

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., FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577.

NUMBER 470.

## ST. LOUIS GARMENT WORKERS

Nobly Assisted by the National Convention of the United Garment Workers of America.

\$1,000.00 CHECK WITH GOOD CHEER

Renewed Activity in the Marx & Haas Fight.

Unions will please take notice that the following is only a partial list of the donations received during the week ending Tuesday, February 1. The other donations will be received in next week's St. Louis Labor. Should any omission or error occur, please notify Secretary O. W. Goodin, Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, St. Louis, Mo.

### Contributions for Locked Out Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co.

Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 124, Newark, N. J. . . . .	4.66
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 135, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	4.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 88, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	4.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 83, Carlstadt, N. Y. . . . .	5.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 210, Allentown, Pa. . . . .	3.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 105, Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	2.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 49, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	2.60
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 26, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	5.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 8, Patterson, N. J. . . . .	2.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 233, Seattle, Wash. . . . .	1.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 174, Salem, Mass. . . . .	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 363, Keokuk, Iowa . . . . .	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 21, Manchester, N. H. . . . .	2.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 31, Whitman, Mass. . . . .	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 111, Brockton, Mass. . . . .	10.00
United Garment Workers of Amer., 173, Boston, Mass. . . . .	5.00
United Garment Workers of Amer., 136, Rochester, N. Y. . . . .	5.00
United Garment Workers of Amer., 109, Dover, N. J. . . . .	5.06
United Garment Workers of Amer., 194, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	10.00
Custom Tailors, 155, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . . .	2.00
Custom Tailors, 78, Dallas, Texas . . . . .	2.00
Custom Tailors, 378, Independence, Kan. . . . .	2.00
Custom Tailors, 246, Wheeling, W. Va. . . . .	5.00
Custom Tailors, 227, Muskogee, Okla. . . . .	1.00
A. Graham, St. Louis. . . . .	.25
Sheet and Metal Workers, 201, Springfield, Mo. . . . .	2.00
Sheet and Metal Workers, 356, Parsons, Kan. . . . .	2.00
Typographical Union, 13, Boston, Mass. . . . .	5.00
Pawtucket Typographical Union, 212, Providence, R. I. . . . .	2.00
Typographical Union, 16, Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	2.00
Plumbers' Union, 474, Council Bluffs, Ia. . . . .	2.00
Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, 1048, Carbondale, Pa. . . . .	1.00
Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, 288, Decatur, Ill. . . . .	1.00
Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, 489, Plattsburg, Pa. . . . .	2.00
Blacksmiths' Union, 456, Butte, Mont. . . . .	5.00
International Coopers' Union, 194, Jeanette, Pa. . . . .	1.00
International Coopers' Union, 53, New Athens, Ill. . . . .	2.00
Bartenders' Union, 360, Mullan, Idaho . . . . .	2.00
Bartenders' Union, 737, York, Pa. . . . .	2.00
Bartenders' Union, 286, Peoria, Ill. . . . .	10.00
Cigar Makers, 109, Aberdeen, Wash. . . . .	1.00
Bricklayers and Masons, 37, Iscipeming, Mich. . . . .	2.00
Bricklayers and Masons, 30, East St. Louis, Ill. . . . .	3.50
Bricklayers and Masons' 7, Parsons, Kan. . . . .	2.50
Bricklayers and Masons, 1, Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	5.00
A. S. W. J. A., 293, Pasadena, Cal. . . . .	3.00
Trades and Labor Council, Palestine, Texas. . . . .	5.00
Musicians' Union, 472, York, Pa. . . . .	5.00
Bindery Woman's Union, 30, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	5.00
International Molders' Union, 364, Wheeling, W. Va. . . . .	2.00
International Molders' Union, 456, Grove City, Pa. . . . .	2.00
Upholsters' Union, 123, Kansas City, Mo. . . . .	3.00
Ice Wagon Drivers, San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	10.00
Job Press Feeders, 1, New York, N. Y. . . . .	2.00
Pattern Makers, Schenectady, N. Y. . . . .	5.00
Workman's Sick & Death Fund, 102, San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	5.00
Workman's Sick & Death Fund, 229, Danbury, Conn. . . . .	1.00

### A Correction.

Brewery Freight Handlers' Union No. 237 was omitted from last week's report. The \$13, the amount of C. T. and L. U. special assessment, was credited to Brewery Oilers instead of Freight Handlers' Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28, 1910.

Mr. O. W. Goodin, Secretary St. Louis District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in informing you that the convention of the United Mine Workers of America voted to donate the sum of \$1,000 to assist your organization in the struggle for fair conditions. I might also add that myself and Bro. Adolf Germer were members of the committee favoring this proposition.

I express the hope that your Union will be victorious in the Marx & Haas fight.

Enclosed find check for \$1,000. Please sign receipt and return at your convenience.

Fraternally yours,  
EDWIN PERRY,

Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America.

### THE MARX & HAAS LOCKOUT.

Discussed at Indianapolis Convention of Miners.

We quote the following passages from the official minutes of the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, of January 21, 1910:

President Lewis introduced to the convention Miss Catherine Hurley, a representative of the striking Garment Workers in St. Louis. Miss Hurley made an eloquent plea for moral and financial

support for the women and men locked out by Marx & Haas, manufacturer of the "Jack Rabbit" brand of clothing. She stated the conditions under which the members of the organization worked and the unjust treatment of the company in locking them out in mid-winter. She urged all the delegates to refrain from purchasing that brand of clothing, and to see that their merchants only handled clothing with the union label.

Miss Hurley was followed in her address by Mr. Abe Gordon, a member of the Executive Board of the United Garment Workers, who spoke at length upon the necessity of purchasing clothing, hats, shoes and other articles bearing the union label. He stated that the label of the Garment Workers would be found stitched on the inside of the coat and vest pockets and inside the hip pocket of the trousers. Mr. Gordon stated that if the strike in St. Louis should be lost a similar attack would be made on the Garment Workers of other cities to compel them to give up membership in the union. He urged the delegates to notify all the members of their local unions and the members of other organizations at their homes of the lock-out in St. Louis, and asked them to give the women and men who were out their moral and financial support. He was especially urgent that they urge all members of organized labor not to spend money for clothing made under unfair conditions, in sweatshops and by child labor. He stated that the union label was a guarantee that the clothing to which it was attached was made under fair conditions.

Delegate Wallace, District 13—I move that the international organization donate \$1,000 to the striking Garment Workers in St. Louis. (Seconded.)

Delegate Walker, District 12—I move as a substitute for what is before the house that a committee of five be appointed to investigate and make recommendations to this convention as to what should be done for the striking Garment Workers. (Seconded.)

President Lewis—That means that the committee report in regard to a financial donation and also as to the best methods of carrying on their fight against that firm?

Delegate Walker—That is the intention of the motion. The motion offered by Delegate Walker was carried.

The committee was appointed, and at a later meeting submitted the following report, which was adopted by the 1,200 delegates attending the convention:

### The Committee's Report on the Marx-Haas Lockout.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 24, 1910.

We, your committee to whom was referred the appeal from the Garment Workers of St. Louis, after careful consideration, find that there are approximately 700 employees locked out at the present time.

Your committee, fully realizing the necessity of prompt action, would recommend that this convention donate the sum of \$1,000 in behalf of said Garment Workers' Union. And we further recommend that our local unions render all the financial and moral support whenever possible to the lockedout employes of said union, in their struggle against the Marx & Haas Clothing Company, manufacturers of the Jack Rabbit brand of clothing.

Committee: Adolf Germer, W. R. Fairley, Wm. Applegarth, Edwin Perry.

Kate Hurley and Fannie Sellins went back to Chicago, as a committee of the lockedout Garment Workers of Marx & Haas, to solicit support from all the unions connected with the Chicago Federation of Labor. They are meeting with encouraging success.

## BEHRENS IN ST. LOUIS

Successful Public Mass Meeting at Druid's Hall—Speaker's Timely Remarks Freely Applauded.

Last Sunday's public mass meeting at Druid's Hall, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, was a decided success. The big dance hall on the third floor was well filled with an attentive audience.

The speaker of the day was Comrade E. T. Behrens, of Sedalia, who addressed the meeting on "Labor Politics in Missouri." Few men in the Missouri labor movement are better qualified to speak on this subject than Behrens, for he has been a militant Trade Unionist and Socialist for the last twenty-five years, and was for years acting President of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

In a quiet, matter-of-fact and sensible way Comrade Behrens spoke for nearly two hours, and his remarks were approved by the audience, judging from the liberal applause following the main points in his line of arguments. As we intend to publish Behrens' address in full in St. Louis Labor, we shall not attempt to give a synopsis of it in this issue.

Comrade William M. Brandt acted as chairman of the meeting and made some very appropriate remarks on the object of the meeting. On motion of Comrade Hoehn, the following resolution was adopted:

### In Memoriam.

"We, the Socialists of St. Louis, in public mass meeting assembled, express our grief and sorrow at the death of our dear and beloved comrade, Ben Hanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"In the death of Ben Hanford the Socialists of America lose one of their best comrades, a noble soldier of the working class, a Socialist and a Trade Unionist, who gave his very life for the interest of those who do the world's work and carry the world's burden.

"In the death of Ben Hanford we lose one of the pioneer Socialists and Trade Unionists, a man on whom his comrades, brothers and sisters, could always depend.

"Ben Hanford is dead, but his life's work for the working class and for the cause of humanity will live.

"We, the Socialists of St. Louis, and with us the Socialists of America, pledge our word of honor, manhood and womanhood, to continue the good, great and noble work carried on for so many years; we shall continue the work for the improvement and emancipation of labor.

"We extend our hearty sympathy to the bereaved widow and relatives of our deceased comrade.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be published in our Socialist Party press."

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

## "THE MENACE OF LABOR"

Millionaire Belmont's Money on Civic Federation's Municipal Ownership Junketing Committee Was Good Investment.

## "THE ELECTRICAL WORKER" LETS CAT OUT OF BAG

President F. J. McNulty and Secretary Peter W. Collins Attempt to Carry Out Belmont's Anti-Socialist Program.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

As members of the Electrical Workers' Union, belonging to the so-called "seceders" (to which the two locals No. 1 and No. 2 of St. Louis also belong), we ask you to publish the following, for the interest of the Electrical Workers' organization and the labor movement at large. We are of the opinion that matters of this kind should be made known to the rank and file of Organized Labor, so they may judge for themselves as to whether the actions of some of our would-be leaders are right or wrong. Understand us correctly, Brother Editor, we do not desire that St. Louis Labor shall take up the internal troubles of the Electrical Workers of the country; neither are we anxious to air our grievances in public, knowing full well that they will be adjusted some day in the near future when the Electrical Workers throughout the country will be together "under one roof" and in a solid phalanx working for the good of all.

"The Electrical Worker," official organ of the "McNulty administration," or minority faction of the Electrical Workers' national organization, published on pages 387 and 388 an editorial on "The Menace of Labor," which is certainly worth being reproduced in every labor paper in the country; here is The Electrical Worker's editorial in full:

### THE MENACE TO LABOR.

One of the real problems which the Labor Movement must face in the very near future and one that is worthy of immediate attention by every real trade unionist, is the menace of Socialism, and the socialistic propaganda of self-styled trade unionists for the purpose of promulgating the pernicious doctrines of Socialism.

It is certainly no stretch of the imagination, but a plain statement of fact, which we all must face. Socialism is a serious menace to the progress of Labor. Socialism is a destructive program and not a constructive one. It tears down. It does not build up.

It is not the fear of the bogey of Socialism which should alarm the trade unionist against its iniquities, but it is the actual untiring and never ending effort of the Socialist within the movement of labor, the effort of those who aim to destroy and disrupt that which has taken years for the movement to build up, ought to give to the men of labor the needed warning for eliminating these charlatans from the ranks. At no time in the history of organized labor has it been more necessary to begin such a cleansing.

In the past part of the socialistic propaganda was the attendance of their orators at the conventions of the different organizations and of the Federation itself, and by oratorical bombast attempt to proselyte for the doctrines of Marx and Engels.

The present day methods of the red flag bearers are somewhat different from that of a few years back. Now it is by secessionism and dual organizations, and by disruption to have the men of labor estranged from their organizations and from their unions into independent or dual bodies and thus make it easier for them to use these men as adjuncts in the propagation of the socialistic buncombe.

There is not a man in the labor movement today who has given any study to this question but realizes fully the extent and method of the Socialists to tear down the structure of trade unionism. Socialism is not a constructive proposition; it is simply and solely a destructive propaganda, one which is illogical and absolutely unsound and irretrievably iniquitous.

