 20 will be ready to submit their reports and those of the Comrades and friends who have not yet had a chance to have their names enrolled on the list of shareholders may do so at that meeting.

This meeting will be held at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth streets, in the large dance hall on the third floor. A good attendance is expected and the Comrades should not fail to interest their friends in this good work, especially the members of Organized Labor, because it is for the interest of the working class that our papers are published.

PARADISE on EARTH for BREWERY WORKERS

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. Already Patented the Great Scheme and Advertised it Wherever Budweiser Brew is Known

Our Old Friend St. L. Vieux-Brasseur States His Views on the Subject.

Queer things happen these days:

Friday, February 24, 1910, the daily press of St. Louis announced to the people of St. Louis, nay, to the civilized and uncivilized nations on the face of the earth, one of the great events of the first decade of this twentieth century. On that memorable day I spent six or seven cents for daily newspapers, because I wanted to read them all. The sensation of the day was something which interested me and all the St. Louis Brewery Workers more than any other class of human beings.

First I read the news in the *Westliche Post*, then in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in the *St. Louis Republic*, *Times*, *Star*, *Post-Dispatch*, *Amerika* and *Abend-Anzeiger*. The *Westliche Post* had the item in display, leaded type, and finely polished up, like a 25-cents-a-line-write-up. The *St. Louis Republic* got quite hysterical about it and spread big headlines over it.

What was it, anyway? the readers will ask.

Well, it was all about the great humanitarian work of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of the benevolence poured by the firm over the happy brewery workers of St. Louis.

We admire humanitarian efforts. We appreciate benevolence, no matter what the source thereof may be. This old, crude, brute, rude world of ours is badly in need of humanitarianism and benevolence. Therefore I take it for granted that you will not misunderstand my humble efforts to express my humble opinion on this latest enterprise of the Anheuser-Busch firm. Honor where honor is due, and the inscription of the Royal Order of the Garter: "*Honi soit qui mal y pense!*" "Cursed be who thinks wickedly!" may also apply to this case.

The *St. Louis Republic* announced the news as follows:

"Busch Plans \$75,000.00 year Aid to Men. F. A. Faust Explains to Employees Benefit Idea Evolved by Brewery Head. In Effect Next Month. 6,000 Workers Will Not be Asked to Contribute to Support of System.

Under these sensational headlines the *Republic* published a full column of a write-up, of which we quote:

Pension, mortuary, entertainment and beneficiary funds, entailing an outlay of approximately \$75,000 a year, will be established next month by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. Baseball and bowling leagues, bands, orchestras and singing clubs will be organized under the company's auspices, and the women employed in the labeling and other departments will be guests at trolley parties and musical and theatrical entertainments. Gold and silver medals will be awarded every year to employees who have distinguished themselves by particularly meritorious acts.

Vice President E. A. Faust announced the scheme at the regular monthly meeting of the Anheuser-Busch Employees' Relief Association last night at Menges Hall, Seventh and Arsenal streets. He was accompanied to the meeting by Adolphus Busch III, son of August and grandson of Adolphus Busch; Henry Menzenwerth, general superintendent, and C. D. Russell, general auditor.

Complete plans as to appropriations and the pension basis are being formulated under the supervision of the executive officers, who will be in position to announce the details in a few days. The idea was originated by Adolphus Busch prior to his departure for Pasadena, Cal.

The system of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association will be distinct fundamentally from the pension foundations of most corporations, in that the employees will not be expected to contribute money to the enterprise. Each of the funds will be created and maintained solely by the company. The 6,000 employees will enjoy the advantages of the allotments without financial sacrifice on their part.

The scope of the system comprehends six funds: The pension, for all employees; the widows' and orphans', exclusively for workmen; the sick benefit, which will be subject to the Anheuser-Busch Employees' Relief Association, an existing body; bravery medals and awards, for conspicuous merit, for workmen only; entertainments, for the workmen; the annual picnic, for all employees, and the Christmas presents, for the office force only.

The pension, the widows' and orphans' and the sick benefit funds will be the most important. Mr. Faust dwelt at length on this subject. Any employee who has been with the association ten years and who has attained his sixty-eighth year birthday, will be eligible to a monthly pension for life. Mr. Faust said he was not ready to disclose the equation of the pension.

The widows' and orphans' fund will benefit the widow or family of any employee who had been with the association five years at the time of his death. His widow will receive \$200 from the fund. If he is survived only by children, \$200 will be paid to their legal agent for them.

The sick-benefit fund will be managed by the Anheuser-Busch Employees' Relief Association. The company will turn \$1,000, or as much as may be required, over to this organization every year, and will encourage all employees to join the relief association.

The workman who performs an act of conspicuous merit will receive a gold medal and \$100 from the fund. A second award, of a silver medal and \$50, for the next worthy deed. The "hero award" will be made by the fund directorate.

Steps will be taken for the formation of baseball and bowling leagues. The bowling prizes will be: First, silver cup and \$100 in gold; second, \$50; third, \$30, and fourth, \$20. A silver cup and cash prizes will be the prizes in the baseball league.

The employees now have a band. Music contests will be fostered and prizes will be distributed among the brass bands and orchestras. The singing clubs will receive prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25.

The fund's directorate will appropriate \$500 for the employees' annual picnic and \$500 for various prizes at the picnic. It will vote an adequate appropriation for the Christmas entertainment, at which most of the prizes will be distributed. Christmas presents of gold coin will be awarded to the office force.

The daily papers stated that Mr. Adolphus Busch originated the idea before leaving for Pasadena. Perhaps that's true. The reason why I incline to the belief that it may be true, is based on the fact that in those days I wrote my series of articles on "The Happy Brewery Workers" in *ST. LOUIS LABOR* and *ARBEITER-ZEITUNG*, and I have a slight suspicion that then and there I touched the heart of Mr. Busch. Of course, this is only an idea of mine and you may take it for what it is worth.

Now let us analyze for a few moments; \$75,000.00 is a big sum of money. But after all it isn't so very much. Put it down black on white, too, that Anheuser-Busch do not employ 6,000 people. But

suppose they employ 3,000, and then figure out how much it will make to prevent a 10 cents a day increase of wages for these three thousand men, boys and girls, and you will find that this saving for Anheuser-Busch will mean the nice little sum of \$90,000.00 a year. See the point? See a "nigger in the woodpile?"

The point I wish to bring out is this: If Anheuser-Busch would grant to their three thousand employees a 10-cents-a-day increase in wages, Messrs. Adolphus Busch No. I and No. II, Mr. Augustus Busch, Mr. Ed. A. Faust, Mr. Menzenwerth, and the other Masters of the firm could save themselves all the trouble of originating such an elaborate plan of establishing Paradise on Earth for their happy employees. Life is so short and Pasadena is such an ideal place to enjoy every minute of this short and invaluable life, that none of it should be wasted with such Benevolence schemes, so long as the same end and purpose could be reached by simply granting the pittance of a ten-cents-a-day wage increase.

We are as much interested in contributing our mite toward increasing the joy and happiness of the millionaire brewers, as we are in getting our hair trimmed about five times in the year. And for this reason we recommend that Anheuser-Busch here and now drop their benevolence scheme, and when in April, 1910, the United Brewery Workers present their new contracts the great and noble-hearted gentlemen, Adolphus, Augustus, Edward A. and Menzenwirth, just stick their heads together for a moment or two and then announce to all the drinkers of Budweiser of America and elsewhere: "Ladies and gentlemen, we have carefully considered the recommendation made by Mr. St. L. Vieux-Brasseur in *ST. LOUIS LABOR* of March 5, and we have come to the conclusion that the few cents increase in wages asked for is perfectly fair and justified, and will therefore be granted forthwith without any murmur or grumbling."

What's the use of playing the baby act of charity so long as duty calls for positive work? And duty dictates to Anheuser-Busch that they grant the pittance of an increase in wages, because the present wages are not sufficient for life, too much for death.

If Anheuser-Busch and the other brewery lords pay their employees decent wages they may then arrange for their own baseball games, bowling leagues, fiddle bands, singing clubs, etc., out of their own funds without any Father Abraham Patriarchalism over them. In these days people like to play baseball their own way, play fiddle their own way, and have their trolley rides their own way. And after all, we old brewery workers are being used as baseball sticks and our bosses and foremen are playing baseball with our stiff bones all day and all week, i. e., while we are at work in the brewery. When we leave the shop we feel like victims of old John L. Sullivan after the sixteenth round.

Baseball, bowling leagues, bands, singing clubs—indeed, it makes me smile to read about it. How good our millionaire bosses are to us, and we darned old fools of brewery workers can't see it!

Well, we must distinguish ourselves by meritorious acts, for instance, when a heavy barrel makes mince meat pie out of my foot, and I am compelled to be in the hospital for weeks, then I ought to get the A.-B. Iron Cross like the Russian or Prussian soldier who had his leg shot off in battle for his monarch and ruler by divine right. And whenever my wife and children get hungry I just tell them to look at the A.-B. Iron Cross of Merit and their hunger will disappear.

Or, if the foreman of my department succeeds in making 25 of us common hands do more work for less money, he will be rewarded for his meritorious work with a \$5.00 gold-piece on Christmas eve.

I must repeat, that Anheuser-Busch have no 6,000 employees. With all their "hands" figured in they have no 6,000 people employed. The newspapers like to tell lies about those things, not because they prefer that to telling the truth, but because they always wish to get those big Budweiser advertisements come back, and it costs not one cent more of composition or space to set the figures 6,000 than it costs to make it read 3,000.

Christmas presents for the office force only. Medals for meritorious acts of employees. And the same old low wages for the great mass of the "hands." This is not poetry, but cold prose.

Now, pardon me, dear reader, when I take you into my confidence: The oftener I read the story of this latest Anheuser-Busch \$75,000.00 Benevolence and Baseball Scheme the more I get the feeling that somebody attempted to dope or chloroform me. 'Tis such a dizzy feeling you get when trying to digest such elaborate patriarchal schemes at a time when even poor girls in certain bottleshops have the Sword of Damocles hanging over them because they had the audacity of favoring membership in the International Brewery Workers organization. The newspapers are talking about the Anheuser-Busch Relief Association like that society was composed of 6,000 members, while in fact the membership is not over four hundred. But it serves all right for sensational advertising purposes, and that is the main thing after all.

