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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., JANUARY 29, 1910.

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577.

NUMBER 469.

VOLUNTARY HUNGER MOVEMENT

This is the Proper Name Given by the Rank and File of Organized Labor

TO THE LATEST MEAT BOYCOTT

Common Sense Prevails in the Leading Central Labor Unions.

For nearly a week the St. Louis capitalist press published front-page articles, with sensational headlines, on the meat boycott.

Day after day the public was informed that the Central Trades and Labor Union at its next meeting would inaugurate the boycott against the meat trust. Local labor leaders were mentioned as having everything cut and dried for the Sunday meeting and that the local central body would declare a general strike against the stomachs of several hundreds of thousands of working men, women and children.

These reports fixed up by local agents of stock speculators and their newspaper organs were hurriedly wired to Chicago and New York and used for the usual purposes on the Chicago Board of Trade and on Wall Street.

Meat Trust stock fell, because the class of smaller stockholders, most of whom reside in Eastern states, became frightened at the "boycott excitement" in the newspapers and were anxious to sell. Thus many small fish were eaten up by the big ones.

The Republican politicians took up the meat boycott agitation with the war cry: "Investigation and Regulation of the Meat Trust!"

And Washington is now investigating.

The Democratic politicians—and with them the unavoidable busy-body labor leaders—joined the general boycott concert with trombone, flute and pullout, put on the war paint and repeated the old croaking: "Kill the trusts!"

To make things even more interesting the old chestnut box of "High Protective Tariff versus Free Trade" was brought out of the political junk shop and used as a drum for the Grand Army of the Meat Boycotters.

As to St. Louis, the great meat boycott movement existed in the newspapers only.

It is true there are at least 100,000 people in St. Louis today who are sticking most doggedly to the anti-meat movement and have been doing so during the last few years of prosperity. But their antagonism to the beef steak, roast beef, pork chops, ham and wiener wurst did not originate with this latest meat boycott movement, but may be traced back to the low wages and high price of living in general. Wouldn't it be insane for this class of people to participate in the meat boycott movement?

Well, the Central Trades and Labor Union met last Sunday, but failed to inaugurate the great meat boycott. That wasn't necessary, either, because three and four days previous the news had been wired all over the country that 60,000 organized workmen of St. Louis favored the boycott. The sensational news was wanted for speculative and political purposes, and it was made and sent out beforehand, without waiting for the meeting of the central body.

"Don't strike against your own stomach! Strike at your enemies!" advises the Social Democratic Herald, and adds: "No reasonable person doubts, if a majority of the northern states would send Socialist representatives to Congress—and this is the only civilized country in the world where they have none so far—that the trust oppression would come to a sudden and permanent end at the moment this Socialist majority would get to work. That if fifty cities would elect Social-Democratic administrations next spring, that the trust magnates all over the country would sit up and take notice and let up considerably. That if only one city, the city of Milwaukee, would elect a Social-Democratic administration next spring the trust magnates all over the country would sit up and take notice and let up some."

"Yet so ignorant and degraded are the majority of the voters that they have so far permitted the priests and beer and whisky (or other small bribes on election day) to keep them from doing this very simple thing."

Organized labor of St. Louis has nothing to do with this latest starvation movement. The New York Call says:

"Again we are glad to be able to record the declared opposition of an important labor body to the American laborer's resigning himself, without the test of battle, to a reduction in his standard of living. The United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland has been joined by the Central Labor Union of Toledo, which has pronounced the starvation movement to be 'an insidious attempt to reduce the wages of workmen by lowering the standard of living,' and severely condemned the meat boycott started in Cleveland. In the long run this absurd movement will be sure to disappear before the calm consideration and good sense of our working class."

The Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly at their meeting Sunday morning unanimously decided against the "meat boycott." Every delegate took part in the discussion and some were very severe in their criticism of the present movement. They called it farcical and said that anyone who hoped to "beat the meat trust by curbing his own appetite is either a fool or a man who has never denied his stomach anything it has craved."

An Indianapolis paper presents the meat boycott in the proper light by saying: "As was to be expected, there are now intimations that the consumers will eventually have to foot the bill, as they have always been compelled to do heretofore. That is to say that, no matter how much the price of meat is lowered by the present boycott, when the flurry is over the packers will put the price back, not merely to where it was, but enough higher for them to recoup all their losses. This policy has so often been pursued to make good losses

\$1000 for Garment Workers

Indianapolis, Jan. 26.—Miners Convention voted \$1000.00 for Locked Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas Clothing Co. Also voted Moral Support.