While it has been successful to some degree in the recruiting of its members through sophistry and misrepresentation, it has thus thrown dust into the eyes of its converts in having them swallow bait, hook and all of the doctrines of Marx and Engels without their converts knowing what these doctrines represent; doctrines which stand for all those things which are against the fundamentals of American institutions; doctrines which are opposed to the maintenance of the home and the sanctity of the family. Such doctrines which stand for the destruction of these fundamentals cannot be the basis upon which our institutions are to be built or perpetuated. The men of labor must look these propositions squarely in the face. Must analyze carefully and investigate impartially, and must, to maintain the organizations which their time and labor has built, drive from the ranks these disrupters and their false and iniquitous doctrines and methods.

Brother Editor, you will readily see that the foregoing editorial of which Peter W. Collins, the "minority secretary," is the author, was written for a double purpose: to knock Socialism and the Socialist movement, and next, to knock the majority of the organized Electrical Workers of the country, whom he denounces as the seceders.

While it is true that we have a few Socialists among the organized Electrical Workers who, as a rule, are good union men and whose loyalty to the case of Organized Labor is beyond reproach, yet the great majority of our members are still non-Socialistic. Even the majority of the five brothers who wrote and sent you this communication, have no connection with the Socialist Party, except being readers of St. Louis Labor. We make this statement in order to



protect ourselves against the probable charges of being "Socialist disturbers." It has become quite a hobby with some of our embarrassed leaders to denounce Socialism. This method seems to be employed by them for the purpose of covering up a multitude of their own sins.

We shall not waste any time on the foolish arguments contained in the Collins-McNulty editorial. Any non-Socialist, or even anti-Socialist, will have to admit that as an expression of malice or ignorance, or both, the Collins-McNulty argument is about the limit.

#### THE MAIN POINT.

As already stated, Mr. F. J. McNulty is the Grand President, and Mr. Peter W. Collins the Grand Secretary of the "minority faction" of the Electrical Workers' organization. Some years ago Millionaire August Belmont, of New York Traction strike fame, and other corporation kings made the Civic Federation send a commission on a junketing tour to Europe to study "Municipal Ownership" and submit a report of their work.

August Belmont was the "general engineer" of this investigation scheme. He went among his Wall Street colleagues and collected "\$50,000 to fight Socialism." Out of this sum the Civic Federation paid the expenses of the European junketing tour.

As members of this "Municipal Ownership Investigation Commission" Mr. August Belmont also selected a number of labor leaders, "good men," of course, whom he could trust.

And one of these labor leaders was Mr. F. J. McNulty (who together with his secretary, Collins, fixed up the above quoted editorial in The Electrical Worker).

The "Investigation Commission" went to Europe, looked around, came back, and amid much newspaper publicity, REPORTED AGAINST MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

To be sure, Mr. August Belmont was well pleased with the Commission's report, because the money collected in Wall Street "to fight Socialism" had proven to be a good investment.

Mr. McNulty, as a member of Anti-Municipal Ownership Commission, is thus pledged to the program "to fight Socialism," for which Belmont collected the \$50,000 among the Wall Street speculators.

Knowing these facts we are no longer surprised at seeing Messrs. F. J. McNulty and P. W. Collins use the Electrical Workers' Journal as a means of "fighting Socialism." This is part of the August Belmont program.

Read what Robert Hunter recently wrote of Mr. Belmont's fight on Socialism:

"When Belmont endeavors to raise fifty thousand dollars in Wall Street to fight Socialism he does it because he believes that Socialism will hurt his business.

"The Civic Federation is formed to give the appearance of being philanthropic. It spends a large amount of money in a variety of ways trying to draw to it a variety of men in various walks of life. BUT WHO PAYS THE BILLS?"

"The man who pays the bills is doubtless getting the goods and it is pertinent to ask who pays the bills?"

"A few years ago the Civic Federation gathered together labor leaders, professors and capitalists to make an investigation into municipal ownership. It was to be impartial. The facts were to be impartially searched out and the conclusions impartially drawn.

"Men like John R. Commons were persuaded to go abroad, live and travel at the expense of the Civic Federation, because in their belief the report was to be impartial. Now read the following letters:

May 7, 1906.

"Dear Mr. Vreeland:

"I have received your letter of May 4th enclosing check for \$5,000 as a subscription on behalf of The New York City Railway towards the expenses of the Municipal Ownership Investigation.

"As this amount is only a guarantee, you will kindly have a check made to my order and oblige.

'AUGUST BELMONT.'

"August Belmont:

"I hand you herewith check for \$5,000 as a special contribution in behalf of this company to the fund of investigating questions connected with Municipal Ownership and operation.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt. Yours truly,

'H. H. VREELAND, Pres.'"

"On June 18, 1906, Belmont acknowledged another installment.

"On August 20th Belmont wrote:

"Dear Mr. Vreeland:

"I saw the chairman of the Public Ownership Committee, Mr. Ingalls, today, and he told me that the report of the commission will be very voluminous and will be most likely out of the printers' hands by the middle of next January: THE WORK, AS FAR AS I UNDERSTAND, IS VERY SATISFACTORY; the disbursements of the commission to date have been \$78,857.50. On the other hand, receipts have been from guarantors \$4,000, from contributors \$30,482.50—total \$70,482.50, leaving a present overdraft of \$8,375.

"Roughly speaking, the estimated total expenses will be about \$90,000. It will be necessary to call in assistance of \$500 each from guarantors. I shall thank you to send me check to my order to this amount.

"The budget made up at the beginning of the work was \$87,000, so that you will see that the expenses have been kept pretty close to the figures.

"Believe me, yours truly, AUGUST BELMONT."

"The street railways of New York paid the bills. They seemed to have been assured that such an investigation would be worth thousands of dollars to them. They seemed convinced in advance that somehow that report would do damage to the idea of municipal ownership of street railways.

"August Belmont's company did not give the money as charity. August made the Metropolitan Street Railway Company pay the bill because that money would buy a black eye for municipal ownership dealt by labor leaders, professors and other disinterested people.

"That was little enough to pay for a black eye."

Let Grand President F. J. McNulty and Grand Secretary Peter W. Collins please reproduce the foregoing communication in The Electrical Worker so their readers may find out where "The Menace to Labor" lies, and why such ridiculous anti-Socialist editorials are published in an official trade union organ.

Fraternally,

FIVE NATIONALLY ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

"How Long, O Lord, How Long?"

I am just in receipt of information from my attorneys to the effect that my case will not come up at St. Louis in January, as originally announced. It is to be postponed once more—this time until the next term of the United States circuit court of appeals, which convenes in St. Paul in May! You are at liberty to place your own interpretation on this latest postponement by the government; whether the bewigged gentlemen fear to face the issue or whether it comes about as a result of the natural operation of the "law's delay," I do not know. I only know that I have been ready for the "call" since December 1.

FRED D. WARREN.

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

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

## ANOTHER MINE DISASTER

Seventy Missing in Colorado Mine—Thirty Bodies Brought to Surface Leave Many Men Unaccounted For.

### FEW ESCAPE WITH INJURIES

Rescuers Work Frantically to Find Entombed Men in Lower Levels.

Primero, Colo., Feb. 1.—Seven more bodies were recovered from the Urimero coal mine to-day, making the total number of known dead thirty-two. Seventy miners are still unaccounted for and are either dead or entombed alive within the workings.

One hundred and fifty men were in the mine when the explosion occurred. Fifty-three of them escaped with slight injuries.

The mine consists of four tunnels bored into the sides of a mountain. The main tunnel was pretty thoroughly explored early to-day and from it all the bodies thus far recovered were taken.

Three tunnels remained unexplored, and it is within them that the missing men are imprisoned.

Identified dead: Dave Williams, pit boss, American; Jack Elias, driver boss, American; Albert Cote, miner, Austrian; Ernest Strangfeld, miner, German; Jack Iskra, miner, son-in-law of Strangfeld; James Ruming, driver, American.

Dianado Virgen, the first living man taken from the mine, is sinking rapidly and it appears likely he will die from his injuries. He has lapsed into unconsciousness and has not spoken since he gave out his first statement.

Seventy-nine lamps are missing from the store room of the company and officials declare it is probable this indicates the number of men in the mine. Employees of the company say the number of missing will exceed this.

#### Bodies in Main Tunnel.

It is feared cave-ins have occurred in the lower levels and that it may be weeks before the bodies of miners employed there will be recovered.

Five miners, at the mouth of the main tunnel, were blown to fragments and scattered for yards around. Women, children and miners who were not on shift rushed to the tunnel entrance. Distracted wives and mothers, whose loved ones were at work when the explosion occurred, fell to their knees in the hope of identifying the victims.

Frightened children and women would have dashed to certain destruction within the gas-filled tunnel if they had not been forcibly restrained by the mine officials.

A special train, bearing rescuers, doctors and nurses, was made up at Trinidad and dispatched to Primero. Several hours were consumed, after the arrival of men with oxygen helmets, before an entrance was forced through the first cave-in in the main tunnel.

#### ONE OUT OF 80 LIVES TO RELATE DISASTER.

Surviving Coal Miner Cannot Clearly Explain Explosion at Primero, Colo.—Forty Bodies Recovered.

Primero, Colo., Feb. 1.—When darkness fell to-night on Primero, where yesterday at 4:30 p. m. the lives of seventy-nine miners were snuffed out by an explosion in the main slope of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine, the bodies of forty victims lay in the temporary morgue installed in the machine shop.

The explosion, according to a survivor of the catastrophe on January 23, 1907, in the same mine, in which twenty-four lives were lost, was caused by the ignition of gas from a flame originated probably through carelessness in direct violation of mine rules.

## SIXTY-FIVE MEN ENTOMBED IN MINE

Fifteen Found Dead—It Is Believed Fifty Penned Up Did Not Survive.

#### More Than Seventy Fight Their Way to Shaft and Escape.

Drakesboro, Ky., Feb. 1.—Fifteen men are known to be dead and fifty others are missing, presumed to be penned up in entries by falls of slate, as a result of a gas explosion in the Browder coal mine, one and one-half miles from Drakesboro, at noon to-day.

At 8 o'clock to-night fifteen of the bodies had been recovered, all of them horribly mutilated, and some of them past identification. Because of the accumulation of gases in the entry where the explosion occurred, 170 feet beneath the ground and 700 feet back from the mine shaft, it was impossible to begin active rescue work until six hours after the disaster occurred.

The pit mouth presents a pitiful scene to-night, with the shrieking wives of the dead and missing miners crowding about waiting reports from the rescuers.

Jesse Joughan was rescued alive, but is so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

An undertaker is on his way from Greenville with a number of caskets and Judge J. J. Rice has been summoned from the same place to hold the inquest.

The Browder mine, together with three others in this vicinity, was recently purchased by a syndicate of Tennessee and West Virginia capitalists.

The mine is not on fire and the fans are working. This gives rise to the hope that all the bodies may be recovered by daylight.

#### TWO MINERS SUFFOCATE IN FIRE.

Shaft Near Peoria Burns While Rescuers Save Men.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 1.—While fire was raging in the shaft and upper works, a rescue party entered the escape shaft of Sholl mine at South Bartonville, a mile away from the main shaft, and brought two miners, nearly dead from suffocation, to the surface.

The fire is believed to have an incendiary origin. It started in the tittle at 5:30 p. m. All the upper works and wooden construction in the main shaft was burned.

The blaze was extinguished by volunteers two hours later. The mine is owned by the Sholl Bros., of Peoria. An investigation will be made.

A Union Man

# BUCKS

at

# SCAB STOVES

because they Are

# UNFAIR

#### PROTECT HUMAN LIFE!

The Loss of Life in American Mines.

The years 1908 and 1909 will go down in history as having eclipsed all previous records in the number of lives which have been sacrificed in the mines of our country. No November 13 one of the greatest mine disasters known in the annals of history occurred at Cherry, Illinois, wherein upwards of three hundred lives were sacrificed, and yet we, as a nation, boast of our progress and development, but are compelled to confess that human life becomes a secondary consideration as far as this important industry is concerned. Well may we ask ourselves the question: "How long will we permit this great human slaughter to continue and see hundreds and thousands of our men carried to untimely graves?" The organization has lost a greater number of men compared with the aggregate number engaged in mining than any other industry, not excepting even railroading. Hence you will observe that mining is the most hazardous occupation in our country. Yet we have every reason to believe that with adequate protection through legislative enactments the danger to life would be minimized at least threefold. Not until the function of protecting life is placed where it rightfully belongs, namely, on the operator or mine owner, can we reasonably expect any material change. All the legislation, unless accompanied by severe penalties, would not bring about the desired results. Not only should our laws provide every necessary safeguard, but what is of more infinite importance would be a liability law, wherein the mine owner would be held officially responsible for injury and loss of life. Then from a pecuniary standpoint he in turn would insist upon a rigid enforcement of all rules and laws intended to preserve the health and lives of his employees. When we contemplate for a moment the many thousands of little children that have been rendered homeless as a result of these great catastrophes, it is apparent that unless something is done speedily along the lines suggested that we will witness a recurrence of these appalling disasters.—United Mine Workers Journal.