Really, I think it would be for the benefit of all concerned if Messrs. Adolphus and Augustus Busch and Mr. E. A. Faust would not try to get the brewery workers into the Grand Opera and Higher Poetry, but permit them to freely attend the Nickelodeon shows and speak with their bosses in the common every-day prose, in which the Unions' contracts are written.

It affords me great pleasure to read in the daily press that Mr. Adolphus Busch has acquired the paradisaical "Blossoms" grounds adjoining his Sunken Gardens in Pasadena, Cal. These "Blossoms" cost only \$175,000. Nice things to have.

Now let us see what April 1 will bring for the St. Louis Brewery Workers. We do not ask for charity or benevolence, we ask for fair play. We do not ask Mr. Busch or the other brewery proprietors to break up their palatial home for our benefit, nor to establish a Pasadena or Blossoms home for each of us. We only wish a few cents more wages so we may be able to get a few more soup-bones during the coming year. And this is fair. It is so fair and modest that we should be meritoriously rewarded for such Fairness and Modesty.

After all, our millionaire employers are made of the same common clay as we are, and if they look upon the proposition from this common clay position and strip their minds for a few moments of the HALO which only big piles of money can make in the popular imagination, then we may get over April 1, 1910, without any serious trouble, or rather, without any trouble at all.

And as to that \$75,000.00 scheme, well, we'll not bother our heads about it.

As ever I remain most respectfully,
ST. L. VIEUX-BRASSEUR.

BUSCH ADDS TO HIS GARDENS.

Buys "The Blossoms," Famous Show Place, in Pasadena, Cal.

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 26.—"The Blossoms," one of the famous Pasadena show places, has been sold. The consideration is said to be \$160,000. The purchaser was Adolphus Busch of St. Louis. "The Blossoms" was the property of Mrs. J. V. Eliot, formerly Miss Rowena Blossom, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Blossom, who died a few months ago.

The estate was built by Professor T. S. C. Lowe and sold to Mrs. Blossom, a wealthy woman from St. Louis. It consists of twelve acres on South Orange Grove avenue, with beautiful flower gardens, adjoining Busch's sunken gardens.

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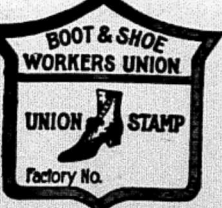
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By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."
THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Walter Thos. Mills' Letter from England

Confidence in British Movement

J. Keir Hardie's Address Delivered at Annual Meeting of Labor Party

Newport, England, February 11th, 1910.

To the Editor St. Louis Labor:

I have been in Great Britain for seven weeks. I have spoken in the Parliamentary Campaign just closed, ninety-five times in forty days. At these meetings I have spoken with and listened to the most representative men in the Labor Party and espe-



WALTER THOS. MILLS

cially of that portion of the Labor Party called the Independent Labor Party.

I have been in attendance at the Special Election Conference of the Independent Labor Party and at the Annual Conference of the Labor Party and have watched their proceedings, listened to the addresses and given careful attention to the positions taken by these bodies.

I am sure that all those interested in the Labor Movement in America would be glad to know how radical, independent, aggressive and effective the Labor Party is in this country.

I have therefore obtained and am sending to you herewith a verbatim report of the Chairman's address at the annual conference of the Labor Party just now held in Newport.

I hope you will be able to publish this address in full, but if for any reason that is altogether impossible, I hope you will publish those portions of the address covering those points where Mr. Keir Hardie so plainly and emphatically declares his and his party's position regarding those matters concerning which both he and his party have been so seriously misunderstood in the United States and Canada.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

J. KEIR HARDIE'S ANNUAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT NEWPORT CONVENTION OF BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

AIMS OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., said:—

Fellow Delegates.—

Our tenth Conference meets under circumstances which inspire us with confidence for the future. Ten years ago the affiliated membership of the party was 375,931; now it is 1,481,368. At the General Election ten years ago we had 16 candidates, who polled 70,009 votes; this time we had 78 candidates, polling 505,696 votes. Ten years ago we returned only two members to the House of Commons; now we send 40. Surely we have in this bald summary of facts sufficient evidence of progress to inspire hope in the breast of the most confirmed pessimist.

Ten years ago the vision of the nation was streaked with blood and its mind inflamed by the mad passion of war. Those were dark days for our cause. Unemployment, old age pensions, the sweated woman and the starving child had no place in the thoughts of legislators. Now no party dare make appeal to the people without profession of at least lip sympathy with the cause of social reform. During those ten years we have seen an almost revolutionary change in the outlook of the politician on questions of social redress, and we are entitled to claim that no small share of the credit for this is due to the presence of our party in the House of Commons, and the increasing propaganda work of our allied organizations in the country.

Ten years ago we were timidly venturing upon a doubtful and venturesome experiment. Trade unionist and Socialist were still eyeing each other askance, and it remained to be seen how far these two sections of one movement could be made to harmonize. We had powerful enemies to contend with without and half-hearted, doubting friends within. Large sections of the trade union movement held aloof from us, and doubted the wisdom of our policy. Now all that has been changed. Ten years of close comradeship have convinced Socialist and trade unionist alike that their points of difference all but disappear when weighed against their points of agreement. Mistrust has given place to confidence, our opponents have either been converted or found a haven of refuge in some snug Government billet. Every trade union of any size has joined our ranks.

I have a peculiar pleasure in welcoming to our Conference for the first time the representatives of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. As one of the founders of the Federation and as a full financial member it seems in accordance with the fitness of things that it should fall to my lot to welcome its representatives into our bond of fellowship. Their coming completes the first circle of our task and brings every section of the working-class movement under the banner of the Labor Party.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The intervention of a General Election since last we met has changed the aspect of the political situation. I cannot pretend for a moment to be satisfied with the result. As was inevitable, some of our own men have fallen in the fray. Their loss to the party in the

House of Commons will be keenly felt, but we can find consolation in the thought that they are neither dead nor gone before, and that in the case of most of them, we may look forward confidently to their early re-appearance in our midst. The election has again forced upon our attention the need for a great scheme of electoral reform whereby the nation, and not merely a fraction of it, would be able to express its opinion at the ballot box, and by which the results would be brought more into harmony with the opinions of the electorate. A General Election also reveals the weak places in our own plan of campaign. Save in a comparatively few constituencies we have not yet evolved either the organization or the esprit de corps which would enable us to cope successfully with our opponents. These have the great advantage of a long-established party tradition behind them. In addition, they have a capable, and not always too scrupulous, party Press at their service. On this occasion the Executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain saw fit to order the Irish vote in every case of a three-cornered contest to be cast on the side of the Liberal candidate. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this was done by rule of thumb and without regard being taken to the actual facts or circumstances of the local situation. The reason for this is not so apparent. In the last resort the claims of the Irish people can only be won by the working class of Great Britain rallying to their support, and it does not appear to me that this is likely to be secured when the heads of the Irish organization this side the Channel use their power to bludgeon down Labor candidates in every case in which the Liberals think fit to oppose them. Already this policy has been resented by large sections of Irish workingmen. These are quite loyal to the claims of Ireland, but they are insisting upon being left free to prove that loyalty without at the same time being guilty of disloyalty to the cause of Labor. Our own organization and the whole conduct of our campaigns must receive more attention than they have done in the past. There is a tendency, which I observe with apprehension, to rely a good deal on the services of paid help in constituencies. This appears to me to constitute a real menace to the progress of our movement. We must not overlook the fact that it is only in so far as the working class can be developed into a self-reliant, self-sustaining political force, that it is going to become powerful in the affairs of the State. In the future, as in the past, the work must be done in the main by the voluntary efforts of those who find their reward in the progress and success of the cause. Finally, let us not overlook the fact that the main reason why we failed in 38 constituencies was that our educational work in those places has not yet succeeded in converting a majority of the electors to our way of thinking. We gain nothing by not looking that fact straight in the face.

LABOR IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Every section of the Press is interesting itself in speculating as to what the policy of the party is to be in the new Parliament, where, relatively to the Government forces we are a much more potent force than we were in the last Parliament. Two sets of people are, I confidently assert, doomed to disappointment; those who hope to see our ranks rent by internal discord, and those who hope to see us bring about our own undoing by entering into some agreement or understanding with the Government. At all costs and hazards we must maintain our complete freedom of action both in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. The treatment meted out to our candidates by the Liberals during the recent contest was not of a kind to predispose us towards any undue friendly relationships. I am not complaining of this, but merely stating the fact in passing. Nor do the outlines of Liberal policy towards the House of Lords, in so far as they have been disclosed, inspire us with over much confidence in their intentions. To talk of weakening the veto power of the House of Lords in the year 1910 is toying with the democracy. Not only so, but Mr. Asquith has put it on record that the veto is to be dealt with in two separate measures, one dealing with finance, and the other with general legislation. This is making two bites of a cherry with a vengeance. The least we had reason to expect was that one general measure would have been made to suffice for both sets of cases. That, however, is apparently not the Prime Minister's way of doing it. The Liberals have also disclosed a difference of opinion as to whether the Second Chamber should be made elective or continue to be hereditary. This is a matter of family dispute in which we can have only an academic interest. Whether hereditary, or elected on some property qualification, a second Chamber must, in the very nature of things, be reactionary, and can only be intended to put a check on progress. The policy of the Labor party on the House of Lords was declared on the 10th of June, 1907, by its resolution inviting the House of Commons to sweep the House of Lords into oblivion. Give us a people completely enfranchised with all property qualifications and sex barriers removed; elections all on one day, and that day a public holiday; election expenses paid from public funds, and drastic prohibition of all forms of political corruption, and then leave the Parliament so elected free without let or hindrance from within or without to legislate as the interests of the people may require. I at least have no use for a second Chamber.