Adolph F. Germer.

SOCIALIST LECTURE



E. T. BEHRENS.

Don't fail to hear this able exponent of Socialism and Trade Unionism! Ladies especially invited.

Trade Unionists, Socialists and friends of the labor movement are invited to attend this important public meeting.

LABOR POLITICS
IN
MISSOURI

SOCIALIST LECTURE

—BY—

E. T. BEHRENS

Secretary of Sedalia Federation of Labor.

—AT—

DRUIDS' HALL

Ninth and Market Sts.

SUNDAY JAN. 30, 2 P. M.

Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party.

ADMISSION : FREE

from various causes that it is not surprising that the meat trust should have it in mind."

Labor organizations should be cautious whenever the capitalist press is so anxious to make the labor movement get the chestnuts out of the fire. The Globe-Democrat, Republic, Times, Post-Dispatch and Star all worked overtime to convince the country that the Central Trades and Labor Union was in the meat boycott movement up to the ears, but last Sunday's meeting of the central body exploded the soap bubble, much to the disappointment of the press.

Debs in Indianapolis.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed a big mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis. He spoke on the Fred Warren case. The meeting was a decided success.

Local Longwood, Luxemburg, Mo.

will henceforth have its regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 9401 South Broadway.

LOUIS MEYER, Secretary.

Burzeff in New York.

Burzeff, the Russian revolutionist, who exposed the agent provocateur Azerff and about 200 other Russian spies, arrived in New York last week. He may "show up" a few scoundrels on this side of the Atlantic before returning to Paris.

Tom Mann On Way to London.

Tom Mann, the well-known Socialist and labor leader, who spent the last seven years in Australia, returned to England. He left Australia by middle of December, and no doubt has by this time arrived in England.

Public Lecture and Mass Meeting Sunday Afternoon.

Tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia will lecture on "Labor Politics in Missouri" at a public meeting at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market Streets, under the auspices of the Socialist Party. The meeting will be held in the big dance hall on the second floor. Be sure to attend and bring your friends along. Admission free.

International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 2.

Gave its twentieth annual ball last Saturday evening at the Northwest Liederkranz Hall, which was a decided success in every respect. The attendance was good and all enjoyed the evening to their hearts' content. Much of the success was due to the efficiency and energy of the committee of arrangements, assisted by the officers and members of the union. The officers of Local Union No. 2 are: F. G. O'Connell, president; Charles Young, vice-president; Harry Meyers, financial secretary and business agent; Walter H. Davis, recording secretary; Pat Monahan, foreman; trustees, Harry Thompson, W. H. Davis, F. F. Tanney; first inspector, Thomas Claspbell; second inspector, Oscar Hoffmann; chairman of executive board, F. G. O'Connell; business agent, Harry Meyers; arrangement committee, Harry Meyers, chairman; F. G. O'Connell, R. A. Gibson, E. W. Chelton, Charles Young, Paul Dowdell, Walter Davis, J. T. Rundell; reception committee, Lloyd Shaw, chairman, O. Browne, B. J. McLaughlin, F. Mosconi, Frank Kelly, H. I. Matthews, M. L. Purkey, Harvey Keys, Harry Huselmeyer, Wm. Dual; treasurer, Harvey Holland; floor committee, Joe Mooney, chairman, Emmett Garland, George Vorhees, J. J. Pulliam, A. Latham, Andy Zachritz, Harry Thompson, Pat Walsh, W. L. Heckart, Harry Spradling; finance committee, Harvey Holland, John Westfall, Harry Meyers; musical director, Mark Stanley.

PINKERTON WORK IN THE ST. LOUIS LABOR MOVEMENT

How President Heuer and Business Agent Sommers of the St. Louis Pattern Makers' Union Lead the Pinkerton Detective Agency Into Trap.

The Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel Co. Employs Pinkerton Agency to "Work" the Pattern Makers and Other Metal Trades Unions.

That the Pinkerton National Detective Agency is pushing its "Union-killing" work for the capitalist corporations of St. Louis may be clear to every intelligent Union man and woman. Some of the methods by which said agency is trying to accomplish its purpose and do its criminal work against Union labor were brought to light very strikingly during the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial in Boise, Idaho. One of the fundamental maxims of the Pinkerton Agency is that any of their detectives have the moral right to resort to criminal methods to accomplish their purpose, i. e., in order to serve the anti-Union interests of the capitalist corporations that employ this crime-breeding institution.