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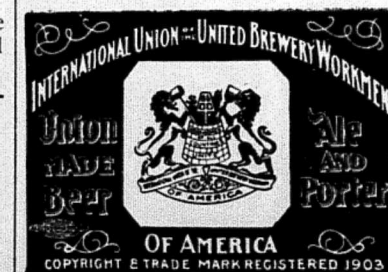
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# SELF-EXPLANATORY

**Capitalist Paper Assisting the Anarchists' Work Against the Socialist Party.**

On January 29th the St. Louis Star came out with the following item:

"WOMAN RED IS COMING."

"William Marion Reedy to Entertain Emma Goldman—Here for Three Addresses.

"Socialists of St. Louis are preparing to give Emma Goldman, the Socialist leader, an enthusiastic welcome in her visit to this city next week. Miss Goldman will remain in the city several days as the guest of the Social Service Conference, and will deliver three lectures at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets, under the auspices of the local society.

"Wednesday, February 2, her subject will be 'Francisco Ferrer and the Modern School'; Thursday, either 'Woman Suffrage' or 'The Modern Drama as a Revolutionary Agency'; Friday her address will be in German, on 'The White Slave Traffic in America.'

"Miss Goldman is opposed to woman suffrage, and her views on this subject are said to be extremely radical.

"Miss Goldman has many friends among the advanced thinkers of St. Louis, and she will be entertained at several informal luncheons and dinners. Among those who will be her hosts are William Marion Reedy, editor of the Mirror. She may also be entertained at a public reception and supper Saturday night."

The following letter is self-explanatory:

"St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1910.

"Editor of the St. Louis Star. Dear Sir: The article on Emma Goldman, entitled 'Woman Red Is Coming,' in to-day's Star, has been called to my attention.

"As Secretary of the Socialist Party of St. Louis I desire to inform you that Socialists have nothing whatever to do with the coming of Emma Goldman to St. Louis, nor have we anything to do with her meetings, here or elsewhere. Socialists are everywhere and at all times in favor of woman suffrage, and to be charged with bringing an anarchist here to lecture against woman suffrage is nothing short of an insult. The Socialist Party of St. Louis is now arranging a woman suffrage meeting for the latter end of February, either February 20 or 27. In view of the misstatements in to-day's article, I request that you make a correction."

## The Victims of Labor in the Brewery Industry

(From the Brauer-Zeitung, the Official Journal of the Brewery Workers.)

Our Dead in 1909. As far as reports were received at headquarters for publication 492 members died during the year 1909. Most of the late members were at the time of their death of an age which usually is considered to be the prime of life. That they had to respond to the last call at such premature date only shows, how quick the exacting and unhealthy work in a brewery consumes the vital strength of the brewery worker. Very few die of old age; only three of the 492 reported deaths were due to this cause. About one-fourth of all deaths were caused by consumption; and the second place of all causes is occupied by accidents of all kinds, to which those should be added given as blood poison, as blood poison is generally the result of some minor accident. The high percentage of consumption among the various causes of death should be an urgent warning to the living, that they must never let up fighting for better working conditions; shorter worktime, higher wages and sanitary workshops to enable the workmen to fortify their bodies against the onslaught of this dreadful disease. The large number of accidents also should set the members to thinking. Just at present there is a movement afoot to introduce in the various legislative bodies of the country employers' liability bills, and all our members should assist that movement with all their might. One of the following tables gives a good picture of the cosmopolitan character of our membership, although those of German descent are still in the large majority; the others contain interesting data as to occupation, time of membership, etc., of the deceased members.

Of the 492 deaths reported there were caused by:

Consumption	121	Stomach trouble	6
Accidents	73	Rheumatism	5
Pneumonia	55	Paralysis	4
Heart disease	36	Murder	4
Liver and Kidney complaints	29	Old age	3
Dropsy	22	Other diseases	58
Suicide	21	Cause of death not given in report	28
Cancer	15		
Appendicitis	7		
	6	Total	492

At the time of death the deceased were occupied as:

Beerdriver	164	Distillery worker	3
Brewer	158	Miller	3
Bottler	91	Freight handler	3
Stableman	18	Chauffeur	1
Engineer	17	Elevatorman	1
Fireman	14	Apprentice	1
Malster	11		
Laborer	4		
Nightwatchman	4	Total	492

At age of under 20 years there died	2	Between 50 and 70 years	14
Between 20 and 30 years	82	Over 70 years	3
Between 30 and 40 years	118	Age not given in report	9
Between 40 and 50 years	165		
Between 50 and 60 years	98	Total	492

As to nationality the deceased members were of the following descent:

German	298	Russian	3
Irish	70	Italian	3
American	61	Hollandish	1
Swiss	19	Lithuanian	1
Austrian	7	Belgian	1
Bohemian	7	Scotch	1
Scandinavian	7	French	1
Hungarian	6	Descent not reported	6
Polish	6		
English	4	Total	492

From the reports received we learn that 375 of the deceased members were married, 99 single and 13 widowed, while in 5 cases no report as to this was given.

The time of membership in our organization was as follows:

From 2 weeks to 5 years	151	Over 20 years	26
From 5 years to 10 years	197	Time of membership not given	12
From 10 years to 15 years	73		
From 15 years to 20 years	53	Total	492

The foregoing statistics are correct according to reports received for publication in the "Brauer-Zeitung;" but can by no means be considered complete. According to the recently published list of secretaries our organization is at present composed of 369 local unions and 178 branches, together, 547 local organizations. Of these only 157—not much over one-third—reported their dead for publication. It is hardly believable that in 390 local unions and branches during one whole year no deaths should occur; it is far more likely that the local and branch secretaries did not report.

Since January 1, 1909, the card index system is established in our international organization, in order to have at all times correct information at hand as to the status of the membership. But this is impossible when there are no correct or complete reports made.

With this we will close this sad chapter from the life of the brewery worker. Let us bear in respectful commemoration our dead brothers, among whom were so many valiant fighters for the cause of labor.

### Boycotted Summer Gardens.

Friends of Organized Labor, Attention! Schoenlau's Grove and Cherokee Garden have been declared "Unfair" by Local Joint Executive Board, consisting of St. Louis Waiters' Union No. 20, Cooks' Local Union No. 203, Colored Waiters' Union No. 353 and Bartenders' Local Union No. 51.

Assist the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas! Let no Union take a back seat!

## Girl Flirts

## Easy Matter for Wives to Find Them

By GEORGIANA CASS

**I**T HAS NOT been my good fortune to escape the opprobrium which one who has been called a flirt must endure, and therefore I am not ungrateful for an opportunity to answer this question. The term flirt is essentially a woman's word. I mean to say that it is found in the vocabulary of every woman, while men use a more delicate expression, such as "coquette," for instance.

Wives can find the flirts in their neighborhood much more quickly than can their husbands. Any dreamy-eyed brunette or vivacious blonde who comes on from the west to visit her married sister at the house across the street is tagged a flirt by all the wives in that vicinity within 24 hours.

When wife and husband pay a complimentary call upon their neighbor's guest and the husband happens to mention afterward that "Mrs. Soandso's sister is a mighty pretty girl," it's all off with the young woman. She is immediately condemned, not only by the jealous wife but by the sympathetic married women in that part of the street who hear from the wife what the husband has said.

The young woman visitor may conduct herself with all the becoming modesty that the strictest conventionalities demand, yet she has inspired the ill-will of other members of her sex and as they cannot find any act of misconduct on her part they agree with snapping eyes and upturned noses that she is "an outrageous flirt."

If it happens that a comely young woman occupies a semipublic position as clerk or stenographer and transacts the business of her office in such a way as to make the men customers admire her ability, she "just catches it" from other women.

Eventually a watchful, doting mother learns that her only son has been "turned down" by the "capricious minx," and then it's "Run, father, the Indians are upon us." Mother is keen for vengeance.

"I used to have a very high opinion of that girl," mother will declare, "but I'm disappointed in her. She's good looking and she knows it. Instead of settling down and marrying a man who, if anything, is too good for her, she chooses to have a dozen strings to her bow. She's nothing more than a flirt."

It isn't difficult to multiply such instances, which I feel most completely illustrate my theory. My conclusions are that any attractive, well-behaved young woman, generously favored by nature and possessing a skill in dressing that emphasizes her charms, and who receives an abundance of attention from her men friends, is, according to the disappointed members of her sex (not all unmarried by any means) an out-and-out flirt.

*Georgiana Cass*

## People Easily Grab at Humbugs

By REV. FREDERICK E. HOPKINS

It is astonishing how many people can be induced to accept old failures under new names. We have the old-fashioned poke bonnet, with a brim pressed flat, raging as a "Merry Widow," just as we have an unlined long coat that we used to call an ulster, selling freely under a new name. So the century-old naturalism that produced generations ago nothing but unbelievers in the Bible is now very fashionable, though just as deadly, under the title of "historical criticism," and the unfrocked Bishop Colenso has become a leader of the Lord's hosts and the dean and Col. Ingersoll are yoked together on the theological dump cart that is carrying Jonah and the whale to the cleaners.

It would seem that at a time when we never had so few students for the ministry in our seminaries, when city churches in so many instances are selling their buildings and giving up the fight, or throwing themselves on the bounty of a missionary society, when preachers squirm uncomfortably in their pulpits on account of a lonely array of empty pews, while they know every pleasure park in town is gorged with men and women going to hell as fast as they can get drunk enough to start—it would seem as though in times like these professedly Christian teachers and preachers would recall how churches, only a little while ago famous for revivals, spiritual power and benevolence, are now struggling might and main to make both ends meet.

The trouble is and always will be that a denial of the supernatural cuts the foundation from under the church and it becomes no more a religious institution than a public school. If, as some affirm, the present generation is losing its interest in religion, the principal reason is that the average man and woman has enough during the week to destroy faith without going on Sunday to some church to hear a preacher who will finish the job.

## Proper Manner to Use the Phone

By H. B. CLEMMONS

Do not allow yourself to get into the habit of long conversations over the telephone. People who do this lose all perceptions of the times when they may be annoying or disturbing others.

Particularly in the case of party wires is there call for consideration. Some one else may urgently desire to use this same telephone over which we are gossiping with our neighbors.

Do not use the telephone of the woman upon whom you are calling, unless it is absolutely necessary. Thoughtless women often make a convenience of their friends in this respect. Your hostess may not wish to take you into the part of the house in which the telephone is situated, or, when frequently done, it may prove a considerable expense to her.

Do not call upon men in business hours if you can possibly help it.

If it be necessary to do so, be as brief as possible.

Do not tell things which you do not want known over the telephone. Conversations are often audible to all of the persons in the room with the person to whom you are talking.

If it is a business conversation it is well to think what you are going to say beforehand. Orders or requests are frequently misunderstood through the hesitation and changeableness of the person giving them.

Finally, temper justice with mercy in your treatment of the young women operators who answer your calls. Their business is a tedious and wearing one and it is almost impossible to be always eagerly attentive.

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

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246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

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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

## ANOTHER VICTORY

Few, if any, of our American capitalist daily papers made any mention of an important and exciting election campaign in the German Reichstag district Eisenach-Dermbach, which closed last Friday, January 30th. Mr. Schlack, Anti-Semite, member of the Reichstag from the Eisenach district, resigned and a new election was day, January 30th, Mr. Schlack, Anti-Semite, member of the Reichstag-Haedrich, while the National Liberals put the name of Mr. Vopelius on the ticket. Comrade M. Leber, the Socialist candidate, was elected on the first ballot, much to the surprise of the capitalist parties. This is the first time the Socialists ever carried the Eisenach district, and there is much rejoicing among the Socialists throughout Germany. The Socialist members of the Reichstag now number 47.

## The British Elections

The British Parliamentary elections were practically completed last Saturday. According to the latest reports, the new Parliament will be composed as follows: Unionists (Tories), 274; Liberals, 274; Labor Party, 40; Nationalists, 73; Independent Anti-Budget Nationalists, 9.

The Labor Party had 77 candidates in the field, 25 of whom are miners. Only four of the 77 candidates are non-Proletarians, and but one embellishes his name with the M. D. tailend. All the others are members of labor unions, and most of them secretaries or organizers of their respective organizations. In the elections of January, 1906, the Parliament consisted of 399 Liberals, 30 Laborites, 83 Nationalists, 158 Unionists (Tories). Twelve elections to fill vacancies took place later on, and the Laborites and Socialists gained three more seats, thus making the Parliament at the time of its dissolution in 1909 as follows: Liberals 384, Labor Party 32, Independent Socialist (Grayson) 1, Nationalists 83, Unionists (Tories) 168, unfilled vacancies 2.

From present indications it seems that the Labor Party increased its number of seats from 30 in 1906 to 40 in 1910, an increase of 10, or an increase of 8 over the number the party had when Parliament was dissolved.