But be this as it may, the battle against the Lords is peculiarly ours. As Mr. Winston Churchill told the electors of Dundee it is the growth of the Labor party and all that that implies, which has led the Lords to advance claims and pretensions which we all thought were disposed of generations ago. They see clearly what our coming means to their insolent pride and pampered luxury.

With luxury and pride surrounded,

The vile, insatiate despots dare—

Their thirst for pride and power unbounded—

To mete and vend the light and air;

Like beasts of burden would they load us;

Like gods, would bid their slaves adore—

But man is man, and who is more?

Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

No, whoever fails or falters in this conflict, we must see it through to a finish. It is a condition of our freedom that we should, and we shall.

PAST AND FUTURE.

Reverting to our own policy, I do not think that the line of action which has served us so well during the past four years could be improved upon. We have maintained our independence unsullied. We have produced our own measures. We have made no bargains, arrangements or agreements either in the House of Commons or out of it with any party. The Government knew of our existence, and knew also we had to be conciliated if only in the interests of their own self-preservation, and so we had the measures of social reform which the last Parliament produced. The same influence which procured Old Age Pensions, the Provisions of Meals for School Children, the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, despite its blemishes for which we have to thank its Liberal and Tory "supporters," and last, but not least, the land clauses in the Budget, will, to put it mildly be no less potent in this Parliament than it was in the last. The day may come when some change of policy will be dictated by new circumstances, but, for my own part, I see nothing in the circumstances of the new Parliament which would justify us in budging in the slightest degree from the position which has made the party what it is. We must be on the guard against allowing other parties to dictate what are to be the prime issues of their policy. If we concede this right they will see to it that we are never left without a false scent. One outstanding fact must always fill our horizon. The population of these islands is roughly 43 millions, of whom one and one-fourth are rich, three and one-half millions are comfortable, and 39 millions are poor; and of these, half are very poor. It is to remedy and redress that condition of things that we exist. Should we lose sight of this fact for a single moment all justification for our existence as a party would be gone. The legislation with which we must concern ourselves most is that which will secure a more equitable distribution of wealth and leisure. The Right to Work, with which so much else is bound up, has still to be won. Much has been done in the way of creating the machinery whereby this right, once secured, can be made good. The Labor Exchanges will enumerate the

numbers of unemployed; the promised Insurance scheme will assist the better organized and more highly skilled occupations together with those whose employment is affected by seasonal causes; the Development Bill creates the means whereby the State may put in great schemes of useful and productive work. When the obligation is placed upon the State of finding either work or maintenance for those who are idle through no fault of their own all of this machinery will be quickened into active life. The by-products of the Right to Work would also be a factor of no mean importance. One of these I would indicate would be an all round shortening of the working day to eight hours, which of itself, in connection with the great carrying industries, would find employment for probably 250,000 persons. I have yet to learn that either of the traditional parties in the State has the least sympathy with this measure which we regard as the main-spring of our future progress.

SOLIDARITY AND SOCIALISM.

It is not only in the sphere of domestic legislation that our influence is making itself felt. We are already a force in diplomacy too strong to be ignored. Every Chancery in Europe has to take Labor into account in its outlook on foreign affairs. We are linked up with the Labor and Socialist movement of the world by our membership in the International Congress. Our comrades and co-workers in all lands regard us as 'the only exposition of the working class movement in Great Britain. We are thus the herald of the day when an organized democracy will make it impossible for a mischief making hierarchy of kings and aristocrats to set the peoples of different lands to the ghastly task of imbruing their hands in their brothers' blood. Speed the day. Toilsome is the path by which democracy has to ascend from the slough of poverty-stricken thralldom to the heights of freedom. Many of those who set out bravely on the journey will turn aside or faint and fall by the way, but the faithful will continue onward and ever upward. On every hand there is a growing recognition of the fact that all the palliatives with which we are concerning ourselves are but temporary expedients for tiding us over a condition of things which has grown with the ages. The Labor party is not avowedly a Socialist party in its political profession, but the feeling grows that so long as land and industrial capital are privately owned and controlled, the mass of the people are bound to be in bondage to circumstances over which they have no effective control. Whether we like it or not, in every contest we wage in the future our opponents will see to it that Socialism is kept well to the front. The election through which we have just passed has furnished some examples of what this will mean. Our candidates and workers will therefore do well to equip themselves to cope with this line of attack. Socialism has no terrors for honest people. The caricatures and vile misrepresentations of Socialism fail utterly in their effect when the case for Socialism is put lucidly before the people. We don't want to see any vain beating of the air, as is too often done in the name of Socialism, but it is imperative that every man who is put forward as a candidate under Labor Party auspices should be able to defend and expound Socialism when it is attacked by the enemies of Labor.

Like every living organism we must adapt ourselves to a changing environment or perish. I look forward with confidence to the future. Nothing from without can hurt us so long as we are united from within. Sacrifice has always been, and in the nature of things always must be the keynote of progress. Our watchword should be Browning's summing up in the epilogue to Asolando. We want as our typical representative men of the type of him who

"Never turned his back, but marched breast forward,

Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, though right were worsted wrong would triumph,

Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, Sleep to wake."

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

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

MUNICIPAL SCAB BRIDGE

Organized Labor of St. Louis got another lemon. After years of hard work of propaganda and agitation the people of St. Louis, at a special election in June, 1906, decided to have a municipal free bridge. It was due to the undivided support of the labor organizations, assisted by the labor press, that the free bridge proposition was carried. During the last four years every effort was made by certain capitalist corporation interests to prevent the building of the bridge. Rolla Wells and his Democratic machine succeeded in postponing the inauguration of the free bridge work for four years. The Republican machine, with their mayoralty puppet, Kreismann, came into power and much noise was made as to the progress of the bridge construction work under the new administration. Contracts were let, work was begun, everything seemed O. K.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union the delegates were surprised to learn, from a statement made by Delegate Mulhearn of the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union, that every contract thus far let for the free bridge construction work is in the hands of scab or non-Union contractors, and that the materials used for this Municipal Bridge of the future Greater St. Louis comes from convict labor.

This is as sour a lemon as Organized Labor of St. Louis has ever received one from the politicians within the last twenty-five years. One of the C. T. & L. U. delegates, who ought to know better, declared that our City Charter was responsible for the scab work on the free bridge. Such an excuse should not be entertained for one moment. We are aware of the fact that the City Charter does not cover the Union condition of employment on public work. But neither does it say that public work should go to the lowest bidder employing the cheapest labor and furnishing inferior work. The city administration had the perfect right to reject the free bridge contract bids on the ground that contractors employing non-Union, i. e., inferior and cheaply remunerated labor cannot be depended on to carry out the contract in accord with the wishes of the people and the stipulations as prepared by the departments under whose supervision and direction the work is to be done.

The same excuse might be advanced in connection with any other contract for public work.

This latest lemon handed to Union labor simply proves that Kreismann & Co. are serving about the same corporate interests as Rolla Wells & Co. have served most faithfully for so many years.

Shoemakers' Meeting

...AT...

Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine St.,

Headquarters Central Trades and Labor Union.

Sunday, March 20th, 1910

At 2:30 O'Clock P. M.

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

PAYING THE FREIGHT

The failure last summer of the Philadelphia street car company to disrupt the Street Car Men's Union was an open secret in that city. The plan was encouraged by every thug, politician and respectable thief who resented the workers' successful political move, when they threatened to defeat these forces at a pending primary if they didn't settle a strike at that time.

The politicians and their allies were forced into action, but they immediately started to smash the union. The present strike was not called by officers. The men rose in revolt against the wholesale discharge of their members' contract violations, and the company's recognition of a union formed by the very men who were proven in the pay of the company.

Philadelphia now faces a general strike. No one can predict the outcome. This city, steeped in municipal corruption, is the first American city called upon to face a general uprising of its workers.

It has only itself to blame, for as long as society allows its public service corporations and grafting politicians to use governments for plunder and loot, it must pay the cost.

If the slimy paws of corruption kept its hands off the Philadelphia union movement, there would be no strike to-day. To those citizens who tell us they are not interested, we will refer them to the cost Philadelphia will be finally asked to meet.

And will the lesson be of value to those thimble riggers and "friends of labor" in this city who show such an interest in the Toledo labor movement?—The Toledo Union Leader.

FINLAND

The legislative elections in Finland must have been a very unpleasant surprise to the Czar of Russia. In the midst of the Muscovite attempts to deprive the little liberty-loving country of the midnight sun of its cherished constitutional rights the Finnish people, by their vote, strengthened the Socialist power in the national assembly to an extent that calls for the admiration of the civilized world.

The elections resulted in a decisive victory for the extreme left, i. e., for the Socialist Party, which increased its vote by one thousand and the number of its representatives in the State Legislature by six, as the following table will show:

Party.	Members elected	
	in 1910.	in 1907.
Socialists	86	80
Old Finns	42	59
Young Finns	28	24
Swedish Peoples' Party	26	24
Agrarian	17	11
Christian Labor Party	1	2
	200	200

Among the 86 victorious Socialists are nine women; in addition six women were elected on the capitalist tickets. This makes the Socialists the leading party in the house.

The lesson which may be drawn from these latest elections is that the Finnish people have made up their mind not to submit to the dictates of the Czar without a most determined fight. The leading capitalist parties have for some time advised Finland to come to some kind of a "harmonious understanding" with the St. Petersburg rulers and thus save the little country any further revolutionary struggles. That the great mass of the people side with the Socialists and the smaller opposition parties would indicate that there will be no submission to Czarish rule and that Nicholas may have to revise his reactionary program very radically.

It is true, the Muscovite brutes in St. Petersburg have a formidable machinery of militarism and political rascality behind them, but it must also be borne in mind that they cannot risk another bloody revolution in Finland at this time or in the near future without kindling once more the sparks of revolution throughout the empire. Besides, the entire civilized world would be stirred up by the renewal of the bloody conflict, and it is hard to guess what the final outcome of the fight would be. The revolution in Russia was checked by the power of reaction, but not killed. And the Czar knows, it, too.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM IN 1908.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies reports that 634 of the 662 trade unions in Great Britain and Ireland furnished returns for 1908. The total membership of these 634 unions at the end of 1908 was 1,971,238, and their income £3,295,941. Their expenditure amounted to £3,724,486, and the balance of funds at the end of the year was £5,996,032. Compared with the previous year, there is a decrease in membership of 2,322, an increase in income of £359,846, and an increase in expenditure of £1,344,549. During the year expenditure exceeded income by £428,545. The average gross income per member was £1 13s. 5d., and the amount of funds per member £3 os. 10d. During the year 40 trade unions were registered, and 49 dissolved or gave notice of termination.