The latest Pinkerton conspiracy scheme in St. Louis was successfully detected and exposed by Joseph J. Sommers, Business Agent, and Frank Heuer, President of the St. Louis Pattern Makers' Union, with headquarters at 810 Olive Street. After several weeks of clever work Sommers and Heuer succeeded in establishing the fact that the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co. entered into an agreement with the Pinkerton National Detective Agency for the purpose of "PROTECTION" against the Pattern Makers' and other metal trade Unions. This "protection" is, as a matter of course, of a manifold character, preventing Union men from getting employment in the "protected" shops; pointing out and eliminating any Union man who may be employed there; preventing any open or secret agitation in the shop; securing regularly reports of Union meetings; keeping close track of officials and leading members of Union; to perfect the system of blacklisting Union men—in short, to do anything and everything that may tend to check, weaken or destroy the labor organizations.

The Pinkertons' First Call on Business Agent Sommers of the Pattern Makers.

On Friday, November 12, a man who will be known as No. 1, and whose connections were then unknown, called at the home of Joseph J. Sommers, Business Agent of the Pattern Makers' Union, No. 3452 Utah Street, and rang the door bell several times. Mrs. Sommers, mother of the Business Agent, did not open the door, thinking this party to be a commercial agent of some kind. Mrs. Sommers described him as about 5 feet 8 inches tall, heavy set, smooth shaven.

On Sunday, November 14, the following advertisement appeared in the columns of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (copy of which is on file in the Post-Dispatch office, 210 North Broadway), as follows:

PATTERNMAKER WANTED—25 to 30 years of age, good mechanic and sober; reply in own handwriting, giving all past employments; good steady job for right man. Box N-111, Post-Dispatch.

President Heuer Answers Post-Dispatch Advertisement and Detective Calls at His Residence.

This advertisement was answered by Brother Frank J. Heuer and several others, as is the custom of the Union men.

On Monday, November 22, about 2:45 p. m., the man whom we name No. 1 called on Brother Heuer at his home, No. 2401 Elliott Ave., was invited into the house, took a seat in the bedroom, and Mrs. Heuer called Brother Heuer, stating that a gentleman wished to see him.

No. 1 asked Heuer if he was the party that had answered the P.-D. "ad.", and after Heuer replied yes he introduced himself as being the agent for the firm that inserted this "ad", naming the "Crescent City Iron Works of Springfield, Mo." After generally discussing Heuer's abilities he asked how much of a family he had. No. 1 also asked Heuer if he would move out of the city if he had to, also whether he was a Union man. Heuer stated that he was. This question appealed to Heuer rather pointedly, and, suspecting No. 1 as being a detective, he decided to make himself a "good fellow" and get in on his game.

No. 1 took notes, and in leaving stated that he (Heuer) would hear from him in about two days.

This No. 1 Heuer describes as follows: About 5 feet 8½ inches tall, heavy-set, sandy hair, smooth face, blue eyes, pock-marked, slow, easy talker and long-nosed.

Pinkerton Agent No. 2 Calls at Heuer's House.

Tuesday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, November 23, a party (whom we will designate as No. 2) called at Brother Heuer's home. He was invited into the house, as the weather was cold. No. 2 declined the invitation, stating that he wished to confer in private. Brother Heuer stepped out upon the porch, whereupon No. 2 reviewed the visit of No. 1, adding that he had several questions to be answered before "they" put him on: First, whether he (Heuer) had ever done any secret work, and, if not, would he (Heuer) mind doing some work of this kind; that it was a perfectly legitimate business, that he (Heuer) would be fully protected and had nothing to fear. Agent No. 2 then asked Heuer if he was a Union man. Heuer replied that he had to be in order to get a decent job in this

city. No. 2 then proceeded to appeal to Heuer's sympathy along general lines for about one and one-half hours, and after satisfying himself that Heuer might be a good man for the work he desired, he made an appointment to meet Heuer the next day, Wednesday evening, November 24, at 7 o'clock, on the northeast corner of Seventh and Market Streets. This No. 2 is described as being about 6 feet tall, heavy-set, stubby moustache, dark hair and gray eyes.