Victor Grayson, whose eccentric action in Parliament and consequent agitation caused considerable friction in the English Socialist movement, was defeated in Colne Valley, where he was opposed by Liberal and Tory candidates.

Among the Labor Party leaders elected to the new Parliament are Keir Hardie in Merthyr, G. N. Barnes in Blackfriars (Glasgow), Phillip Snowden in Blackburn, P. Curran in Jarrow, J. O'Grady in Leeds (East), J. R. Clynes in Manchester (Northeast), W. Crooks in Woolwich, William Thorne in West Ham (South) and other men well known in the International Socialist and Trade Union movement.

While some of the more optimistically inclined labor people had expected to elect about 50 of their candidates, it must be generally admitted that the Labor Party made a good showing. In view of the fact that the Liberals, in order to save their own scalp, came out most radically against the House of Lords, and that the Tories worked the "protective tariff" racket, the Labor Party's independent work in the last campaign is an encouraging sign of the political revolution now going on in England.

Speaking of the campaign in general, Comrade Robert Hunter writes:

"The Labor Party has done a sensational work, and it was thought that it would increase its Parliamentary strength with ease.

"But the old parties had a few cards up their sleeves. They tried at least three dodges to turn the country away from social reform.

"They developed a good-sized war scare and tried to arouse once again a mad frenzy of jingoism. They also tried to arouse discussion on tariff reform and in this manner divide the workers as they are divided in America.

"But these things did not succeed very well, and so they played the best card in their hand, a fight on the House of Lords. That game has been successfully worked before, and it has evidently worked again.

"They created a sham fight. They made it appear that the fight between labor and the two old parties was a minor matter. The real

fight was between the Liberal and Tory Parties—the people and the House of Lords.

"People began once again to see some difference between the old parties, and as the fight waged hot and furious the workers divided once more on the lines of Liberal and Tory politics.

"It was a well-worked-up sensation. The budget was popular and a Liberal measure. The Tories fought it, of course. The Tory House of Lords threw it out at last and the fight was on.

"The people like a fight and they are sure to divide, part taking one side and part taking the other side. As a result a third part is smashed between the two warring camps.

"The capitalist papers began the campaign by sending throughout all Britain a very wisely worded statement.

"The fight was of such a serious character, the statement declared, it was so vital to the workers, it was a matter of such fundamental importance to democracy, that the Labor Party had itself decided to support the Liberals.

"This lie was nailed as soon as possible, but the Labor party, despite desperate attempts to straighten the matter out and to show that labor must support its own party, the masses were confused by the capitalist lies, by the sham fight, and thousands of them deserted the Labor Party.

"The Liberals and the Tories had accomplished what they wanted. They had stemmed the tide toward the Labor Party and divided the mass of workers once again into Liberals and Tories.

"There was, of course, no alliance between the Labor Party and the Liberal Party.

"On the contrary, the chief object of the election was to wipe out the Labor Party, and even had labor desired such an alliance the Liberals would have turned a deaf ear.

"The Labor Party has been fighting the battle of its life. It was confronted with a situation full of peril, and even if it has only held its own it has accomplished a work that will be memorable in the annals of the labor movement."

When the foregoing lines were written Comrade Hunter was not yet aware of the fact that the Labor Party more than held its own. For further particulars we must await the authentic reports from the English labor press.

## DIRECT ACTION

By Robert Hunter.

Any movement is fortunate which happens to select for itself a good name.

Direct action appeals to one. As soon as you read the title you feel somehow as if you were hitting the bull's eye.

We waste motion and energy by indirection. Consequently indirect action seems absurd when you have got serious work ahead of you.

You want to hit clean, straight and hard and direct action feels good.

The great railway strike led by Debs in 1894 was direct action. The miners of Colorado were forced a few years ago to what is called direct action, and so too were the miners of Alabama.

Those men were exploited directly by the bosses and instead of going off to vote en masse or do some other indirect thing they laid down their tools and quit.

But the bosses were too wise to rely on direct action and so they went to Denver and to Washington, to Springfield and to Washington, to Montgomery and to Washington.

They got the state into action with its immense political power. They used the police, the militia, the army and the courts. They abolished the Bill of Rights, broke the strike and won!

Had they held to the theory of direct action they would have shut down the works and waited until the men were starved into submission.

They did that, but they did other things also. They used every power and every form of action which they could bring into play.

The bosses have used the church, the press, the ballot box, corruption force, the state and the courts. They have used trickery and knavery, wisdom and brutality, direct action and indirect action, underhanded action and overhanded action.

They are not slaves to any theory. They do not write books to prove that direct action is the only way nor do they publish papers on the subject but they do pursue with unflinching good judgment their material interests.

They are better Marxians than the working class and they don't read books nor attend lectures to learn what to do.

The workers we think must be strong on theory. Some of us insist on their accepting our own particular theory, or we won't associate with them.

Some believe so strongly in political action that we consider any other form of action as heresy.

Others believe so strongly in direct action as never lose an opportunity to jeer at the ballot.

Still others believe so strongly in ONE FORM of organization that they would destroy all other organizations in order to make their theory prevail.

And consequently the stupid Marxian capitalists continue to keep down the workers. They don't know the difference between political action and direct action, between state action and economic action and they don't care.

They use any tool and any weapon at hand and they get results. Marx opposed direct action because it so often led to insurrections which exhausted, impoverished and defeated the workers.

His opposition to direct action was made necessary by the fact that up to his time direct action was the only form of united action the workers had ever taken.

He wanted them to use other forms of action also and so he urged with all his power political unity and political action.

He wanted the workers to use all their power and intelligence directly and indirectly, industrially and politically.

Marx opposed sectarianism whether it grew out of differences as to tactics or differences as to programme.

He opposed the direct action of the Anarchists because they made of it a cult. He opposed the visions of the Utopians because they sapped with sentimentalism the vigor of the working class movement.

He set out to develop working class unity and consciousness so that the workers might free themselves from all cults and develop direct action and indirect action, political action and economic action and thus free themselves from wage slavery.

He abhorred the tendency to raise tactics into a creed. He set out to unite the scattered and warring factions of the working class into one united International movement using every means at his command to battle for its emancipation.

The principles on which the capitalists works are very very simple indeed. He seeks power.

The principles of the working class should be equally simple. It should seek power.

Whether that can best be gained by direct action or indirect action is about as important as the old problem of the scholastics: How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?

## Editorial Observations

"All Tracks Must Go If the Terminal Is Kicked Out!" declared Mayor Kreismann. This is the language of a Mayor "of the people, for the people and by the people!"

Horse Flesh Is Sold in Chicago for Beef Steak, at Six Cents a pound to boarding houses. Wonder whether they haven't yet got onto the game of selling tom cats for jack rabbits!

Archbishop Glennon Has Joined the Army of Real Estate boomers. Last week he made a speech in Springfield, Mo., in support of the "movement to develop the Ozarks." People get quite practical these days!

Chemists Found Poison in the Body of the late Thomas H. Swope, Kansas City millionaire. Arrests of relatives of the deceased are expected, because criminal action is strongly suspected. Thus millionaires have their troubles, too.

Judge Lindsay is now telling the world through Everybody's Magazine what the Socialists told several years ago. It was the same with the American and Mexico. It is the same with the Chicago papers and the graft question. Moral: Read the Socialist papers and get the important news while it is still fresh. Nevertheless, we are much obliged to those magazines that are honest enough to tell the truth, even if it is old.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Comrade E. T. Behrens' Address on "Labor Politics in Missouri," which he delivered at the Druids Hall mass meeting last Sunday afternoon, contained some irrefutable arguments which should be carefully considered by the members of the trades unions and of the Socialist Party. The speaker flattered neither the Trades Unionists nor the Socialists, but simply stated plain facts, irrespective of whether he hurt the feelings and prejudices of Brother Smith or Comrade Smith.

Men Blame Us for the Bitterness of Our Language and the personality of our attacks. It results from our position. The great mass of our people can never be made to stay and argue a long question. They must be made to feel it through the hides of their idols. When you have launched your spear through the rhinoceros side of a Webster or a Benton every Whig and Democrat feels it. It is on this principle that every reform must take for its text the mistakes of great men.—Wendell Phillips.

The Treasury of the St. Louis Police Relief Association was looted of perhaps \$25,000 by the gentlemen whose duty it was to attend to the association's business. Ex-Secretary John M. Healy seems to be the man who knows all about where the money went to. Healy became quite a social leader in the world of the higher sports. Wearing diamonds, riding in automobiles, etc., were some of John's specific amusements, and to all appearances they caused the hole in the Police Relief Association's treasury.

Where Are the Trust Busters? Under date of January 28th the following news was sent out from New York: "The recommendation of the Board of Directors of the International Harvester Company for an increase in the common stock of the company from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 was ratified at a special meeting of the stockholders, held in Hoboken to-day. The directors will meet in Chicago to-morrow and declare the first quarterly installment of 4 per cent annual dividends." Thus the concentration of capital and the trustification of industry goes merrily on while the Republican and Democratic trust busters are doing business at the old stand.

"Knock the Knocker, Boost the Booster," was the campaign war cry of the Hawes-Kiely-Healy gang when the Jefferson Club machine counted Rolla Wells into office some years ago. John Healy, who cut a \$25,000 hole into the Police Relief Association's treasury, was one of the leading "knockers of knockers" and "boosters of boosters," and finally boosted himself into a position where he could stick his "long fingers" into other people's pockets. In view of the fact that every one of the 1600 police officers of St. Louis is practically compelled to act as a solicitor for the association, and that every dollar is collected for a benevolent purpose, men like Healy et al deserve a good, stiff lesson. On the other hand, the Police Relief Association's present troubles enable the people to get an idea of the political corruption prevalent in the capitalist party machines.

Editor Gompers, of the American Federationist, extracted some little satisfaction out of the Simons-Walling policy debate which has been going on in the Socialist Party press for some time. Three full pages of the "American Federationist's" editorial space are devoted to an "Eternal Clamorous Discord" article, a self-tickling attempt to ridicule the Socialist Party movement. We had reasons to hope that the brother editor would have assisted the man whose anti-Socialist—or, better, anarchistic—trade union write-up he published with much gusto very prominently some months ago. This isn't a nice way of "rewarding our friends." If we had no more important subject to write about, we might show up some of the "eternal childishness" put into the "Eternal Clamorous Discord" write-up by the A. F. editor. But, having more important things to look to, we shall let the matter rest.

The \$25,000 missing from the St. Louis Police Relief Association funds is but a drop in the bucket compared with the millions of dollars that have been stolen from the people of St. Louis by the capitalist corporations under the political auspices of the Democratic and Republican parties. Messrs. Jim Campbell, Dave Francis, Breckenridge Jones, Charles Huttig, John I. Begg, Captain McCulloch, Ex-Mayors Noonan, Walbridge, Ziegenhein and Wells, Mayor Kreismann and others of the "inner circle," too numerous to mention, might tell a good-sized story on "Twenty-five Years of Bribe and Boodle in St. Louis." But they won't do it, though the "statute of limitation" is still a law. It is superfluous to repeat. The hundred thousand of poor wage-workers of St. Louis cannot buy up or bribe Municipal Assemblies, Mayors and other public offices and officials. Criminal work is a privilege of the aristocracy of industry, commerce and finance.

## Secretary Schwehr of Brewery Freight Handlers Ill.

Secretary Julius Schwehr, of Brewery Freight Handlers' Union No. 237, became so seriously ill that last Monday he had to go to the Alexander Bros. Hospital. His family, brothers and friends hope that he may soon recover and return to his post in the organization, work.



## UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

## FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

## SPURIOUS "POSTUM'S" LATEST

## Mr. Van Cleave's Chum of Battle Creek Weeping at the Ice House."

That "Merry Andrew" friend of labor, Mr. "Postum," of Battle Creek, Michigan, gave easy money again last week to the newspapers for printing one of his amusingly "hot and heavy" advertisements. It was headed "Don't Weep at the Ice House," the point being that people are apt to make a mistake in localizing their sympathies, as he says by way of illustration was the case of the two elderly ladies whom the janitor at Mt. Vernon found weeping in the mansion's ice house over the death of Washington under the impression that they were at his tomb. Brother Post's idea in his ad. was to caution the public against sympathizing with bad unionists so long as they can find good non-unionists over whom they may shed tears. All a matter of seeing things right, sweet Postum!

But how persistently "Postum" himself kept "going to the ice house to weep" in putting forth alleged facts with which he intended to fortify his argument! He quoted from the "Labor Digest" to the extent of one-third of the town-lot space of his ad. under the idea that it is a publication devoted to organized labor, whereas it is as different from a labor organ as mystery postum is from good honest coffee; it is merely a "ringer," a make-believe, an ice house, so to speak.