PRIVATE ANARCHY

From the "The Star", San Francisco

A. R. Peacock, a Pittsburg millionaire, who, during the last few years, has accumulated a fortune of \$15,000,000, discovered recently that a number of his employees through carelessness, or worse, had squandered about \$250,000 of his hard-earned money.

Peacock immediately proceeded to take matters into his own hands. He called his delinquent assistants into his office one by one, and being a large man, proceeded to beat them with his fists. When

he had them all chastised to his satisfaction he dismissed them from his service.

The dispatches do not state that the men in question were given the benefit of trial by jury. Nor do the dispatches state that there is any law in force in Pittsburg which permits a millionaire to act as judge, jury and executioner of citizens who may give offense. Nor is there any evidence to show that the men were actually guilty of misappropriating the \$250,000 as their strenuous employer alleged.

We will assume, for the sake of argument, conditions were reversed. Suppose, for example, the citizens of Pittsburg, seeing Mr. Peacock possessed of \$15,000,000, all accumulated in less than a decade and a half, were to assume that no man could accumulate so much money honestly in so short a time and should jump to the conclusion that he had stolen it. Supposing further that acting upon this conclusion, they were to fall upon Mr. Peacock and chastise him cruelly.

Were this to be done the Governor of Pennsylvania would, no doubt, call out the militia to put down the riotous mob. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Peacock, when he took the law into his own hands, made for conditions of riot and anarchy which the militia is called out to suppress, and which all good citizens deplore.

Mr. Peacock seems to have fallen into the idea so common to many of his class that men of large wealth are entitled to keep a little anarchy on tap for their own personal use. It is a notion of which they cannot too soon be disabused.

PINKERTONS AT WORK

The Railway Clerks Union on the Trail of a Detective Agent

The Railway Clerk, official organ of the Railway Clerks' Brotherhood, publishes this editorial:

"DO YOU KNOW WHO HE IS?"

*Recently a man claiming to be a railway bill clerk and a member of the Brotherhood, called upon the officers of one of our Western lodges (in Omaha Local) and asked assistance in the effort to secure a position; he said he was a member of St. Louis lodge No. 6, but that he was in arrears, having been suspended for non-payment of dues last May. He gave his name as George H. Eastman. A position was offered him, providing he could prove himself to be a worthy man, hence his appeal to the B. of R. C. for assistance.

"He was told that members in good standing must first be taken care of, and he then offered to fill out an application blank and pay up both membership fee and dues to the local lodge in advance. This willingness aroused suspicion as to his character and the truthfulness of his story, so after he had filled out the application and put up his money he was told that a special delivery letter would be sent to Grand Secretary-Treasurer Fisher to inquire as to his record, and if the reply was favorable he would be put to work on Monday morning, two days later; and in the meantime the local lodge would pay his expenses. But to this proposition he violently protested, saying that he did not want inquiry made of the Grand Lodge nor St. Louis lodge; nor did he want any insinuations made that he "was not on the square." Finding that his bluff was wasted he then pleaded for the return of his money and that no report be made to the Grand Lodge. His money was returned and he was given till Wednesday to prove that he was O. K., but he promptly disappeared and has not again been seen in that vicinity. It is probable that he has gone toward Butte, Mont., as he talked of so doing; our brothers at that place should be prepared to give him a proper reception.

"Reference to Grand Lodge records fails to show that George H. Eastman has ever been a member of the brotherhood, either at St. Louis or elsewhere. Here is his description: Age, 35 years; height, six feet one or one and a half inches; weight, 180 to 190 pounds; hair and eyes, dark; complexion medium; round, bullet shaped head, short hair; nose with low, flat bridge and the end flattened out on the face; squint eyes, and upper teeth exposed when laughing. He prefers "Hunter's Rye," but will drink anything; uses much dirty slang and profanity. We don't want his kind in the Brotherhood; ditch him!"

In addition to the foregoing information it may be stated that the Railway Clerks have since learned that the above mentioned "George H. Eastman" was in the employ of the Thiele Detective Agency in St. Louis and did his dirty work for the Burlington Railway Co. while out West.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

UNION LABOR WILL NOT GO BEGGING FOR HELP

St. Louis Union Men and Women Will Pay for Entertaining A. F. of L. Convention Delegates in November

FREE BRIDGE WORK BY SCAB LABOR

Shoe Workers Start Campaign of Organization in St. Louis

At last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, the question of raising funds for the entertainment of the delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet in St. Louis in November, was thrashed out and definitely settled in a manner creditable to the local labor movement.

Several delegates favored the plan of circulating subscription lists among St. Louis business men, arguing that thousands of dollars could thus be secured from people not connected with the labor movement.

The Convention Committee submitted a report which was adopted after some debate and which settled definitely the question of raising the convention funds.

The Committee report, which was adopted reads as follows:

408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1910.

Meeting of the Convention Committee of the Central Trades & Labor Union was called to order by Chairman Owen Miller at 5:30 p. m. Members present: Miller, Phillippi, Ruhle, Hertenstein and Kreyling; absent, none.

The committee took up for consideration the question of raising the necessary funds from which the expenses of the convention could be drawn, and after due consideration the committee came to the conclusion that the sum of \$4,000.00 would perhaps cover all necessary expenses of said convention, including printing, decorations, badges, commens, theater parties, trolley ride, or other means of viewing the city, and the entertainment of lady delegates and visitors to the convention, and inasmuch as a 15 cents per capita on all members of affiliated unions would guarantee a fund of \$4,000.00, we, the committee recommend that the Central Trades & Labor Union will urge each affiliated local to contribute a per capita of 15 cents towards this fund, from all members in good standing, and that said amount be turned into the Central Trades & Labor Union, no later than April 1, 1910.

By motion the meeting adjourned at 7 p. m., until March 7, 1910.

D. KREYLING, Secretary.

The Legislative Committee reported on the "High Food Prices" proposition without recommendations. This caused some discussion. Delegate Miller wanted the matter referred to a special committee of three. The report was referred back to the Legislative Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Financial Secretary made his quarterly report which was received. Organizer Disney of the Boot and Shoe Workers announced that there would be a general shoe workers' meeting on Sunday, March 20, at 3535 Pine street. Inasmuch as President Gompers and Secretary Morrison will be in the city some day in the near future, it was decided to ascertain the exact date of their arrival and then arrange for a general mass meeting, especially for the benefit of the Shoe Workers.

The Label Section announced that an 8th Ward Label Section would be organized on 9th and Lami streets.

Brewery Workers' Unions of Kansas City, Mo., notified local central body of trouble with a certain Milwaukee firm, which, however, seems to have no agency in St. Louis.

The Carriage Drivers' Union made an interesting report on the attempt of the organized Union Undertakers to prevent the unionizing of more firms, thus trying to monopolize the Union trade of St. Louis. One firm, located at 6800 Easton avenue, was ready to unionize its business, comply with all conditions of the Carriage Drivers' Union, but the Undertakers' Association seems to be determined to prevent the unionizing of this place by practically boycotting it. Since the Union firms are dependent on each other by furnishing carriages for funerals, such a boycott makes the unionizing of a firm practically impossible. Secretary Kreyling was authorized to co-operate with the Carriage Drivers in trying to bring about an adjustment of the trouble.

Delegate Owen Miller moved that the Legislative Committee be instructed to watch the House of Delegates' action in connection with the Terminal's Ranken tract fight; the motion was adopted.

This brought Delegate J. Mulhearn, of the Granitoid and Cement Workers' Union to his feet. He declared that every contract for the free municipal bridge was let to scab contractors, that the stones used for the foundation came from convict labor, and that at the present rate the Municipal bridge would be a first-class scab structure. It seems most of the delegates present had not been aware of this and there was general surprise. It may be taken for granted that from now on the "Municipal Scab Bridge" will be a standing order of business in the Central Trades & Labor Union.

Delegate Pepon brought up the unemployed problem, and presented a resolution that the Legislative Committee draft a resolution to be presented at the next meeting asking that the State of Missouri furnish employment at all times to any of its citizens who may be out of work.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Arbitrators in Cleveland Attempting to Establish Peace

The A. F. of L. arbitrators arrived in Cleveland on Wednesday to give further consideration in the matter of establishing harmony between the factions. On account of the sudden death of Attorney Benjamin Starr, on Wednesday, an agreement was reached Thursday morning to defer all legal matters until March 8.

As the *Citizen* goes to press the arbitration committee and representatives of both sides are considering various details at the Hotel Euclid. It is probable that the sessions will continue until next week, and if it is possible to arrange a settlement without the lawyers such action will be taken.

Those present are: John Frey, of the Molders; H. L. Ulrich, Iowa State Federation, and Frank Duffy, of the Carpenters, the A. F. of L. committee and Messrs. Reid, Murphy, Sullivan, McNulty and Noonan of the opposing factions.

Thursday afternoon the impression prevailed that McNulty is opposed to the convention idea and wants to get possession of the money in local banks, and that one member of the committee is endeavoring to work that coup. The Reidites declare open and above board that they will go the limit—that they favor a convention of both wings

of the Brotherhood, that they will turn the funds over to the committee, that the latter call the convention to order and control it until proper officers are elected by the delegates, and that the convention, funds, etc., be thereupon turned over to the chosen representatives of the convention.

If another break comes it will be because there has been some jugglery that will not bear investigation, the Reidites claim. They will stand for a fair and square deal and no humbug.—Cleveland Citizen.

MINERS ADJOURN FOR REPORT.