Heuer Confers With Business Agent Sommers.

On Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, Brother Frank J. Heuer called at the office of the pattern makers' Union, Burlington Building, No. 810 Olive Street, and told of the calls made by No. 1 and No. 2, to the Business Agent. Upon the advice of Brother Sommers, the Business Agent, Brother F. J. Heuer followed the matter up, as he strongly suspected that there was something wrong with the whole affair, as No. 1 took down notes when he came and No. 2 called at night, would not come into the house, seemed to be worried that someone might see him, looked around continually and seemed to fear to come out with what he had to say in the open.

Wednesday, November 24, Pinkerton No. 2 called on Heuer at about 6:30 p. m., again refused to go into the house, asked Heuer to change the date of meeting him to November 25, same hour and place. Brother Heuer arranged with the Business Agent to be at Seventh and Market Streets, in order to see this party (No. 2). The Business Agent had a lady friend with him and intended to stand on the same corner to try to overhear the conversation.

At 6:45 Heuer met the Business Agent and his lady friend at Broadway and Market Street and informed him that No. 2 had been to see him and changed the date of meeting to the next day.

Pinkerton Again Changes Date of Meeting.

Thursday morning, November 25, about 9 o'clock, No. 2 called on Heuer at his home and again changed the date of meeting, to Friday, November 26, on account of Thursday being a holiday (Thanksgiving Day).

On this date, November 26, the meeting took place as arranged. Heuer again arranged with the Business Agent to pass by Seventh and Market Streets, as this was the first occasion for the Business Agent to see him (No. 2).

This plan was followed out. Business Agent Sommers passed Brother Heuer and this Agent No. 2 and went into the drug store on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, from which place he (Business Agent) observed all movements, but, of course, could hear nothing that was spoken. No. 2 appeared to be very cautious, glancing up and down the street continually.

The Pinkerton Acted Most Cautiously.

Brother Heuer observed that No. 2 chewed tobacco, and when he would walk to the gutter to expectorate he would look up and down the street, seemingly using this method so as not to attract attention, and to see that no one was near, before he would ask a question or speak. After about a half hour of this sort of conduct No. 2 left, telling Heuer to wait, saying he was going over in that building (indicating the Wainwright Building) to see the man who was to hire Brother Heuer.

Second Crook Came From Pinkerton Headquarters.

Agent No. 2 returned shortly, and about three minutes later another party (whom we will designate as No. 3 and described as follows: Is about 5 feet 8 inches tall, blond hair, gray eyes, wearing a derby hat, using a cane, as he has a "game" leg) came over and was introduced to Brother Heuer as "Mr. Smith." (This "Mr. Smith" proved to be the Superintendent of the Criminal Division of the St. Louis branch of Pinkerton Detective Agency.) He asked Brother Heuer if he was a member of any political or religious organization, secret society or labor union. Brother Heuer stated that he was a member of the Pattern Makers' Union and that he was Catholic.

Pinkerton No. 3 Asked About Heuer's Standing in Union.

No. 3 also asked if he (Heuer) ever held office in the Union, and in answer to this question he replied "No," and added that he was just a plain member, because he had to be in order to get a decent job. Heuer made this statement in order to take them off their guard, so that his activity in the Union might not be found out. No. 3 also stated that he, too, was a Catholic, and in this way Heuer's standing was made better with him.

How President Heuer Was Escorted to Pinkerton Office.

After No. 2 introduced No. 3, No. 2 vanished, and Brother Heuer was then taken to Room No. 212, Wainwright Building, the St. Louis office of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Heuer was left sitting in one of their many rooms by No. 3, who stated that he had charge of the criminal division, that he knew nothing about this matter, and that he would introduce him (Heuer) to the man who had charge of this case. After waiting about twenty minutes, Mr. Harry Lintner, Superintendent of the St. Louis Pinkerton office, and whom we will designate as No. 4, is tall and lanky, dark hair and eyes, stubby moustache, sneaking and treacherous in appearance, came into the room, closed the door behind him, and, after assuring himself that no one would overhear his conversation with Brother Heuer, proceeded to give the history of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency and all the "good" they were doing for the Labor Unions. He (No. 4) then brought forth an application for Brother Heuer to fill in, also to write all his places of past employment from the time he began to work, and referring in each case to the man for whom he had worked; also three personal references, which Brother Heuer named, Joseph J. Sommers, S. P. Doyle and H. Wendler.