Mr. "Postum" knows that the editor of the so-called "Labor Digest" is in the pay of the National Association of Manufacturers and that in a recent circular letter to capitalist corporations for financial support for that sheet he gives as his references and backers the names of no lesser friends(?) of labor than James W. Van Cleave of Buck's Stove and Range Co. fame; D. M. Parry, past president of the Manufacturers' Association; James Kirby, its present president; and last, but not least, Mr. "Postum" himself. The "Labor Digest," a labor paper? forsooth!

Mr. Postum also cites the action of the "Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Association of Canada" as a wing of the army of trade unionists, whereas the corporal's guard firing blank cartridges under that high-sounding name has no more standing in the trade union world than Postum's ads. could gain as news in the columns of any daily paper. He proceeds next to quote the General Master of the Knights of Labor as if there were such an organization anywhere in this world, whereas the Knights of Labor disappeared totally as a social power a generation ago.

Mr. Postum, in his list of ice house blunders quotes the words of Delegate Egan at the Toronto convention when he said: "If the officers of the Federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them," as if the delegate were speaking of the law of the land, whereas he was referring to our own Federation law, as to which several of the delegates were for the moment having a slight family difference.

Thus it is seen how little it is that Mistaken Brother "Postum" knows of the labor question. He really ought to read up a bit on labor before buying up any more good ad. space in the newspapers. Better, though, admit his ignorance and prejudice regarding the

whole subject, save his ad. money, and put it into improving his commodities. Or he might go to selling coffee. He is on the wrong track. It is safe to predict that he'll never have any more effect in injuring the trade unions than his postum has had in diminishing the United States importation of coffee.—American Federationist.

## TO LABOR.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.)

Tune—O Tannenbaum.  
Shall you complain who feed the world,  
Who clothe the world, who house the world,  
Shall you complain who are the world  
Of what the world may do?

The world's life hangs in your right hand,  
Your strong right hand, your skilled right hand,  
You hold the whole world in your hand,  
See to it what you do;  
Or dark or light, or wrong or right,  
The world is made for you.

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,  
Or hoped before, ordered before,  
And show as ne'er was shown before,  
The power that lies in your  
STAND ALL AS ONE TILL RIGHT IS DONE,  
BELIEVE AND DARE AND DO.

## Average Paid Up Membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

1890	20,912
1891	17,044
1892	19,376
1893	14,244
1894	17,628
1895	10,871
1896	9,617
1897	39,731
1898	32,902
1899	61,887
1900	115,521
1901	198,024
1902	175,367
1903	247,240
1904	251,006
1905	264,950
1906	230,667
1907	260,740
1908	252,018
1909	265,274

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of anarchy in production.

## THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

## Addresses on Organization Applauded—President Tobin's Absence Caused by Son's Death.

The special open meeting of Shoe Workers, arranged by the local unions of that craft, assisted by Organizer George W. Disney, was addressed by a number of active union men, including Secretary Kreyling of the Central Trades and Labor Union and James B. Conroy of the Stationary Firemen. Their arguments on the necessity for organization among the St. Louis Shoe Workers were well received by the shoe workers present, who taxed the seating capacity of the hall.

The meeting was opened by George W. Davis, who announced that the youngest son of President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union lost his life in a railway accident, which prevented Mr. Tobin's presence at the meeting as advertised, but he has promised to visit St. Louis as soon as his wife recovers from the shock.

Organizer Disney made a lasting impression with the audience in his talk on the deplorable conditions among St. Louis Shoe Workers; how reductions in price bills and other changes detrimental to the workers are accepted by the unorganized without a protest; how petty sanctimonious bosses even go to the laughable extremes of instituting fines to discipline their employes—one factory manager assessed fines of \$5 for the "crime" of shooting craps and 50 cents for using "cuss words."

An old veteran of the Knights of Labor, Stephen M. Ryan, also addressed the meeting. The meeting was very encouraging for the early organization of a substantial number of St. Louis shoe workers. Chairman Davis adjourned the meeting at 11 o'clock, after announcing that weekly notices of future meetings should be watched for in the "want columns" of the daily press.

JOHN B. LENNON AND EUGENE BRAIS.

## The Change in the General Secretaryship of Journeymen Tailors' Union.

(Max Hayes in "Cleveland Citizen.")

In writing of his defeat for re-election and early retirement as general secretary, John B. Lennon, in the current number of The Tailor, the official organ of the international union of which he is editor, pledges his loyal support and that of his friends to his successor, Eugene Brais, of this city, and adds:

"Great events are certainly near at hand so far as our trade is concerned. Great changes have taken place in the industry during the past few years. Some of our membership don't know it and some do not believe that a revolution has already taken place in the custom tailoring industry. I have tried for many years to induce our organization, the membership at large, to permit an effort being made to handle this situation. They have always refused permission and consequently nothing could be done and the evil has grown greater and greater from season to season. Now permission has been given, since the last convention, and the situation will have to be met and handled with a large, a broad and a comprehensive policy, if the old line journeymen tailor is to be protected in following his craft and his interests are not to become subservient to some other organization which is trying to swallow us up."

The Citizen is in a position to know that Secretary-elect Brais is in full accord with Lennon's view that "a revolution" has taken place in the tailoring trade, as well as others, and Brais is a thorough-going industrialist and favors merging all the workers on clothing into a compact organization—in fact, his campaign was waged on that principle and that of political action on labor class lines. Nor will he permit the tailors to be "swallowed," as Lennon seems to fear, but he will stand for full recognition of each branch in an amalgamated body, the details to be worked out for the best interests of all concerned.

One thing is certain and that is that John B. Lennon is a big, broad-minded man in trade union affairs, and none of the tailors in this community opposed him on personal grounds. His wide experience and knowledge of the trade, his ability as an orator and writer, besides his pelating personality, make him an invaluable man in the J. T. U. of A., and his services ought to be retained to help the situation to which he refers and assist in forming a clothing department in the A. F. of L.

The Citizen is not authorized to say so, but we hazard the guess that simply because Lennon was defeated there is no desire on the part of the tailors to dump him overboard, after his years of faithful service to the union, as is the case in some organizations, unfortunately, nor to humiliate him in any manner whatsoever. As Lennon himself says, the rank and file have spoken and he bows to their mandate and will continue to assist in improving the lot of the members of the J. T. U., and undoubtedly some plan can be arranged by which his wise counsel and activity can be retained to the trade.

## "KING BOYCOTT BECOMING PRETTY RESPECTABLE."

King Boycott is becoming a pretty respectable, popular and useful individual says the Cleveland Citizen.

"The open shoppers in Cleveland who began the meat strike perhaps little knew that they were vindicating the boycotts of trade unions against unfair concerns.

"But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, always—what is sauce for the meat packers is sauce for the Bucks Stove & Range Co. and other tyrannical labor-crushers.

"Moreover the Hon. Bill Taft's theories about secondary or indirect boycotts being unlawful are also knocked galley west in the general boycotting of retail and wholesale concerns, that handle the products of the meat packers.

"Either that or tens of thousands of people are guilty of lawlessness.

"If it is illegal for union men to announce orally or in print that they refuse to purchase Bucks stoves, and may be enjoined and fined and imprisoned for so doing, then by the same token the meat packers are justified in entering court and praying for relief against the nation-wide conspiracy to destroy their business and property.

"We report that King Boycott has become a pretty respectable old party, and we insist that the open shoppers take due notice."

## THE MEAT BOYCOTT AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

As was predicted in the Citizen the meat strike is merely a surreptitious scheme of the open shop bosses to enforce a lower standard of living upon the workers.

In the Cleveland Twist Drill Co.'s plant, where a sort of "welfare" plan is in operation, a Mrs. Anna Fortier is chief cook. Interviewed by the Press, Mrs. Fortier tells how cheaply workingmen can really live and the Press concludes:

"Mrs. Fortier says that the vegetable diet at the Cleveland Twist dining hall will mean a saving of 6 cents per meal served. She recommends macaroni and cheese, rice, mush and milk, potato patties and soups."

Mrs. Fortier, unfortunately, overlooked beans and liver in her food recommendations, and also to inform us whether F. F. Prentiss and other open shoppers feast at her table.—Cleveland Citizen.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS NATIONAL CONVENTION

## Wage Conference Put Off.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.—Over the protest of President Thomas L. Lewis, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America late today determined to defer again the wage conference with the bituminous coal mine operators of the central competitive field at Toledo, and a committee was sent to that city to ask the operators to await the arrival of the miners' representatives, Thursday morning.

The conference had been appointed for to-day, but President Lewis obtained from the operators assembled at Toledo a postponement until to-morrow, on the ground that the convention had not completed its business here. Two special trains were made ready to transport 600 of the miners' delegates to Toledo to-night.

Amid a roar of laughter from the delegates, President Lewis appointed on the committee to ask the operators to wait until Thursday three leaders of the faction opposed to the administration, who have been the most active "insurgents" during the convention: William Green, president of the Ohio district, and Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district.

Green, however, was ill, and President Lewis appointed Peter Gorman of Ohio in his place.

## \$1,000 for Families of Non-Union Miners.

A fund of \$1,000 to-day was voted for the assistance of the families of the miners killed in the disaster yesterday at Primero, Colo., which is a non-union field.

## New Wage Scale Is Wanted.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31.—The miners' convention to-day adopted the report of its wage scale committee demanding an increase for pick and machine mining of 10 cents a ton and an equivalent increase for workmen inside and outside of the mines, and stipulating that mined coal shall be weighed before screened and paid for on that basis.

Contracts in all the bituminous coal fields of the United States and Canada are to be made on this scale this year and no district will be permitted to sign a contract until all have negotiated the uniform agreement with the operators.

The miners purpose, as expressed in the convention, that if there is to be a strike it shall be a national strike.

## Miners Prepare to War.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—One of the greatest industrial battles in the history of the United States impends, in the belief of the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. The convention and over 600 delegates will depart for Toledo for the joint conference with the bituminous coal mine owners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

This conference is specifically for the purpose of negotiating a wage contract for these districts, to go into effect April 1.

The operators, according to report, will not yield to the miners' demand for an increase in wages, and some of them have taken the stand that economic conditions warrant a decrease.

The sentiment in the National Miners' Union is unanimous for a general strike if the operators refuse an increase in wages of at least 10 per cent.

The Western Pennsylvania miners stand for a 20-per-cent increase, on the ground that the settlement of their recent strike against the Pittsburg Coal Company resulted in a decrease of 10 per cent in the wage contract signed at the last joint tri-state conference.

## \$2,000 Given to Steel Workers.

The committee for aiding sister organizations made the following report:

Your committee would recommend a donation of \$2,000 to be given the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate

Workers now on strike. Your committee in limiting the amount of this donation to the above figures does so with much regret. Taking into consideration the heavy expense our organization is under in maintaining strikes among our own men in Nova Scotia and elsewhere at the present time, we would not be warranted in donating a large amount. We would also recommend that this convention authorize President Lewis to furnish the said organization with three competent organizers for an indefinite length of time, to assist in the work of organizing the Iron and Steel Workers.

Committee: Adolph Germer, W. R. Fairley, William Applegarth, Edwin Perry.

On motion the report was adopted.

## \$1,000 for St. Louis Garment Workers.

The same committee recommended that \$1,000 be given to lockedout Garment Workers of the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. in St. Louis. Recommendation adopted.

## \$1,000 for Striking Switchmen.

The following committee report was adopted by the convention: Your committee, having carefully considered the appeal of the Switchmen's Union now on strike, recommends that a donation of \$1,000 be given them, and, inasmuch as our local unions have been burdened with numerous appeals of late, we would suggest that this convention authorize the Secretary to make this fact known to the Switchmen's Union, believing it would be inexpedient to comply with their request to furnish them with a list of addresses of our local unions' Secretaries, for the reason above stated.

Committee: Adolph Germer, W. R. Fairley, William Applegarth, Edwin Perry.

## \$1,000 for the Strikers in Sweden.

This report was also adopted by the convention: In the matter of the appeal of the Swedish strikers for financial assistance, taking into consideration the length of time said strike has been in progress and the number of men involved, coupled with the fact that there are approximately 20,000 men yet out of employment, incident to this long-drawn-out struggle for human rights and the effect it has and will continue to have on modern civilization, we recommend the sum of \$1,000 to be forwarded promptly to the National Secretary, Swedish headquarters, Stockholm, Sweden.

We further recommend that the donation be accompanied with a letter expressing our appreciation of their noble and sturdy resistance against corporate greed and oppression.

Committee: Adolph Germer, W. R. Fairley, William Applegarth, Edwin Perry.

## Hearst Condemned for Homestake Mine Trouble.

A resolution was adopted condemning William Randolph Hearst for his position in regard to the trouble at the Homestake Mining Company, of Lead, S. D., of which Hearst and his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, are leading stockholders.