Illinois Workers Will Convene Again Tuesday to Hear Scale Committee.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 26.—Pending a report from the Scale Committee the convention of the Illinois Mine Workers of America adjourned this morning at 10 o'clock until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when it is thought the committee will be ready to submit its report, either in whole or in part to the convention for consideration. In connection with an interstate joint conference the following letter was received this morning:

"Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23, 1910.—To the Illinois Coal Operators and Miners: Gentlemen—By action of the operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in conference at Cincinnati, this twenty-third day of February, 1910, you are invited to be present and attend a convention to be held in Cincinnati, O., March 8, at 2 p. m."

Following the reading of the above letter to the convention by Secretary Hack, previous to adjournment, this morning, a motion was carried to accept the invitation providing the operators of Illinois would agree to take part.

So far the Illinois coal operators have repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would they be a party in such a meeting.

The Marx & Haas Lockout

Secretary Hayes of United Mine Workers' District No. 12 Sends \$1,000.00 Check and Assurance of Moral Support

Labor papers everywhere will please mention the fact to their readers that the Marx & Haas Clothing is no longer entitled to the Union label of the United Garment Workers of America, that said firm is no longer considered "fair" or "Union," and that every effort should be made by Organized Labor everywhere to protect the retail merchants and their customers against imposition and deception. Traveling salesmen and agents seem to make it part of their business to misrepresent the situation in regard to the St. Louis lockout by asserting that the trouble was all over and that there was neither lockout nor strike on at present.

Make it known far and wide that the lockout is still on, that the St. Louis Garment Workers will keep up the "war of defense" more aggressively than ever before, and that there will be neither truce nor peace until Organized Labor is recognized and justice done to the former Union employees of Marx & Haas.

The labor press all over the country is giving liberal moral support to the locked out garmentworkers of this city and the Marx & Haas lockout has become a standing order of business with Organized Labor all over the country.

The following letter is self-explanatory:
DISTRICT No. 12, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1910.

Mr. W. O. Goodin, Sec.-Treasurer Garment Workers' Union,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:
Enclosed find check for \$1,000.00, a donation made by District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, to the striking Garment Workers of St. Louis.

Your committee, Fannie Sellins and Kate Hurley, delivered splendid addresses to our convention, and we beg to assure you that you have our moral as well as our financial support, and the United Mine Workers of District No. 12, Illinois, intend to co-operate with you in every way possible to make your strike a successful one.

With all good wishes I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK J. HAYES,
Sec.-Treasurer District No. 12, United Mine Workers.

Brewers & Malsters, No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., (4th donation)	\$ 50.00
Musicians' Union, No. 214, New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
Musicians' Union, No. 148, Atlanta, Ga.	1.00
Musicians' Union, No. 173, Leominster, Mass.	5.00
Musicians' Union, No. 48, Elgin, Ill.	2.50
Musicians' Union, No. 59, Kenosha, Wis.	2.00
United Garment Workers of America, No. 52, Scranton, Pa.	5.00
United Garment Workers (3d donation) No. 158, Ft. Scott, Kan.	4.80
Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, No. 3, Yonkers, N. Y.	5.00
Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, No. 212, Bloomfield, N. J.	3.30
Workmen's Sick Benefit Society, No. 18, New York, N. Y.	1.00
Webb Pressmen's Union, No. 19, Louisville, Ky.	2.00
Amal. Wood Workers, No. 73, Quincy, Ill.	5.00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 36, Waco, Texas	6.25
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 46, Rochester, N. Y.	2.00
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 42, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Blacksmiths & Helpers, No. 335, Winnipeg, Manitou	10.00
Blacksmiths & Helpers, No. 264, Prescott, Ariz.	5.00
Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 441, Lebanon, Pa.	1.00
Newspaper Carriers' Union, 12,062, New Orleans, La.	1.00
Custom Tailors' Union, No. 86, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Central Labor Council, Waco, Texas.	5.00
Travelers' Goods & Leather Novelty Workers, No. 12, Chicago	10.00
I. A. of Bridge and Structural Iron W., No. 1, Chicago	50.00
Herman P. Schmidt	.25
Brewery Firemen, No. 95, St. Louis	62.00
Sprinkler Fitters, No. 281, Chicago	10.00
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & J., No. 10, Chicago	25.00
A. Glass Workers I. A., No. 4, Chicago	5.00
United Mine Workers of America, District 12, Illinois	1,000.00
Lathers' Union, Chicago, Ill.	25.00
Journeyman Horse Shoers, No. 4, Chicago	12.00
C. T. & L. U. ASSESSMENT.	
Pavers and Rammers, No. 52	2.00
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 44	40.00
Glass Workers' Union, No. 6	6.25
Brush Makers' Union, No. 3	1.00
Garment Workers' Union, No. 238	11.70
Soda Bottlers' Union, 8514	2.50
Carbonaters' Union, No. 45	15.00
Fresco Painters' Union 23	3.00
Pattern Makers' Association	7.50
Machinists' Union, No. 41	20.00
Boot & Shoe Workers, 338	6.00
Steam Engineers' Union, No. 2	5.00
Blacksmiths' Union, No. 12	2.10
Bakers' Union, 121	.65

O. W. GOODIN,
Sec.-Treas. Garment Workers District Council of St. Louis,
Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust streets.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES

Unions Stand Firm While Contractors Threaten with Open Shop Talk

BOSS PAINTERS REFUSE WAGE DEMAND

Certain capitalist daily papers that pretend to be in closest touch with the Building contractors, published the following news item:

MASTERS HAVE STRIKE FUND READY, AND OTHERS WILL CONTRIBUTE MONEY.

General contractors of St. Louis are meeting to decide if they will support the master builders in any attitude to be taken against four labor unions that demand higher wages. If support is given, and the unions strike, officials of the Building Industries Association say the "open shop" will be inaugurated in St. Louis.

General contractors differ in their opinions in the matter, and the discussion is to bring them to an understanding.

On the result of the meeting hinges the action to be taken Monday night by the Arbitration Committee of the Building Trades Association.

The Board of Directors of the association has taken official cognizance of the demands of painters, granitoid, cement, iron and sheet metal workers. The Labor Committee is attempting to induce the unions to abandon their demand for increased wages this year, declaring the time inopportune.

So far the unions have evinced no desire to arbitrate. They have until Monday night to try to effect a settlement.

Master painters will feel the first blow of the threatened strike, as demands for 20 per cent increase in wages must be met by March 15. The bosses have organized and decided to reject the request. A strike fund has been pledged to carry the point of the boss painters.

While other bosses, upon whom demands have been made, have not pooled strike funds, it is said they are ready to do so if the general contractors sanction a finish fight against higher wages.

On this strike the key to the situation rests with the general contractors. If they do not see fit to assist subcontractors in the stand against the unions it would hardly be possible to establish an "open shop" in St. Louis.

A later report reads:

MASTER PAINTERS TURN DOWN REQUEST OF UNION MEN.

Committees representing the Master Painters and Journeymen Painters held a conference in the rooms of the Building Industries Association, No. 737 Century building, on the demand of the journeymen painters for increased wages.

It was declared by the master painters that prospects for much business during the spring and summer are slim, and as a result they are not prepared to consider the demand. The journeymen's committee expressed a different view, stating their belief it will be a busy season.

The master painters refused to act upon the demand, declaring they could only consent to pay present wages for the next twelve months. Their reply will be reported to the journeymen's union, of which there are about 1,000 members in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Building Trade Unions are well organized and find it advisable to let "the other side" do all the talking through the daily newspaper columns. Their motto is: "Don't cross the bridge until you get there!" Open shop threats will not have much weight on the Unions.

"HIGH PRICE" MASS MEETING

Milwaukee Workingmen Demand Higher Wages, Removal of Tariff and Nationalization of Meat Industry

SEES PICNIC IN OVERPRODUCTION

Milwaukee, Feb. 28.—The "High Meat Price" mass meeting of citizens, called by the Federated Trades Council, was a grand success. Freie Gemeinde Hall was packed to the doors, and this in spite of the weather, which was not calculated to help the attendance.

William Griebling, business agent of the Building Trades Council, presided, and the speakers were Frank J. Weber of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor; Mother Jones, Joseph G. Donnelly and A. M. Simons, editor of the *Chicago Daily Socialist*.

Mr. Weber gave a clear picture of the situation as between the people and the trusts, using a blackboard to more clearly show the startling truth. There was no escape for the people except by taking the Government into their own hands, he said:

"Foodstuffs are in the hands of the capitalist class," he said, "organized to get greater returns on the investment. The railway system is the greatest trust. It controls the transportation of every article of food, including meat. The railway trust is controlled by five men. These five men are able to starve the rest of the people by refusing to transport the food supply. Packing, storage and elevator industries are under one head. If you refuse to buy one product you still contribute to the trust through the other products.

"J. Pierpont Morgan controls 40 per cent of the railroad mileage. He controls 86,100 out of a total of 235,000 miles. He has wealth enough to buy the city of Chicago at its assessed valuation and have a big annual income on the balance of his wealth."

Mother Jones kept the audience in a roar by her witty sallies and would have been listened to much longer.

Mr. Donnelly began by remarking that he saw in an interview in a Chicago paper that the packers claimed there was a scarcity of hogs, which only went to show how easily men forget themselves. It was claimed that the supply of cattle was less than the demand. If that was a fact, why were these packers at Washington lobbying to have the tariff schedules retained on cattle. There was a great surplus, and every one knew it.

"The surplus has found its way into cold storage plants, these plants that should be a blessing and have developed into a curse in the hands of greed. Instead of preventing a scarcity, as cold storage was planned to do, it is now used to create one. As has been shown by Mr. Weber, the people are producing and the trusts are absorbing the profit thereon. This may sound like Socialistic doctrine, but it is the fact.

"I have read in a report of the Secretary of Agriculture that 14,000,000 cows and calves are in cold storage, and still the packers say the scarcity of meat is due to the fact that the animals do not in-

crease fast enough. How can they increase in cold storage? (Laughter.)

The concluding speaker, A. M. Simons, said the trouble was not against high prices, but uneven prices.