Another Pinkerton Calls at Business Agent Sommers' Family Residence.

No. 4 then told Heuer that the agency took no one's word when being employed, but that they go according to the references, and if they have been found to be satisfactory Heuer would be put on.

The same day, Friday, November 26, at about 7 p. m., No. 1 called at the home of the Business Agent, Brother Sommers, and was answered by Mrs. Sommers, who stated that the Business Agent, her son, was not at home, as the Union had a meeting that night and that he would not be at home until after the meeting. No. 1 then left word that he would call the next day about the same time. The Business Agent was informed of this call, and also that it was the same party who had called on Friday, November 12.

The Business Agent cautioned his family to give out no information, as he was aware of this suspicious visitor's connections.

Thought Heuer Was the Man for the Job.

Saturday afternoon, November 27, Brother Heuer was called to the office of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at about 3 p. m. and there, in the presence of No. 4, Heuer met a Mr. Rosseter, General Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency of St. Louis, whom we will designate as No. 5.

After No. 4 explained to No. 5 that Heuer was the man of whom he (No. 4) had spoken to him about, he (No. 5), satisfying himself that Heuer was what they wanted, said "O. K." and No. 4 then informed Brother Heuer that he would be put on the pay roll beginning Sunday, November 28, and that he (Brother Heuer) should report to them on this date at 10 a. m. He (No. 4) then stated that if there was anything not clear, or if he (Heuer) had any questions to ask, he (No. 4) would answer any of them except to give the name of their client.

On a Visit to One of the "References."

Saturday evening, November 27, a party described as about 165 pounds in weight, smooth shaven, light complected, pock-marked, long nose and about 5 feet 9 inches tall, called upon Mr. S. P. Doyle, No. 4152 Peck Street, and introduced himself as Mr. Casey. This party, who was identified as No. 1, asked Mr. Doyle if he knew Mr. Frank J. Heuer, and if he (Doyle) could recommend him as reliable, steady and sober, which was guaranteed. Mr. Casey (No. 1) asked Brother Doyle if it was a fact that Mr. Heuer was a Socialist, and

if his being such would in any way affect his working for the company he (No. 1) represented.

Brother Doyle answered that as some of the best mechanics at the business were Socialists he could not see how this would affect his (Heuer's) working for his (No. 1's) company.

The Sunday Morning Call on the Business Agent.

Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, No. 1 again called at the home of the Business Agent and was informed that he (Business Agent) had telephoned to his people that he would not be home and that No. 1 be told to call on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock.

Sunday morning at about 10 o'clock, November 28, No. 1 again called on the Business Agent, who was awakened, and received his caller in the hall. No. 1 did not wait long, but asked if Frank J. Heuer was known to him, and the Business Agent answered "Yes."

He (No. 1) then stated that he represented the Preston Iron Works of Springfield, Mo., and that F. J. Heuer had made application to his firm for a position as pattern maker, and that he had been sent to investigate his (Heuer's) standing. The Business Agent stated, "I know Mr. Heuer very well and can recommend him to fill any position, and all that will be required by your company."

Had Learned That Heuer Was a Socialist.

He (No. 1) then stated that he had learned that Mr. Heuer was a radical Socialist and a candidate on that ticket for office, and, that being the case, his firm would not want an agitator in their employ. To this the Business Agent, understanding the game, replied: "I have known Mr. Heuer for some time and that at one time he was a devout Catholic. He turned Socialistic and was a candidate for the House of Delegates on the Socialist ticket following the exposure of graft by the then Circuit Attorney Folk, and, seeing a chance to make some easy money, he undoubtedly figured that he would get in on it, and that his only chance to get on the ticket would be through Socialism. He was defeated in the election and has since dropped these connections, has again taken up his religious work and at this time is very quiet." This bold story of Business Agent Sommers seemed to satisfy the Pinkerton, who must have figured that Sommers was a "dunce," but he (No. 1) was not aware that he (the Business Agent) was in on his game—that he made these statements to throw the fellow off his guard and to conform with the statements that Heuer had formerly made to the representatives of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

After No. 1 left the Business Agent's mother again identified him as the party that had called three times before that date.

He was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, rather heavy-set, sandy hair, blue eyes, pock-marked and had a long nose.