The Homestake Mining Company, of Lead, S. D., on November 24, 1909, locked out its employes to the number of 2,500, because said employes insisted on the right to be identified as members of organized labor. The company declared that, in consideration of employment, employes shall waive their right to belong to a labor organization. The officials of Lead Miners' Union forwarded telegrams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her son, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts toward an amicable settlement, and the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners likewise communicated with the Hearsts, but got very little satisfaction out of them. The resolution was introduced by Adolf Germer, of Belleville, Ill.



### Brewery Freight Handlers Give Ball.

L. U. No. 237 (Brewery Freight Handlers and Ice Plant Workers,) St. Louis, Mo., will hold their grand ball on Saturday, February 5, 1910, at Bohemian Gymnasium. All brewery workers of St. Louis and vicinity are cordially invited to attend; a good time is guaranteed to all.

JULIUS SCHWEHR, Sec'y.

### Brewery Firemen's Union No. 95, St. Louis, Mo., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Nick Graves; vice-president, Hermann Koehler; recording secretary and business agent, Max Gnifke; finance secretary, Wm. Lamely; sergent-at-arms, J. Schneider; trustees, L. Wagner, G. Rauche, R. Schatz; Local Executive Board, F. Gerhardt, C. Meyer, F. Kanne, G. Effau, J. Schneider; delegates to Joint Local Executive Board, Nick Graves, M. Gnifke; delegates to Central Trades and Labor Union, Hermann Koehler, F. Kanne, G. Rauche, M. Gnifke; delegates to the Allied Brewery Trades Council of the C. T. L. U., Hermann Koehler, M. Gnifke; delegate to the St. Louis Workmen's Protective Union, Hermann Koehler; delegates to the Anti-Prohibition League, Wm. Lamely, Nick Graves.

MAX GNIFKE, Sec'y.

### Baltimore Printers Get Increase in Wages.

The book and job printers of Baltimore get an increase in wages since January 1, 1910. An agreement entered into by a committee representing Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12 with the proprietors of union book and job printing offices provides that the wages of foreman shall not be less than \$21 a week, and of journeymen not less than \$17 a week for hand work, from Jan. 1, 1910, until December 31, 1910, and from Jan. 1, 1910, until Jan. 1, 1916, the rate for hand work shall not be less than \$18 a week. Machine operators are to get not less than \$21 a week for the first year of the agreement and \$22.50 thereafter. These are minimum rates. Many members of the union are now getting much higher wages than are stipulated in the scale.

### HAT EVIDENCE.

#### Testimony in Famous Boycott Case of D. E. Loewe & Co. Completed.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 31.—The testimony in the famous boycotting case of D. E. Loewe & Co. hat manufacturers, of Danbury, against Martin W. Lawlor, secretary of the Hatters' Union and others, in which damages amounting to practically \$250,000 are asked, which damage the plaintiffs claim they suffered as a result of the hatters' strike in Danbury during 1902, was completed in the United States Court, and Judge Platt ordered arguments to be heard on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The verdict in this case is expected to be as important as that rendered in any labor litigation of the past ten years, barring the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison suit. If the jury allows damages, the power of the boycott in the hands of organized labor will be dealt a hard blow. The case has been in progress now for more than three months, and has been one of the hardest fought of its kind on record.

### THE TORONTO LABOR TEMPLE.

A Profitable Enterprise; So Are the Labor Headquarters in Winnipeg and Los Angeles.

The annual statement of the directors of the Toronto Labor Temple shows that the year's business was a profitable one. The receipts amounted to \$13,568.33, leaving a balance of \$1,856.18. The assets of the company are the building, \$35,888.34; furniture, \$7,500. The profits show an undeclared dividend of over 13 per cent. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$17,309.87. The original allotment of stock has been taken up, and the single transaction of \$5.00 for the year closed the final allotment. At present there is no stock on the market, and the company will not issue any more, as the stock as it now stands is worth more than double what was paid for it.

The labor unions of Los Angeles have a labor temple which stands on a 80 foot by 125 foot lot. The building is 80 feet by 125 feet, seven stories high. The union labor temple association is incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$1.00 each, restricted to union men. The property is now valued at \$175,000. Although not entirely finished, sufficient space is occupied to produce a rental of \$500 a month. This does not indicate that the campaign, engineered by General Otis to rid California of trades unionism has met with any encouraging success.

The Winnipeg Trades Hall Building is owned by the Trades Hall Co., the predominating stock holder in which is the Bricklayers' and Masons' union. The Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Moulders and Stonecutters are also considered stockholders, and a small amount is held by individual union members. The building is 52x100, four stories and basement, the whole of which, with the exception of part of the ground floor, is used for halls and committee rooms. The building has cost the company about \$60,000, the cost being considerably augmented by a calamity which overtook it when just nearing completion, it being wrecked by a storm. The property is now paying.—Bricklayer & Mason.

### Editorial in "The Toledo Union Leader" Has Some Sharp Points.

The proposed plan of 30,000 poorly paid non-union workers in the Cleveland mills to boycott the meat trust for a month has several good and bad features—according to our viewpoint.

In the first place, it won't hurt the trust, for the low wages of these men have forced them to practically abandon, for some time, the very thing they publicly announce will henceforth be their policy.

Again, the semi-starvation plan for economic dunces will only react on themselves and other workers, for if men can be dispensed with for 30 days, why not 30 months? And then why not establish a new standard of living? Which spells reduction of wages.

It is claimed that the meat boycott will extend to clerks and small superintendents. The time for this element to act has not arrived, but a few more twists of the thumb screws will bring these despisers of red blood to a position where they, too, can't afford meat. Then they'll announce that they have joined the movement. But the trust's agents know the earning capacity of the boycotters—know the reason for this action. And because they own the cold storage houses and are in "cahoots" with railroads, they will smile and—wait, as they read yellow journal accounts of denunciations by men who would rather starve and see their wives and children suffer than declare that the people own their own plants and compete with the packing trust.

The alarming feature of the Cleveland plan, however, is a recognition of the boycott principle, now only favored by those law-breaking, horrid trade unionists, who have already wrecked the stove business of Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis, because that worthy citizen declined, "so the papers say," to allow Agitators Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to run his business.

We hope some other plan will be devised—if the government should go into the meat business, that would be Socialistic and destructive of initiative.

If the Cleveland scheme is generally adopted, it means that all the work against boycotting is lost, and "them union fellers" are victorious in their fight to do the very thing other people now favor.

The situation is truly alarming, for when men's stomachs call for unity, when will it reach their brains?

Here is a Meatless Menu for the Enthusiastic Workingmen who may have taken an active part in the meat boycott. Roy K. Moulton, of the Grand Rapids Press, presents his idea of what may happen next month. The present meat strike, he says, will make but very little difference in the bills of fares in many of the \$3 boarding houses, where the proprietors have refused to buy meat for several years past. Don't forget that the meat strike also affects

mince pies. It will be perfectly safe to eat railroad ham sandwiches. You will not violate your agreement by so doing, as they contain no meat. We have prepared, with the assistance of William Schmitt, the gentlemanly and talented chef, the following menus for use during the meat strike:

#### BREAKFAST.

Baked Potatoes

German Fried Potatoes Boiled Potatoes

Shoestring Potatoes

DINNER.

Potato Soup.

French Fried Potatoes Hashed Brown Potatoes

Creamed Potatoes

Potatoes au Gratin

SUPPER.

Lyonnaise Potatoes

Potato Pancakes

Saratoga Chip Potatoes.

Mashed Potatoes

#### IN MEMORIAM.

### Ben Hanford's Funeral Attended by Thousands of Workingmen.



For several years Ben Hanford waged a hopeless fight against death, and now the battle is over. On Monday, January 24th, surrounded by his most loyal friends, comrades and wife, he passed away in Brooklyn, N. Y. Although his body had long been ravaged by sickness, Hanford had fought on in the cause of Socialism, literally defying death by mere strength of will.

His last great effort in the cause he loved was given to the Socialist press. Confined to his bed for long and weary weeks, he continued to plead with the workers to support their press. Hanford raised thousands of dollars for the New York Call and did more, perhaps, than any other person to rally the workers to its assistance.

On Wednesday, January 26th, his funeral took place in the Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, N. Y. Thousands of workingmen who could ill afford to lose a day's work were there to pay their last tribute to their friend and champion. Many of his life-long comrades made touching addresses. The great gathering stood with tear-dimmed eyes or gazing with sorrowing hearts for the last time upon the one who gave his life to the cause he loved.

Hanford was born in Cleveland, O., in 1861. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Marshalltown, Iowa, "Republican." In 1879 he landed in Chicago, and on February 26th of that year became a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. Since then he has never been a single day without his card of membership in the International Typographical Union. For many years he was a member of "Big Six" in New York City, and always a leader in the struggles of that union for better conditions.

Fourteen years ago Hanford became a student of Socialism under the veteran Socialist, Fred Long, in Philadelphia, and soon gave all his splendid abilities to the movement. His voice has been heard by hundreds of thousands of people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his writings will live as long as Socialist literature is preserved.

Hanford was three times nominated as Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, and in 1901 was the Socialist Party candidate for Mayor of New York City. In 1904, and again in 1908, he was the Socialist candidate for Vice-President, as the running mate of Eugene V. Debs. In all his speeches and writings Hanford talked in the language of the working class. His favorite motto was, "The working class, may it ever be right, but right or wrong, the working class."

A brave fighter is gone. May his life's work be an inspiration to all who remain to continue the struggle for the triumph of the movement to which he dedicated his life.

It Takes a Harvard Professor to Figure Out How Cheaply the American wage workers could and should live. Some day in the near future we may see Messrs. Van Cleave, Gripenut Post & Co. recommend to their Citizens' Industrial Alliance constituency that every big employer of labor should employ one Harvard professor whose duty it shall be to prepare the diet prescriptions for the employees. Read this dispatch, which was widely published by the capitalist press:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—"When people speak of the high cost of living they mean in reality the cost of high living, for the American spends altogether too much on mere flavors," says Dr. Franklin W. White, Harvard expert on dietics. "There is no reason why a working man or woman could not live on 20 cents a day and forget high prices," he continued. "The great trouble to-day is that we neglect the cheap, nutritious foods because we do not care for their flavor, or because we imagine they are not as palatable as other and much more costly foods. Take corn meal, for example, which costs 3 cents a pound. A third of a pound, or a cent's worth of corn meal, will make a large quantity of mush, possibly more than the average appetite demands. With oleomargarine and some cheap sirup it makes a satisfying, nourishing meal. Two cents' worth of sirup will give the sugar element. A man could do hard labor on such a meal, the entire cost of which would be about 4 cents. It is plain, then, that with potatoes for 2 cents, with 2 cents' worth of oleomargarine, and with a herring for 1 cent, a man can make a good meal for 5 cents. If he wants a drink, cocoa made from cocoa shells and milk, may be had for about 2 cents a cup. That would bring a model lunch, say, up to 7 cents, but it would be worth it. A small piece of bacon or pork, or a small sausage, will give flavor to an entire dish of beans or peas. Enough beans for a good-sized portion ought not to cost more than 3 cents, and the small piece of pork needed to flavor them either boiled or baked would be about 3 cents. Also, with 2 cents' worth of cocoa and 1 cent's worth of bread or fried mush, this hearty meal should cost about 9 cents. Therefore, this and the other two meals of the day, taken together, would cost about 20 cents."

### National Socialist Platform

Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

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

#### General Demands.

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

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

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organ-

ized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

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

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

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

#### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and

factories.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

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

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

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

12. The abolition of the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18. The free administration of justice.

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

### A LIST OF UNION BAKERIES

WHERE YOU CAN GET UNION

**BREAD** EACH LOAF BEARING  
The  
UNION LABEL

### AND BAKERY GOODS MADE BY UNION BAKERS

Becker, Louis	2330 Menard st.	Machatschek, Jos.	1960 Arsenal st.
Boeglin, Joseph	9800 S. Broadway	Manewal Bread Co	Lami and Broadwa
Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead a
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	2500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Pube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
Huellen, P.	4101 N 20th st.	Schneider & Son,	2716 N Taylor av.
Hues, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson av
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

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

#### ASK FOR

### MANEWAL'S BREAD

If you want the BEST. Baked in their New Sun Light Bakery and made by Union Labor.

### MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Broadway and Lami Street  
Both Phones

**NEU AND LIND** STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

**916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.**



# Socialist News Review

## 18,000 at Socialist Ball.

Over 18,000 people attended the annual ball of the Jewish daily "Forward" at Madison Square Garden, New York, last Saturday evening.

## Haywood in New York.

Wm. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed a rousing meeting of the New York Cloak Makers' Union last Monday evening. He also addressed the striking Shirt Waist Makers in Philadelphia.

## The "Three Class System" of Voting.

The Socialists of Russia cast 600,000 votes at the last election and elected SIX members of parliament. The Free Conservatives of Prussia cast only 60,000 votes at the last election and elected SIXTY-THREE members of parliament. The elections in European countries where the unjust system of plural voting prevails are not held to find out who the people want to represent them, but to find out how the nobility and the big manufacturers wish to be represented.