"I wouldn't care," he said, "if beef cost \$5 an ounce if the working man was paid \$10 a minute. Both food and labor power are commodities, and the trouble is that when food prices go up, the price of labor shows no effort to meet it. The prices of necessities go up the hill in the most modern and powerful automobile, but the price of labor power climbs at a snail's pace.

"The talk about controlling the trusts is farcical. We have had during the past thirty years every kind of a law the ingenuity of the human brain could devise, from the 'shoot 'em when you see 'em' of Texas to New Jersey's 'take what you see and go home with it.' But the only thing such legislation ever accomplished was a blow at organized labor. At this rate, in mercy's name, how soon will they be able to even curb the trusts!"

There was wild applause at this reference to the \$222,000 fine against the Hatters' Union for "violating the Sherman law, passed to put the trusts out of business. The people must use their ballots to get the Government. The trust cannot be driven back now any more than chickens can be driven back into cold storage eggs, or an oak back into an acorn, but the people must own the trusts.

"Then," he concluded, "if there is overproduction, we will have a picnic and eat it up."

The following resolutions, prepared by the committee, were read by Frederic Heath, who served as secretary, and unanimously passed:

Whereas, The meat trust, in defiance of law and the threats of prosecution, has fastened itself upon the entire meat supply of the land, controlling grazing lands and grain warehouses, manipulating the food supply by means of gigantic cold storage houses, and turning the formerly independent butcher shops into depots of the trust, through which to exact from the traffic all that the plundered people can possibly stand; and,

Whereas, Against this mighty enemy, workingmen in other cities have attempted a boycott by depriving themselves of meat as a staple of diet, a method of self-punishment that does not punish the trust, but actually helps it, since the inevitable failure of such a course will give the trust a clearer future; therefore,

Resolved, That Milwaukee's citizens, in indignation meeting assembled, hereby pledge their efforts toward uprooting the evil by means that will be really effective, and as an immediate and temporary relief advocate the following:

1. A demand for a general raise in wages for the entire wage and salary-earning class, in order that the standard of livelihood already attained may not be lost.

2. A demand for the removal of the tariff duties on live stock, and all the other necessities of life, as well as the prohibition of the export of cattle and foodstuffs until the wants of our people shall have been met; and, further,

Resolved, That, as the exploiters are in charge of our food supply on sufferance, we assert that the public interest takes precedence over private interest. We demand that the nation take charge of the meat industry and the cold storage system at the earliest possible moment. If we would not have the trusts OWN the nation, the nation must OWN the trusts; and, finally,

Resolved, That we hereby direct the secretary of this meeting to send a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States and to the representatives of this state in the two houses of Congress and request from them an expression of opinion on the proposal to nationalize the great packing industry.

HONOR AUGUST BEBEL

Socialist Women Congratulate German Leader on His 70th Birthday

The official organ of the Socialist women of Germany, the *Gleichheit*, which is at the same time the international bureau of Socialist women, has published a special issue to honor the veteran Socialist, August Bebel, upon the occasion of his seventieth birthday, on February 22. To this issue the national woman's committee of the Socialist party has contributed the following message of congratulation:

In behalf of the Socialist women of America, the national woman's committee of the Socialist party joins the women comrades of all countries who have come to give expression to their love and esteem for our August Bebel upon the seventieth anniversary of his birthday.

We, too, feel privileged to say our August Bebel. Although the ocean rolls between his country and ours, although we belong to another nation and speak a different language, he still is ours in heart and spirit. For August Bebel and the immortal book that he has given to women are as international as Socialism itself.

When the proletarian man already saw the road that leads to the height of freedom, the proletarian woman still remained in the gloom brought upon her by centuries of oppression. She did not recognize that his struggle was her own, that the oppressed class and the oppressed sex have a common aim to strive for, and the proletarian man did not yet realize that he cannot reach the heights of freedom alone, leaving woman behind him in the darkness, that only by the combined efforts of man and woman a happier future can be ushered in.

Then Bebel's book, "Woman and Socialism," was published. It came like a bugle call to oppressed womanhood. The proletarian woman, she who is the slave of a slave because she bears the double yoke of her class and her sex, was awakened by it from her slumber. Delving into the partly veiled depths of the past, it said unto woman: "Behold, not always were you subjected by man. There was a time, in the remote past, when you were free. Therefore your sex dependence is not an eternal, inexorable law of nature, but you may again become free." It clearly showed her the long, long road of suffering along which she had toiled, from the dawn of civilization to the present day. It opened for her the glorious vista of the future, when she shall enjoy full human rights and the freedom of her primeval ancestors, but on a far higher plane, in the ennobled, elevating atmosphere of a more perfect civilization. Bebel's "Woman and Socialism" has become the foundation of the proletarian woman's movement of all lands. Coming generations will recognize it as a historical document recording the enslavement and the emancipation of woman.

The 22d of February is a national holiday in the United States. It is the birthday of that man, who, 130 years ago, fought for the principle of political democracy, the first President of our republic, George Washington. To-day this republic of ours is ruled by capitalism, and the old ideals of democracy for which the heroes of the Revolution fought and died, freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly, are frequently being trodden under foot by the powers that be. But here, too, the spirit of Socialism is marching on.

Perhaps in some future day men and women on both sides of the Atlantic will celebrate the 22d day of February in commemoration of that man who gave his entire life to an ideal which is the highest that human mind can at present conceive: the liberation of all mankind from the fetters of economic slavery.

It is in this spirit we shall celebrate the day even now, and we rejoice in the fact that the man whose life's work we thus honor, is still in our midst, hale and hearty, imbued with the joy of human service.

All hail to our August Bebel upon his day of glory!
The National Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party: Meta L. Stern, Theresa Malkiel, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, Mary Wood, Winnie Bransetter.

For the Hostess

Chat on Interesting Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

New Year's Greeting.
Even now, following fast upon the heels of the merry Christmas tide, we can hear the rustling of the little New Year's wings as he presses hard upon old Father Time, bent with the weight of many centuries. Take it all in all, it has been a good year as we look back at the rapid procession of days, some gray, some dark, but many radiant with dazzling sunlight.

Mme. Merri wishes to take this opportunity to thank all readers of the department for their many kind letters expressing in highest terms their appreciation of the column. As a personal favor she begs that no one ask a reply to queries in "next Sunday's paper," as it is utterly impossible to comply. Questions that will benefit many, it is well to answer in the paper, but private answers are willingly sent if a self-addressed, stamped envelope is inclosed. Letters are filed and answered personally or through the paper just as fast as it is possible to handle them. Original suggestions of interest to all are welcome contributions, as we aim to make the department a clearinghouse for the hostess of all successful entertainment schemes. May the coming year be laden with blessings, may we all be fitted to take each day as it comes, remembering that "God's in his heaven, all's right with the world." A happy New Year to you every one.

A New Year's Dinner.
Gift making at New Year's is not so prevalent in this country as it is over the water, where it is the day par excellence for exchanging presents. Christmas is a royal festival time for the children there, and the first day of the year is a time thoroughly enjoyed by the grown-ups. There are balls, calls, receptions galore, with elaborate gifts—in fact, it is one grand, merry holiday, while with us, especially of late years, it has been rather a state day, with little doing save in Washington, where the president holds a reception. It is the day for a family dinner, and, by the way, I must describe this very beautiful dinner which is to be given on the first.

The New Year's bell is the keynote for decoration, and the color is red with plenty of holly and mistletoe. Red bells will hang everywhere; the candle shades are to be red bells and the centerpiece a big red bell-shaped "Jack Horner" pie, with red ribbons going to each plate. Even the nut and bonbon holders are to be bell-shaped, the ices are to be frozen in bell molds to be eaten with bell-shaped cookies. Bridge is to be the after dinner pastime, the score to be kept with gold and silver costume bells slipped onto silver key rings, which the guests will have for favors. The wee bells bought by the hundred are not expensive. Following are some of the quotations which will be written on cards cut in shape of bells:
God bless the master of this house,
Likewise the mistress, too,
And all the little children
To whom the day is new.
Welcome be ye that are here,
Welcome all and make good cheer,
Welcome all another year.
Under mistletoe and holly
A party gay and jolly
In games will pass the hours away
Of this our festive New Year's day.
Here's to the old year, drink, boys, drink,
Here's to the days that have fled,
Old friends, old wine, old memories,
Drink to the joys that are dead.
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.
May every joy attend you,
And heaven daily send you,
Blessings in heart and home.
A resolution let us make,
On this bright New Year's day,
Throughout the year we'll wear a smile,
And fret dull care away.
Come, let's join the merry throng,
Upon the coach of life we'll ride,
Speeding the coming year along
Happy we'll be what'er betide.
MADAME MERRI.

Make Your Hatpins.
For your dressy hat, why not make your own hatpins of lace? An old form can be covered with a crocheted medallion or lace flower. The stitches must necessarily be close in order to cover the foundation, but when an Irish lace daisy curls its petals over a hatpin you will pierce your crown with joy in the knowledge of having something home-made but new.

FANCIES OF FASHION

Fashion is trying to drive out the button from the full-dress scheme, as far as it is possible to do.

Many of the prettiest serge yachting suits, instead of being all white, have black moire collar and cuffs.

Collars and buttons made from black satin are considered smart on linen coats of both white and colors.