On Sunday, November 28, at about 10 a. m., Heuer called at Room No. 212, Wainwright Building (Pinkerton National Detective Agency) and was asked to make out another application, as they discovered some discrepancy in the dates of the first one. Heuer was then instructed to call Monday, November 29, in the morning.

Instructions at Pinkerton Headquarters.

Monday morning, November 29, Heuer called at their office and was instructed how to make out reports, one each day, together with the expenses for the respective day.

Heuer was then informed that their client was the SCULLINS GALLAGHER STEEL CO. OF 6700 MANCHESTER AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO., and given \$10 expense money and told to proceed to their plant and apply for a job. This \$10 was given in the form of two \$5 bills, numbered D64879379 and D64879380, series of 1899, and were turned over to the Business Agent by Heuer before he went to the Scullins-Gallagher Steel Co. to apply for a job on that day, November 19.

Heuer Had to Read "Pinkerton's Bible."

Brother Heuer was shown the "Pinkerton's Bible," as they call it, and told to read it through, which he did very carefully, and noted, among other things, the statement contained therein: "THAT OFTIMES IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR A DETECTIVE TO HAVE RECOURSE TO CRIMINAL METHODS TO DETECT A CRIMINAL."

HEUER WAS GIVEN HIS NUMBER, AS PINKERTON OPERATIVE NO. 16, and was also told never to sign his name, using the number instead, and address all reports and writing for them to Otis K. Orlendorff, Box 875, St. Louis, Mo.

"Orchardism" Justified, According to Pinkerton Morals.

The reader's attention is called to Heuer's quotation (from memory) of the "Pinkerton's Bible," according to which criminal means on the part of Pinkerton agents are justified whenever and wherever said agents see fit to employ them in their work.

This reminds of the criminal career of McPartland, the Rocky Mountain chief of the Pinkerton agency, and his partner in crime, Harry Orchard.

President Heuer regrets very much that he could not make notes from the "Pinkerton's Bible" at headquarters. While reading it the chief of the "criminal division" watched him closely, and the moment he (Heuer) had finished reading the Pinkerton took the "Bible" and made it disappear in a pigeonhole.

The fact that the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co. and the Pinkerton National Detective Agency had conspired against the Pattern Makers' Union, and against the Metal Trades Unions in general, was now firmly established. But Business Agent Sommers and President Heuer of the Pattern Makers' Union were not satisfied to let the matter rest there. They agreed that Heuer follow the case up, in order to get all possible information as to the game worked between the Pinkertons and the Scullin-Gallagher concern. According to this agreement, Heuer proceeded to "report for duty" at Pinkerton headquarters.

Heuer Applied for Work at Scullin & Gallagher's.

On November 29, at 10:15 a. m., Heuer went to the Scullin-Gallagher shop, 6700 Manchester, to apply for a pattern maker's job, in accordance with instructions received from the "criminal division" of the Pinkerton office, in the Wainwright Building, Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

When arriving at the factory he failed to meet the pattern shop foreman, was not even admitted by the gatekeeper, went home at 12:20 p. m., but returned after 5 o'clock. However, he could not meet the foreman.

The next day, November 30, he again went to the shop, and at 6:55 p. m. met the foreman, who said he had no job, but might have an opening in about two weeks. He asked Heuer a number of questions, also mentioning that the Union might not let him work there, the shop not being unionized. Heuer pretended that he was in St. Louis to make a living, irrespective of anybody's dictation, and to work for whom he pleased.

Fixed Up Reports for Pinkerton Agency.

Since daily reports were expected from "No. 16," Heuer and Sommers agreed to get up some reports containing general "information" composed of non-essential facts and some cleverly invented fiction.

During the two weeks following "No. 16" was left free to secure employment in any way he desired, and, if possible, on his own initiative, but he was to continue his daily reports to Pinkerton headquarters. This Heuer did, reporting daily where he vainly applied for a pattern maker's job, stating in detail how the foremen received him, what they said, how he met "Brother Jim," "Brother Jack" and "Brother Smith" here, there and somewhere else, etc., etc., and put the Pinkertons under the impression that there were many pattern makers loafing. Thus Heuer went to South St. Louis, East St. Louis and Granite City, "looking for work," and the Pinkerton Agency was willing to pay \$4.50 a day, rain or shine, Sunday and every day, work or no work.

Thus Heuer visited most of the big shops, "loafing" every day, and keeping the Pinkerton agency misinformed as to the real labor

conditions, because the local pattern makers were then practically all employed and busy.