## "Woman and Socialism."

A Fiftieth edition of any standard work is remarkable. It becomes almost phenomenal if this occurs in the publication of a radical book. August Bebel, the grand old man of the German Social Democracy has lived to see his masterpiece, WOMAN AND SOCIALISM reach this distinction. He has revised it with almost every edition, and the Jubilee Edition just published is an imperishable work, which the Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., N. Y., is now publishing in English, and its appearance will make an appreciable impression upon the female suffrage movement now agitating our country.

## Eugene V. Debs on Meat Boycott.

Comrade E. V. Debs lectured on January 24 at the Auditorium in Sioux City to a good sized audience. Speaking on the meat boycott Debs said:

"Nothing can be gained by that kind of a boycott," declared Debs. "It is a piece of ignorance on the part of the working man. We want to develop the beef trust and then destroy it and to boycott it would simply mean that the Armours, the Swifts and the Cudahy's would sit back in their chairs and laugh. Those fellows could stand that boycott forever. People have a wrong impression of trusts. They imagine that the men at the head of them form the trusts, but the trust proper is their great plants centralized and co-operative productive mechanisms against which competition is impossible. The people are already underfed and to deprive them of meat would make conditions worse."

## Debs in Jackson, Mich.

Jackson, Mich., Jan. 31.—Jackson has heard Debs. The great leader of the socialistic movement in America appeared before an enthusiastic, good sized audience at the Masonic temple last night, and held it spellbound and electrified by turn with his eloquence, scintillating logic and magnetic personality. Debs is a man of many temperaments. At one moment the people follow his clear cut analytical thinking, the next they are held enraptured at a flight of poetic eloquence that places him on a par among some with the silver tongued Bryan or Gore, the blind orator from Oklahoma. Debs had been previously scheduled to give an address on the modern status of the American judiciary, but his discourse last night was rather a general resume of the inception, growth and present strength of the socialistic movement and what it hopes to accomplish in the future. The local papers gave fair reports of Debs' speech.

## "Beast and the Jungle."

Judge Lindsey's "Beast and the Jungle" grows more interesting with each month's installment. In the current number he pays more attention to Harry Orchard and then declares that he would rather be Harry Orchard than a smooth corporation, corruptionist, numbers of whom figure in his expose. And he says:

"Who is the more to blame—the criminal who makes the conditions or the criminal who is made by the conditions?"

"The one goes in broadcloth to his church, sleek, smug, respected, feared for his power and honored for his successes. The other branded with his guilt, a moral leper by his own confession, imprisoned for life, a shuddering horror to the whole world, appeals for forgiveness to the same God whose church the man of wealth so proudly enters—one of its "pillars," its powerful benefactor, its generous patron, its bland communicant. I do not presume to voice the judgment of Providence upon these men."

Those are brave words in these days of business "morals!"

## Report of The M. W. Wilkins Relief Committee.

The committee with grateful appreciation confess their amazement at the large number of comrades and locals who have responded. On December 19th a representative of the committee visited Comrade Wilkins and handed him \$1200, the amount then on hand. No words can describe his emotion and gratitude when he realized how generously his comrades had come to his aid in his time of need, and with pencil and pad, not being able to speak, he requested that his love and deep gratitude be expressed to the committee and to all the comrades. Comrade Wilkins suggested that all further contributions be turned over to the fund for the relief of Comrade Fred Long, of Philadelphia, the committee being pleased to comply with this wish, and thus two veteran comrades have been aided. An itemized statement of all receipts and expenses, together with name, address and amount of each donation, has been filed with the National Secretary. Fraternal submitted. (Signed) Margaret Moore Goebel, Secretary.

Newark, N. J., January 22, 1910.

The Socialists of Los Angeles, Cal., took part in the School Board Campaign. The party had four women candidates and they received a good vote. Two of the candidates were college graduates and three of the four had been school teachers. One of the candidates, Agnes H. Downing, besides being a university graduate, has been admitted to the bar and has practiced her profession in both California and Minnesota. The leaflet put forth the fact that Socialists put in places of public trust have always made good, instances the things accomplished in Milwaukee, and shows how women are coming to take their rightful share in the management of public education. "Were women on the school board in Los Angeles," is says, "they would provide adequate fire protection, would work for better rooming facilities, for free text books, free meals and clothes for the children, and for more ample playgrounds. Proper care for every child would be a great saving in money to the community. At present Los Angeles cares for hundreds of children in special schools and reformatories at an enormous expense to the taxpayers. Prevention is better than cure, and it is better to build schools than jails." Tens of thousands of these leaflets were distributed, which had not only an immediate effect but will leave a clear idea of our ideas to further build on in future campaigns.

The Latest Wells Fargo Loot Is Described by the Carson Appeal as follows: "The increase of the capital stock of the Wells Fargo Express Company from \$8,000,000 to \$24,000,000 is merely a convenient means of absorbing the accumulated surplus profits of about \$16,000,000. A special dividend of \$300 a share has been declared to the stockholders, out of which subscriptions for new stock may be paid. Such an enormous surplus of profits means excessive earnings, through overcharges for service rendered the public, says the Sacramento Bee. This is because the postage rates on parcels in this country are so high that they enable the express com-

panies successfully to compete with the postoffice and yet charge extortionately high rates. The express companies have long been so strongly represented at Washington, in both houses of Congress, that they have been able to defeat any material reduction of rates. The railroads are hand in glove with the express companies, for much of the stock of the latter is held by the railroads. The railroads charge the express companies relatively much less than they do the Postoffice Department for like transportation, and the excuse of the postal service for high rates on parcels is the high cost of mail carriage."

**Meat Boycotters, Please Read This Announcement:** "Swift & Co., Central Office, 84 North Market St., Boston, Mass., Jan. 26, 1910.—Branch House Managers: Do not want you to be at all influenced by present newspaper agitation regarding trade conditions. Please do not make any talk about same whatever, but keep moving right along and SELL WHAT BEEF, SHEEP AND LAMBS YOU HAVE SHIPPED YOU FOR EVERY CENT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN. Shipments are costing high, and Swift & Co. are very insistent that houses show reasonable results. Do not believe that present conditions are anything that will last, and we fully believe that there will be improved demand next week and improved prices to go with it. Yours respectfully, SWIFT & CO. The initials "A. T. H." are under the name Swift & Co., and these initials are said to stand for the name of A. T. Hunnewell, the general Boston manager.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

By Ida Husted Harper.

III

In recent years the Lower House of Denmark has been composed almost entirely of Liberals and Socialists; the Upper House remains strongly Conservative. The latter is willing to give the municipal franchise to taxpaying widows and spinsters, but the Lower House demands it for all women. Several times it has passed such a bill, but always with a "rider" attached demanding some concessions for men, and this has caused the Upper House to reject it. The general opinion is, however, that a liberal municipal franchise will soon be granted to women.

The Parliament of Iceland in 1882 gave to widows and spinsters who were householders, or maintained a family or themselves, the right to vote for parish and town councils and district boards and vestries. In 1902 they were made eligible to election to all the offices for which they could vote. The government has just announced that it will present a bill for their full suffrage.

Germany was stirred from center to circumference by the International Council of Women which met in Berlin in 1904. The recognition extended by the Emperor and members of his Cabinet and by the municipality gave it such great prestige that all progressive movements among German women received a strong impetus. They have great genius for organizing, but are prevented by law in most of the States from forming any associations of a political nature, which includes those asking for the franchise. The German National Council of Women is composed of nearly 200 societies with about 10,000 members, and yet they feared even to adopt a resolution in favor of woman suffrage lest the government should dissolve the organization; but they finally ventured to do this. Women were prohibited in Prussia and many of the other States from attending political meetings; but last year, after their repeated protests, the Reichstag abrogated the law, stipulating, however, that they must sit apart from the men.

The Reichstag is elected by universal male suffrage, but the Bundesrath, or Upper House, is appointed. In the three "free cities," and in some of the States which permit it, women have now organized suffrage associations and are endeavoring to resuscitate the ancient laws which in various States allow municipal suffrage to women property-holders, and the questions has gone to the Supreme Court. Women lawyers have discovered that the fundamental law of Prussia declares the right of both sexes to be equal unless exceptions are expressly declared. In the statutes relating to the State and municipal suffrage, only "persons" are referred to and no exceptions are made; thus, apparently, hundreds of thousands of women are entitled to vote. A League of Evangelical Women and a League of Catholic Women are now demanding the suffrage, while the Social Democratic Women, supposed to be several million in number, are making it a part of their programme.

The first vote on woman suffrage in a German Parliament took place in Bavaria in December, 1905, when the constitution was revised to give universal suffrage to men, and the women petitioned to be included. Their petition was supported by all the Socialists, half of the Liberals and one-fourth of the Clerical party, but the remaining three-fourths of the last-named party were sufficient to defeat it. This precipitated a vigorous discussion in Catholic circles, and their leading paper in South Germany has declared within a few months that the laws of the church do not forbid the enfranchisement of women, and that social and economic development makes it desirable. At the last annual meeting of the Socialists the women demanded definite action, and, after a ringing speech by August Bebel, they adopted a resolution to make this henceforth a part of their political struggle. The Liberal party, after a heated debate, at the dictation of their leaders, to indorse a resolution even for municipal suffrage. There is no immediate prospect of women's enfranchisement in Germany, but the demand for it among the women themselves is growing stronger every year.

The obstacles in the way of the women of Austria seem almost insuperable. It is composed of seventeen provinces, besides Hungary; the people speak at least eight languages, and concerted action for any reform is all but impossible. A law was enacted in 1852 granting to men the right to form political organizations, but specifically forbidding this to women. There are many educated, capable and progressive women in Austria, and when, in 1902, they wanted to form a national council, they could only get the requisite permission from the government by showing that it was in no sense of a political nature. It is composed of 36 societies representing over 13,000 women. When last year they saw a measure about to be enacted to grant universal suffrage to men and to exclude all women they felt that some action was imperative.

## WOMEN AS COMRADES.

Mr. Arthur Henry Jones, the dramatist, addressing the Society of Women Journalists, said that "one of the noblest results of our civilization was that it was producing a type of woman whose attitude to man was changing, a woman who was becoming more and more man's intellectual comrade. In all the intellectual walks of life woman was pressing in; she was becoming man's successful competitor, and his welcome and staunch friend."

"Some notable types of womankind—the types presented by Wickens, Thackeray and George Eliot—delightful English girls—seemed to be passing away from us. There was, however, one type of womanhood which he hoped Nature would keep on producing, whatever political or moral earthquakes might happen, and that was the type of Portia, Brutus' wife. It was a notable fact that nearly all Shakespeare's women were more or less counsellors, advisers and stimulators."

Don't you think it is about time for the working class to listen to the voice of the Socialist Party? To the words of Karl Marx: The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves!

## Child's Hat



Child's hat of gray felt trimmed with wide hat band of marine blue velvet, with many-looped bow.

## NEW NAMES FOR OLD COLORS

Favorites of Other Seasons Come Before Us Now Charminglly Designed.

It is not easy to name a new color, and there is a curious fashion in such matters that is entirely controlled by the great fashion makers who direct the vagaries of "La Mode" in Paris and Vienna.

There is a tendency in the nomenclature of this season's novelties in color to describe more or less accurately the color named which is a decided assistance in choosing one's tints.

For instance, the new brown is called caramel, and lichen green tells its own story. No so easy to guess at is the hue named aeroplane. We find it to be a subtle gray green with a tinge of blue in it.

Wearied of elephant gray, this year some such shade is known as mammoth—and Thames gray.

Cresson, as one expects, is rather a dark full green, and malachite explains itself, a color, by the way, to be used with great discretion unless the skin of the wearer be of milk and roses.

Burgundian indicates a range of red wine colorings, and rhubarb, one of the favorites of the moment in Paris, is a light red with green tones.

Who will deny the charm of a pretty name? Half the popularity of charmeuse satin lies in its soft texture; the other half in its seductive title.

## Effective Black Tulle Bow.

The black tulle bow placed under the chin topping a white serge suit is exceedingly effective, whether the hat worn with such accessories is black or white. In either case I should prefer jet earrings.

Sets of Jet consisting of necklet, dog collar or festoon effect, earrings and hair garniture are specially attractive, and no doubt many women will wear them regardless of their becomingness.

To my mind brown-haired women should not wear jet in their tresses. Fair hair and jet ornaments make a lovely combination. Gray-haired women may also indulge in jet ornaments.

## Summer Remnants Always Useful.

Any number of charming articles may be fashioned from summer remnants.