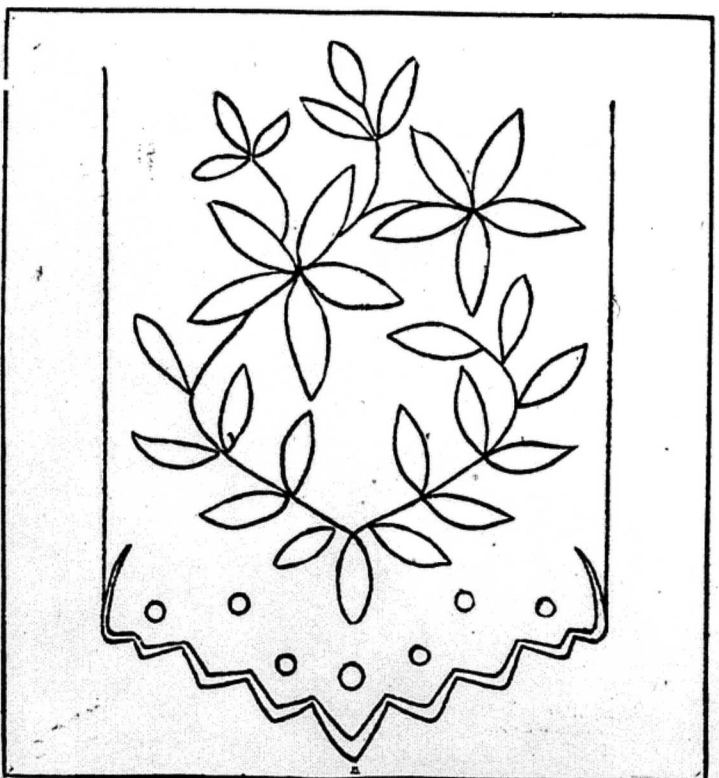
Corset covers and chemises fit almost straight across the front, there being little or no fullness at the top.

The restaurant coat of supple cloth, with its flowing Spanish or Japanese lines, is superseded by the jetted coat.

Since tan is only suitable for morning and the country, bronze is the nicest non-black shoes for wear with colors.

Jet buttons are used even on linen suits, and jetted chains and flexible brooches and bracelets are among the many forms that appear.

Embroidery.



VERY smart are the stiff linen collars with flannel or cotton waists, and a soft, daintily embroidered necktie is both pretty and becoming with them.

Shadow embroidery will appeal to the girl whose time for sewing is limited, for it is quickly and easily done. A very sheer linen or lawn should be chosen because the embroidery is done on the wrong side and should show through. Lay the material over the design and hold in place with thumb tacks. Draw all around the design with a sharp pencil making the stems darker than the flower and leaf outlines because the stems will be worked in outline stitch on the right side of the stitch. The scallops also are done on the right side and worked in buttonhole stitch. Use a medium size white embroidery cotton and begin the leaves and petals at the point nearest the stem.

With a fine needle, take up a little of the material—about three threads being enough—on the outside edge of the petal, right on the pencil line and cross horizontally to the pencil line on the other edge and take up a few threads; then back to the other side, crossing back and forth until the space is filled. When the tip of the leaf is reached, work the thread back to the starting point with darning stitch, and begin the next nearest leaf or petal. The stitches should be placed near enough together to nearly touch.

This design is especially suited to shadow embroidery, as the leaves and flowers are slender. When the embroidery is all finished, cut out the scallops and hem the long edges.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

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

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

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General Strike Voted by Philadelphia Central Body

Mayor and Transit Co. Reject Every Effort Tending Toward Arbitration

THE BETHLEHEM STRIKE RIOT

Caused by the Murderous Work of the State Cossacks

Philadelphia, February 27.—Philadelphia has been in a turmoil all day. Streets have been blocked with sympathizers with the strike. Wrecks have been an every hour occurrence with ignorant scabs at the controllers of the cars. The boasted "Black Cossacks" have been helpless in the face of outraged public opinion, and the situation to-night is worse than at any time since the strike began.

The Central Labor Union met to-day with a full attendance of delegates from each of the 300 locals in its jurisdiction. Without a dissenting vote the union decided upon a sympathetic strike, which will absolutely paralyze industry in Philadelphia unless, within this coming week, the street car company agrees to consider the grievances of its employees, and the city authorities take action looking toward giving the residents of this city the protection from this grasping monopoly they are of right entitled to.

ARBITRATION IS REJECTED.—PHILADELPHIA TRANSIT CORPORATION TELLS CITIZENS TO MIND OWN BUSINESS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—The Rapid Transit Company served notice to-night upon the citizens of Philadelphia that they would do well to mind their own business. Every offer made by clergymen, associations of business men, civic bodies and individuals suggesting a means of arbitrating the differences between the company and the striking motormen and conductors was turned down coldly. To-night the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company stands in the position of opposing the whole city. It is a consummation that the striking car men, in their most optimistic moments, never expected.

The State constabulary left to-day as quietly as they came. They were withdrawn to be placed on duty at South Bethlehem. In their place will be a detachment of mounted policemen, 200 in number, most of whom are ex-cavalrymen.

Five big search lights have been mounted at the elevated terminal. Five men are stationed there after dark, and while one man swings the light around the woods and open stretches near by, four others watch through loopholes.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—Interest centered to-day in efforts to induce the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to listen to proposals for arbitration. After a special meeting of the Board of Directors the company again announced there would be no arbitration. C. O. Pratt, the leader of the striking trolley men, however, says he still hopes for a satisfactory settlement of the strike before the sympathetic order becomes effective Saturday.

Declaring that it would be better for the members of the ministerial associations to preach order and peace to their parishioners than to adopt resolutions favoring arbitration, Mayor Reyburn to-day reiterated his opposition to submitting the differences between the Rapid Transit Company and the striking men to outside parties.

The Mayor said that while he is a representative of the city on the Board of Directors of the company he need not necessarily have to follow any instructions given by Councils, because that body did not elect him.

Following a conference of the directors to-day, President C. O. Kruger reiterated the refusal of the company to consider arbitration in any shape or form.

Director Clay of the Department of Public Safety said he would be fully prepared to protect the city in the event of a general strike on Saturday.

STATE POLICE KILL STEEL STRIKERS—WORKMEN IN SOUTH BETHLEHEM ARE FIRED UPON BY STATE COSSACKS.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 26.—State police had several clashes to-day with the workmen involved in the Bethlehem Steel Company's strike, and two of the men were shot, one of them later dying, while several others were injured by riot sticks.

The police declare they fired into the air to scatter the crowd and that unfortunately one of the troopers aimed too low. The bullet struck Joseph Sambo, 38 years old, in the head. He died in St. Luke's Hospital this afternoon.

Following the death of Sambo, Judge Scott, of the County Court at Easton issued an order closing all saloons and bars in Bethlehem, South Bethlehem and Northampton Heights.

SCHWAB REFUSES CLERGY'S MEDIATION.

South Bethlehem, Pa., March 1.—C. M. Schwab to-night absolutely refused to receive the committee of Catholic clergymen, who expressed their willingness to act as mediators in the settling of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works. More departments started operation to-day, but for the most part the plant is badly crippled. No disturbances of any kind occurred to-day.

1,500 CARPENTERS ASK RAISE.

Kansas City, Mo.—On account of the increased cost of living, 1,500 organized carpenters in Kansas City have made a demand on the contractors for an increase of 10 cents an hour for their work. There are about 3,000 carpenters in Kansas City, the majority of whom are non-union men. About 150 of these already have enlisted with the union men in their demand for an increase. The date set for the increase to take effect is May 1. The unions demand 65 cents an hour for foremen and 55 cents an hour for journeymen carpenters.

GRANITE CITY FIREMEN REFUSE UNIFORMS NOT MADE BY UNION LABOR.

Fourteen uniforms, without the union label, designed for the members of the Granite City Fire Department, were the cause of a suit for \$217 filed in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville. The suit was filed by the Union Tailoring Company of St. Louis against Leventhal & Fleishman of Granite City, through whom the uniforms were ordered last December.

The uniforms were received by the members of the Fire Department, but because the union label was missing they refused to accept them, and the garments were returned to the St. Louis concern, which later returned them properly labeled. In the meantime, however, the firemen had grown tired of waiting and ordered another lot of uniforms with the label.

When the first consignment was returned and the Granite City firm was told it was out of the bidding, the goods were sent back to St. Louis. The Union Tailoring Company then filed suit for the cost of the garments in the Edwardsville courts.

ELIZABETH G. FLYNN NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY—FELINGO HELD.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 25.—After the jury in the case of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and C. L. Felingo both charged with "criminal con-

spiracy," had been out for a little over twenty-four hours, it returned a verdict of "not guilty" for Miss Flynn and "guilty" for Felingo.

The "conspiracy" they are charged with consists of their attempt to exercise their legal right of free speech on the streets of this city.

The Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which is meeting the persecution of the authorities of this city, has been carrying on a struggle for over six months to regain their right to deliver the message of emancipation to the working class without having to undergo arrest and jail sentences while doing so.

The trial, which came to a close yesterday, has been dragging on for sixteen days.

Socialist Victories in Allegheny

Eighteen Candidates on Socialist Ticket Elected at the Allegheny County Election

Pittsburg, Feb. 28.—This city is alive with enthusiasm over the showing made in the election in this (Allegheny) county. The Socialists elected eighteen nominees on their ticket and their candidate in four other election districts was defeated by but one vote. All this despite the fact that the vote was away below that cast at the presidential election last November.

The greatest victory was achieved in Whittaker borough, where three out of the seven Councilmen who will look after the affairs of that little town of workingmen's homes, will be Socialists. The successful candidates were Henry J. Brinker, Henry Diener and William A. Frank.

The Socialists also elected the borough Auditor for the next term, Edward S. James being the successful candidate. In addition to these important offices they captured the office of Judge of Election, electing Michael M. Luft, and the Inspector, Valentine Hensler.

In Swissvale borough the party elected two Inspectors of Election, J. B. Slack and Frank Crea. This victory is hailed with particular delight.

Wilmerding borough is owned by the Westinghouse Airbrake Company. It is strictly a wage-workers town, where a man scarcely dares remain out after the front door is closed at night for fear of the bosses learning of his wanderings from the family hearthstone.

The airbrake company has done everything possible to make its slaves happy in their chains. It built a clubhouse, a Y. M. C. A., imported a social engineer from Chicago and organized ball clubs, campaign marching clubs, and even a military company, composed of young men who were expected to go out and shoot down their own flesh and blood in case of necessity.

Last Tuesday the Socialists elected Joseph Hillman Inspector of Election in the first district and Cal Davis in the second. These are both strong Socialist districts in the borough and heretofore the election boards have been controlled entirely by the airbrake company, with the result that the Socialists have all along suspected that many of their votes have failed to show up in the county.