On December 11 Heuer again went to the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co. plant, early in the morning, but failed to meet the foreman. Neither was he admitted to the shop.

In order to get on to the suspiciously secret performances between the Scullin-Gallagher firm and the Pinkerton agency as soon as possible, Heuer sent a note to the pattern shop foreman, reminding him of the promised job of two weeks before. This was on Saturday. In answering an "ad." in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Heuer got a job at the Materne Mfg. Co., but turned the job over to another Union member, as he himself was determined to follow up the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co.

On December 14 he again went to the Scullin-Gallagher plant, where the foreman said he might send for him in a few days. On December 17 he received the same answer at the Scullin-Gallagher works.

During these days Sommers and Heuer fixed up some "dope" reports to "jolly" the Pinkertons along.

As the reports had to contain some names, Sommers hunted up some olden time membership records of the Union, took out several names of people who died years ago, or who have not been heard of for years, and whose whereabouts are unknown in St. Louis today. Some of these names were used by Heuer in his reports to the Pinkerton office, also some fictitious ones and a few names of old-time scabs and enemies of the Union.

Harry Scullin and Pinkertons Were Co-Operating.

When Heuer pretended to get tired of going to the Scullin-Gallagher firm without getting the job promised him weeks before, the chiefs at Pinkerton headquarters gave such information as to clearly show that between Harry Scullin and the Pinkerton agency there existed a kind of "trial agreement" whereby they tried to find out whether or not Heuer was reporting the shop conditions truthfully.

Order Heuer's Name Out of Official Journal.

In December the "criminal division chief" of the Pinkertons asked Heuer for a copy of the Pattern Makers' Journal. Heuer

Cigars

PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

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Bartenders' Union Local 51

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

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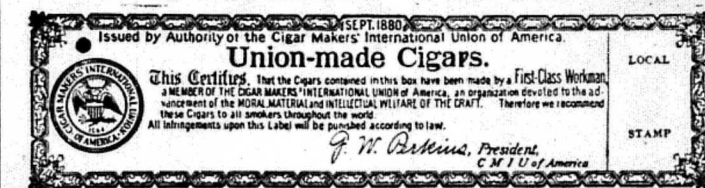
Have your legal papers, such as last wills, deeds and conveyances drawn at our office; they will be drawn correct.

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

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Genuine Union-Made

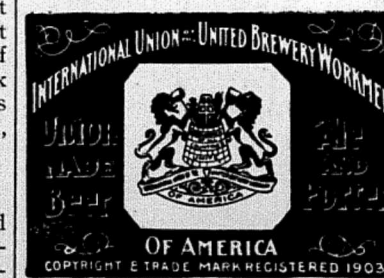


UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

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

promised to get a copy if possible; if not, he would get a copy of the January edition.

Business Agent Sommers and Heuer immediately saw a new point. The journal contained Heuer's name as president of the Union. Without delay Sommers wrote to Brother Wilson of the national office to leave Heuer's name out of the January issue of the Journal.

The Pinkertons were anxious to get all possible information on the Union officers and Union transactions, but were badly fooled by Heuer in his reports.

During the month of December non-union pattern makers for St. Louis were advertised for in Milwaukee daily papers. The St. Louis and Milwaukee local Unions of Pattern Makers, however, did their best to counteract the effects of this fraudulent advertising.

Finally Got a Job at Scullin-Gallagher's.

After several more visits to the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co. Heuer got a job there, on January 5, and he started in the following morning.

About the same time Scullin-Gallagher again advertised for pattern makers in Milwaukee daily papers, also in Cincinnati papers. Business Agent Sommers and another member of St. Louis Pattern Makers' Union, by the name of Zesch, having been advised by the Milwaukee brothers, went to the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co., pretending to be from Milwaukee and having come in answer to ads. in Milwaukee Sentinel. By careful operation Sommers and Zesch (together with Heuer, who had just entered the shop a day or so before) got all the information they wanted as to the plans of the firm.

Heuer Was Seen at the Union Dance.

On January 15 the Pattern Makers' Union gave a dance. Heuer was a member and decorated with a big badge. A non-union pattern maker by the name of Wittie, also working at Scullin's, was there and was introduced to Heuer.