A sofa cushion offers an excellent illustration of what may be done with "scraps." It may be made of a remnant of white organdy left from a party dress, and lined, after a bunch of flowers cut from two small cretonne scraps have been applied, with buttonhole stitches of pink silkotone, with another remnant of white lawn. The three and a half inch-wide ruffle should be stitched with pink, and pink satin ribbon serves to fasten it.

## Care of Stockings.

A buyer of hose in a large department store, speaking of the wear of stockings, informed me that if lisle and silk stockings are washed before worn they will wear longer.

The reason given is that the slight shrinkage brings the threads closer together and there is then less danger of ravages from imperfect stitches in the weave, and incidentally a shoe man claims that tan shoes will give better service if they are given a coating of the shoe polish that comes prepared for tan shoes before being worn.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Shoes with Tassels.

Among the smart boots for this winter are those with patent leather vamps and uppers of varnished soft tan leather. At the top of the shoe, which is either buttoned or laced, is a turned overlap of leather, lined with satin, like the cuff on a coat sleeve.

Smart silk tassels are also added to the top of the new shoes at the front.

## WEDDING FASHIONS CHANGE

Parisians Forsake Tradition and Give Their Sanction to Some Decided Innovations.

In Paris some very notable changes have taken place with regard to wedding fashions. One of these is the color chosen for the dress of a bride's mother at a daughter's wedding. Forsaking the traditional gray or mauve, salmon pink is now as often selected as any other. At a recent wedding en societe the mother of the bride wore a beautiful gown of salmon pink charmeuse, veiled with mousseline de soie, the overdress being richly embroidered with steel beads.

Another beautiful scheme for a wedding was a superbly cut princess frock of liberty satin in a soft shade of Nattier blue. This, which was richly embroidered in the same tone, was worn with a large hat of black panne, the feather cluster which adorned it being fastened in place with a handsome jeweled ornament of emeralds and diamonds.

## FOR DAY OR EVENING.



This smart and practical coat looks well for either day or evening wear, if made up in light mole-colored face cloth. The braiding which forms the trimming is of the same color as the cloth. It is lined throughout with white cashmere satin. The buttons are of embroidered silk and mole-colored ribbon strings with tasseled ends form a handsome finish.

Hat of mole-colored felt, trimmed with feathers.

Materials required for the coat: Five yards 46 inches wide, five yards satin cashmere 42 inches wide.

## A New Combination.

An extreme novelty is a combination garment of knickerbockers and princess chemise. The upper part fits the figure closely and has a double ruffle of lace, which falls in a cascade from the yoke almost to the waist line. The lower part of this garment is gathered into a band of lace and insertion at the knees, each being edged with a full ruffle of linen and lace. This entire combination is striped with insertion and lace. It is an attractive idea, which has been evolved from the silk bloomers of last season.



# INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

**SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS**  
**LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS**  
 by  
**OTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER.**  
 212 South Fourth St.

## HANFORD MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday Afternoon at Fourteenth and Cass Avenue.

A meeting to commemorate the death of Ben Hanford will be held in the Public Library Auditorium, Fourteenth and Cass avenue, next Sunday, February 6, at 2 p. m. This meeting is under the auspices of the Jewish branch of local St. Louis and will be addressed by A. Litman in Jewish, G. A. Hoehn in German and L. G. Pope in English. Admission is free to all.

**DID YOU NOTICE** the nice bunch of new subs this week? And the increased number of comrades that are helping get them in? Suppose you take a hand and send in a few. Never forget that this is your paper and every party member should be active in securing new subscribers for it.

**"THE POLITICAL OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY OF LABOR."** Hear A. M. Simons on this subject at our Spring Festival, March 26, New Club Hall. The date has been changed from March 19 to 26.

The **CROATIAN BRANCH** held a fine mass meeting at the New Club Hall last Sunday. M. G. Jurishitch, editor of Radnicka Strazag of Chicago, was the principal speaker. Comrades Lukeshich and Filipovich, of St. Louis, also spoke. The meeting was well attended and a number of new subscribers were secured for the Croatian paper. This branch is trying to secure a suitable headquarters where they can carry on educational work.

**OBSERVE THE NOTICE** of the Hanford Memorial meeting given by the Jewish branch. A. Litman will speak in Jewish, G. A. Hoehn in German and L. G. Pope in English. Bring some "doubting Thomas" along and make the meeting a good one. Sunday afternoon, February 6.

**OUR POLISH BRANCH** keeps hammering away at their countrymen and intends to get them all in line, no matter what the obstacles. L. G. Pope was the English speaker at their meeting last Sunday, and he reports a fairly good meeting.

**THE MEMBERSHIP** has been listed within the new ward boundaries and secretaries can secure same at the office. Some of the branches are badly cut up and others remain practically as before.

**THE WEATHER MAN** was kindly disposed last Sunday and a nice large crowd was out to hear Behrens speak on "Labor Politics." Quite a lot of new subs were secured and literature sold, in addition to the collection of \$13.25. Mr. Workingman is looking for information about his problems and is giving the Socialist speaker a kindly hearing.

### Starting the Campaign.

The Ninth Ward branch has donated \$25 to the 1910 campaign fund and also secured a donation of \$5 from P. R. This starts the ball rolling in fine shape. Who will be next?

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE "MIDDLE WEST."

Comrade Miss Emily Kientz has consented to act as collector for St. Louis Labor in the St. Louis district bordered by Grand and Easton avenues, Kingshighway and Manchester road. We hope our subscribers in that district will assist Comrade Kientz in her work.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: L. G. Pope, 1; Wm. Reznicek, 2; Jos. Preifauf, 1; Michael Benz, 1; Mark Stanley, 1; Mrs. D. W. Kneiler, 1; Jac Dorner, 4; L. Wansermann, 4; Seth Curlin, 1; H. H. Calhoun, 1; F. J. Kloth, 4; W. M. Holman, 3; Hy. Schwarz, 4; Emily Kientz, 1; J. C. Siemer, 2; W. F. Crouch, 4; L. E. H., 9; Otto Kaemmerer, 3. Total, 47.

**Outside Renewals:** Valentin Spoettingling, Livingston, Ill.; Louis Kolb, Webster Groves, Mo.; John Herbst, Glen Carbon, Ill.; M. Mautner, Hannibal, Mo.; Seth Curlin, Rolla, Mo.; H. H. Miller, East St. Louis, Ill.; Anthony Gnan, Mexico, Mo.

### Contributions to Socialist Campaign Fund, 1909.

Fred Wedel, \$1.00; Jos. Wallner, Troy, Ind., \$1.00; Mrs. W. H. Yeldell, 50 cents.

### COMRADE M. W. WILKINS DEAD.

Comrade M. W. Wilkins, 50 years old, one of the oldest and best known workers in the Socialist movement in America, has been stricken by the hand of death. His death was caused by cancer, from which he had suffered for years. During his long service, Wilkins crossed the continent several times. He lectured in nearly every state in the Union. His last years of service to the party were ren-

dered under extremely trying conditions. The cancer which had taken root years ago became particularly malignant at the close of his life. In the campaign of 1908 he made a splendid fight for the party, but at the close of it was forced to give up all active participation in propaganda work and retired to his home in Waverly, Mass. Here, surrounded by his wife and three children, he battled against the inroads of the cancer with fortitude and patience. Word has reached Chicago from his bereaved wife that he had passed quietly away Tuesday evening, January 18, at 5:35 o'clock. He was conscious to the last. In the earlier years of his active life Wilkins was a Populist. He became a Socialist about fifteen years ago. He spent the greater portion of his life on the Western Coast. Wilkins was valuable to the party not only as an organizer but also as a writer. Some of his pamphlets were among the most forceful contributions to Socialist literature. He was editor of several Populist and labor papers and was instrumental in the establishment of the "Advance." "In the death of Wilkins, the party has lost a strong fighter," said National Secretary Barnes, who had known him for many years. "Every member of the party will regret his loss. He spread the doctrines of Socialism in all parts of the country."

## FROM OUR READERS

Contributions must not exceed 500 words. Write on one side of the paper only. Names and addresses of writers must be signed to communications (not necessarily for publication, if so requested) as a guarantee of good faith.

### INDIANAPOLIS MAYOR REQUIRES LID-RAISING SALOONKEEPERS TO GO TO CHURCH.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

In the St. Louis Republic of January 27 there appeared this dispatch:

#### "LID RAISERS SENT TO CHURCH.

"Indianapolis Mayor Requires Unruly Saloon Men to Report to Parsons.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26.—Hereafter every saloonkeeper whose license is revoked for selling on Sunday will have to attend church somewhere, get acquainted with the preacher, and in some manner agreeable to himself and the preacher make an arrangement for the preacher to act as his probation officer.

"If he has to promise to attend prayer meetings or Sunday school to get the preacher to act, so much the better for the saloonkeeper. That's what Mayor Shank says. He says it will do them good to go to church.

Mayor Shank this afternoon heard the cases of two saloonkeepers who sold liquor a week ago Sunday. One of them he placed under probation to the Reverend John Smoley of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Haughville, telling the Reverend Mr. Smoley that he was to "take the saloon and the saloon men under his wing."

"The license of the other was suspended until he can go to the Mayor's office with a letter stating that he attended a church service and remained through the meeting. The Mayor says that ministers with whom he has discussed the plan believe that it will result in good. They also say the saloonkeepers will find a hearty welcome at their churches."

Isn't this rich, Mr. Editor? When discussing this Indianapolis news item with a friend of mine my attention was called to a story told by Benjamin Franklin in his "Autobiography," which seems to fit this Indianapolis case very nicely. The Indians had burned Gnadenhuetten, a village settled by the Moravians, a religious communist sect. Franklin was commissioned by the Governor to organize for the defense and erect pallasades near Bethlehem for the protection of the farmers in the neighborhood. With about 300 men Franklin went to Gnadenhuetten. Soon everything was in shape, the pallasades were erected and the "army" went into camp. Now, let Franklin tell the rest of the story:

"We had for our chaplain a zealous Presbyterian minister, Mr. Beatty, who complained to me that the men did not generally attend his prayers and exhortations. When they enlisted they were promised, besides pay and provisions a gill of rum a day, which was punctually served out to them, half in the morning and the other half in the evening, and I observed, they were punctual in attending to receive it; upon which I said to Mr. Beatty: 'It is perhaps below the dignity of your profession to act as steward of the rum, but if you were only to distribute it out after prayers you would have them all about you.' Rev. Beatty liked the thought, undertook the task, and with the help of a few hands to measure out the liquor executed it to satisfaction, and never were prayers more generally and more punctually attended. So that I think this method preferable to the punishment inflicted by some military laws for non-attendance on divine service."

In order to get down to real "practical work" the preachers, politicians and saloonkeepers in Indianapolis might take Ben Franklin's plan under consideration.

Indeed, Barnum was right: The people like to be humbugged!  
 Respectfully yours,  
 ALBERT J. GOODYEAR.

### THE NEW FAD.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Crazy, idiotic, stupid and destructive, are weak terms to characterize the new system of balloting for the N. E. C., and referendum D would be a fine instrument to smash any organization on earth.

A herd of Texas steers in a kindergarten could not do so much damage.

One of the chief objections honest opponents to Socialism have, is that it would mean endless red tape—six hours a day to referendums, and two hours to production.

Are we weak and foolish enough to give our critics just grounds for their predictions?  
 E. H. GOHL.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1910.

### Milwaukee Socialists Nominate.

The local Socialist nomination referendum of Milwaukee, concluded Saturday, resulted as follows:

Mayor, Emil Seidel; Controller, Carl P. Dietz; Treasurer, Charles B. Whitnall; City Attorney, Daniel W. Hoan; Aldermen-at-Large, Victor L. Berger, William A. Aldridge, Albert J. Welch, William Coleman, Joseph Sultaire, Carl D. Thompson, Martin Gorecki, Benjamin P. Churchill.

Supervisors—Second district, Otto J. Habicht; Third district, Peter Zoll; Fifth district, Martin Mies; Eighth district, Emil Rohnke; Ninth district, Frank Bonness; Tenth district, George Mensing; Eleventh district, James Sheehan; Twelfth district, George Moerschel; Thirteenth district, Albert E. Gomz; Fourteenth district, August Schlachta; Fifteenth district, Arthur Urbanek; Sixteenth district, Frederic Heath.

Circuit Judge—John C. Kleist.  
 Civil Judges—Joseph J. Cordes and Adolph Huebschmann.  
 Aldermen—Second, Walter Stroesser; Fifth, Martin Mikkelsen; Eighth, Albert S. Poor; Ninth, Henry Ries; Tenth, William Koch; Eleventh, Edmund T. Melms; Twelfth, Max Grass; Thirteenth, August Giese; Fourteenth, M. Michael Katzban; Seventeenth, Louis

A. Arnold; Nineteenth, Jacob Rummel; Twentieth, August Strehlow; Twenty-first, Charles Weiley; Twenty-second, John Hassman; Twenty-third, F. W. Rehfeld.

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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