In the Ninth Ward of Pittsburg, which was that ruled by the iron hand and velvet-gloved fist of the late Bernard McKenna, the Democratic Mayor of Pittsburg, and his satellites, the Socialists have succeeded in electing Frank Wochley as Inspector in the twelfth district. This has for years been a Democratic stronghold and one of the tough wards of Pittsburg.

In the Fifteenth Ward, another Democratic stronghold, Charles Miller, in the third district, and H. P. Hunter, in the eleventh, were elected Inspectors.

In the Eighteenth Ward E. J. Borgman was elected in the seventh district and H. F. Byron in the tenth. In the Nineteenth Ward the party captured three of the Inspectors—L. A. Wolfe, in the fifth; Joseph Kirally, in the fifteenth, and August Bartsch, in the sixteenth.

The Ninth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Pittsburg are in the workingmen's district of the city, although the Nineteenth also is the home of many of the wealthiest labor exploiters in Pittsburg. Alexander Peacock, one of the Carnegie "young millionaires," lives in that ward. So does Senator William Flinn, the county political boss of the Republican party. E. M. Bigelow, the Lockharts, and hundreds of other wealthy and influential exploiters of labor have their homes there and they are all "viewing with alarm" the growth of the revolutionary movement right at their doors.

No election in which the Socialists have ever participated in Allegheny County has shown such good results as this, although the vote was away below last November's figures.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS have been reported by the following comrades and friends: O. Pauls, 4; Josef Schuber, 1; Louis Kutschera, 1; J. W. Baare, 1; Carl Breitenbart, 1; C. Rucker and O. Pauls, 4; R. R. Ristine, Joplin, Mo., 1; F. L. Tiller, 1; W. F. Crouch, 6; F. J. Kloth, 2; L. E. H., 4; Anton Klaus, 3; August Zimmermann, 2; Joseph Glader, 4; G. L. Volk, 1; M. Moim, 3; W. M. Brandt, 1; Aug. Zimmermann, 3. Total for week, 43.

ST. LOUIS MUSICIANS PLAN JUBILEE.

The Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, the St. Louis organization of the American Federation of Musicians, will celebrate its silver anniversary next September. President Owen Miller has appointed a silver Anniversary Committee, which met for the first time Thursday, and will meet periodically to plan in a striking way for a big musical celebration September 13, the birthday of the union twenty-five years ago.

Get Naturalized!

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

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Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SHOE WORKERS' MASS MEETING

Sunday, March 20, at 3535 Pine Street

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

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

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

COLORADO TEACHERS

Join Hands With Organized Labor

The Colorado Teachers' Association, comprising a membership of 7,000, in session in Denver recently, by an unanimous vote, decided to send fraternal delegates to chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor. The State Labor Commissioner, Edwin V. Brake, as clean a man as ever walked in shoe leather, was elected a member of the educational council of the association. As the Colorado school teachers have determined to give ear to the arguments of union labor, there can be no good reason advanced why labor officials of other States should not bestir themselves in interesting the school teachers of their particular section. The aggregate number of teachers would be difficult to determine, but a conservative estimate places the figures at approximately 1,000,000 employed in the public schools of the United States. Therefore, the schoolma'ams would be of tremendous assistance if they could flock to where they belong—the working class movement, for they are workers of the hardest kind. Their "salaries" amount to less than the "wages" received by many of their fellow-workers in the skilled trades.

Machinists' Committee Protest

The Congressional Committee on Labor and Its Disgraceful Neglect of Duty Shown Up

Bartholdt with Anti-Labor Bunch

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1910.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Your attention is respectfully called to the way in which the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives is conducting business and the treatment it is giving the eight-hour bill (H. R. 15,441), for which labor has been petitioning for years. The Congressional Record shows that an extraordinary demand for this legislation is being made this year; but, unlike the other committees of the House, who have been doing business since the beginning of the session in December, the Labor Committee had no meeting until February 10 (thirteen members constitute the full committee, of which eight are Republicans and five are Democrats, seven making a quorum).

On February 10, at 10:45 a. m., there were present six members, namely: Messrs. Gardner, Allen, Rainey, Nicholls, Hughes and Floyd. Mr. Gardner, Chairman, suggested that the committee adjourn to meet at the call of the chair. Mr. Allen arose to go. Mr. Gardner then suggested that he (Mr. Allen) make the motion to adjourn. Just as he did so Mr. Covington came in. Mr. Rainey called the Chairman's attentions to the fact that a quorum was present and asked that the committee proceed to business. The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned to meet at 11 a. m., February 15. Although the motion was not voted upon or even seconded, several of the members protested against this action and insisted upon proceeding with the business in hand. At this point Mr. Allen hurriedly left the room, thus breaking the quorum and the committee broke up at 10:50 a. m.

On February 15 eleven members attended, Madison and Allen being absent. A motion was made by Mr. Nicholls to report the bill. A substitute motion was made by Mr. Vreeland to refer it to a sub-committee for a little more light. The vote was taken on the substitute. Six Republicans voted in favor of it and the five Democrats voted against it. For the purpose of preventing this sub-committee from holding up the bill indefinitely a motion was made to order the sub-committee to report to the full committee by March 1st, and, notwithstanding the fact that this bill has twice passed the House and again

reported to the Fifty-ninth Congress, but too late for action, and that this committee have been having hearings on it for the last fourteen years (the records of the last one contains 1,000 pages), the six Republicans voted against the motion, namely: Gardner (N. J.), Bartholdt (Mo.), Vreeland (N. Y.), Taylor (O.), Hawley (Ore.), and Smith (Cal.). The five Democrats, namely: Rainey (Ill.), Nicholls (Pa.), Hughes (N. J.), Floyd (Ark.), and Covington (Md.), voted in favor of it.

The sub-committee appointed are Vreeland (N. Y.), Madison (Kan.), Allen (Me.), Rainey (Ill.) and Covington (Md.). There has been no meeting of either the committee or sub-committee since, Mr. Vreeland having gone to Tampa, Fla., and has not been in Washington for a week. We respectfully solicit your assistance in giving these facts publication in the papers you represent.

Very respectfully yours, the Legislative Committee of the International Association of Machinists.

WM. H. JOHNSTON,
JOS. RORKE.

Notice to Members of Organized Labor!

FOX-BEEMAN TAILORING CO.,
At 202 North 7th Street

is not to be confused with the tailoring concern of a similar name at present boycotted by the Garment Workers' Union. We employ only members of the UNION and all clothes made by us bear the UNION LABEL.

SIX YEARS FOR THROWING A BRICK

A Chapter and a Lesson from the Philadelphia Street Car Strike

BALLOTS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN BRICKS

Six years for throwing a brick! exclaims the *Chicago Daily Socialist*. A striker in Philadelphia threw a brick at a street car or a policeman. Now, of course, it was naughty of him to throw that brick. We are not going to defend him for doing such a heinous thing. No workingman should throw bricks. They are ineffective weapons in the class struggle, anyhow. They are of very little use in a combat with magazine guns, automatic revolvers and court injunctions.

So we will agree that this Philadelphia striker ought not to have thrown that brick. The fact that the street car company, in violation of the law, was blacklisting union men wholesale because they were union men, did not excuse the throwing of bricks. The disruption of the union and the discharge of the men did not mean anything more serious than the starvation of a few women and children, the lowering of the standard of life for a few thousand families, the depriving of several hundred boys and girls of the opportunity for an education, and the creation of a few more tramps, prostitutes and beggars. None of these things excuse the throwing of bricks.

Throwing of bricks is contrary to law. Therefore the law must be vindicated. We all know that justice must be swift and sure. Therefore we should all rejoice that this young man was not allowed to continue in his reckless career of hardened crime.

Six years in the penitentiary will certainly teach him to restrain his hand the next time he sees a brick. Of course none of us ever had the impulse to throw a brick. If we did, we were able to righteously restrain ourselves. We never yielded to any such criminal instincts as throwing bricks.

The rapidity with which justice sought out this abandoned criminal is commendable. It has been less than a week since the strike started. It was only a couple of days after this desperate and abandoned villain deliberately and with felonious intent threw that brick until he was arrested, tried and convicted and on the road to the penitentiary, where for the next six years he will be given that rigorous treatment which his offense merits.

Pennsylvania is to be congratulated upon the improvement which this case shows in her administration of justice. Crime was not always so promptly punished. Several years—years, not days—ago Pennsylvania built a State capitol. Those who built it stole everything movable and mortgaged what they could not move. Their capacity for grand and petit (principally grand) larceny was something colossal. Yet when this crime was discovered we do not remember that any large number of men were sentenced to the penitentiary for six years or that their trials were rushed through in a few hours. Of course, they did not throw any bricks through the win-

dows of the capitol. They just stole the whole building.

It has also been several years since the respectable citizens of Philadelphia gathered around the same City Hall in which we understand the recent example of strenuous justice was administered and by the suggestive display of ropes prevented the City Council from selling the very streets of the city for bribes to the same street car company against which it is alleged this depraved fiend threw a brick. Again, there is no record of any member of the Common Council or any director of the street car company being captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Of course, we must not be too hasty. Stealing a street car system, tracks, cars and all is not to be compared with throwing a brick at one of those cars.

The majesty of the law must and shall be vindicated.
The throwing of bricks must be stopped.
Anyhow, if the strikers would throw ballots they would accomplish much more.

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER

Nobody knows of the work it makes,
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears,
Lest darlings may not weather,
The storm of life in after years;
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly Father—
For the sweetest gift—a mother's love;
Nobody can—But mother.

—From the Iron City Trades Journal.

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

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

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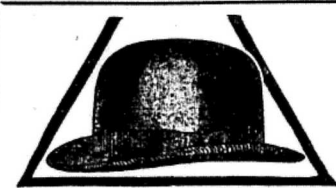
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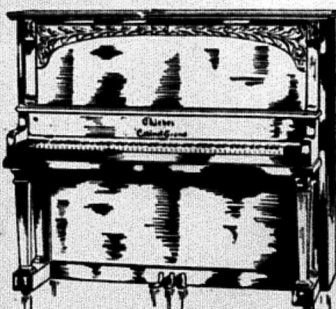
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