This individual went back to the shop the next day and told everybody that Heuer was at the Union dance, and that he had a badge on like the other members of the committee, etc. He also told the manager about it, who promptly ordered the foreman, Mr. Snow, to pay Heuer off and give him the "walking papers." Heuer informed the Pinkerton agency of his sudden discharge, and added, sarcastically: "I am of the opinion that this Mr. Wittie is doing for the works' manager what I am supposed to do for Mr. Scullin!"

On Sunday, January 16, Heuer again called at the Pinkerton office and told the "criminal division" chief that he was discharged for being a Union man. One of the Pinkertons, "No. 4," advised him not to say much about it. If anyone should ask why he had been discharged he should just say in an off-hand way: "I guess that was the reason! If one of the Union members should try to induce me to go out to the firm and demand the reason why I was discharged I should put them off and say that I don't care, because this was a ten-hour shop and I did not care for the job anyway." "No. 4" added that if they would not act cautiously and carefully the Pinkerton Detective Agency might lose the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co. as a "client."

Sommers and Heuer's Report to Their Union.

Business Agent Sommers and President Heuer now concluded that not much more information could be gained by following the Pinkerton work any further, and on Friday, January 21, at the meeting of their Pattern Makers' Union, submitted an exhaustive report covering 68 typewritten pages. The action of the Union is tersely stated in the following meeting report:

"St. Louis, Jan. 21, 1910.

"At the regular meeting of the Pattern Makers' Association held in the west hall of the Brewery Workers' Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau Avenues, the preceding matter was given to its members, and after a thorough explanation it was agreed that the work of the President, Mr. Frank J. Heuer, and their Business Agent, Jos. J. Sommers, in detecting and exposing the beginning of the foul methods employed by the Pinkerton National Detective Agencies, saves the Pattern Makers' Union the reputation as being a body of men who do not allow such foul practices and do not need any detectives to check their movements, for securing that which they are entitled to; that they will continue to move onward to the end that every one of the Pinkertons be put out of business with the assistance of the Union men of this supposed liberty-loving America."

When this meeting adjourned the following was mailed to the St. Louis office of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, Room 212, Wainwright Building:

"St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, 1910.

"No. 16' reports: I have this day severed my connection with the agency, and consider this my resignation.

"You owe me \$23.10 and I have \$20 of your money, so please remit \$3.10 and I'll consider myself square.

Respectfully submitted,
"No. 16."

We publish the foregoing for the express purpose of warning Organized Labor against the Pinkerton, Kiely, Thiel, Desmond and other detective agencies. Practically every one of these criminal institutions is engaged in the work of "Union-killing." Not only the Pinkerton agency, but even "Shoot-to-Kill" Kiely, is boasting of having reliable "representatives" in every labor union. The story of Frank Heuer and J. J. Sommers may open the eyes of many Union men and women.

Some day the capitalists may also find out that they are being sandbagged and held up by these criminal agencies of detectives and agents provocateurs that are anxious to keep their "clients," like the Pinkerton agency in the case of the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Co.

A Union Man

BUCKS
at
SCAB
STOVES
because they
Are
UNFAIR

Comrade E. T. Behrens to Speak in St. Louis January 30.

Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, National Committeeman of Socialist Party and for several years president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, will deliver a Socialist lecture in St. Louis on Sunday, January 30, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Druid's Hall. This lecture meeting was to have been held this coming Sunday, but the time was too short for making the arrangements, and in view of the fact that Comrade Behrens' time is much taken up just now with union labor matters in Sedalia, the meeting was postponed for two weeks. Remember the date: Sunday afternoon, January 30, at 2 o'clock, in the large dance hall at Druid's, Ninth and Market streets. Announcement cards will be out within a few days.

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

Building Material

Cement Is Fad at Present Time

By HENRY F. ROSS!



THE QUESTION is often asked, What is the difference between the several kinds of building material? As far as cost is concerned, the answer depends somewhat upon the location of the building.

The many inquiries of late are for cement. The construction of this can be treated in many different ways and forms. The price varies quite largely whether wood frame and boarding and wire lathing, or whether monolithic solid work is used. The lath and plaster method is cheaper by from \$250 to \$500 than wood construction. This makes a warm and durable house, if well applied.

Next in price would be cement blocks. If not too thick, they would not vary much in cost from brick. Many have said that cement is much cheaper. I do not see it. But cement seems to be a fad at the present time.

Monolithic and molded sills and caps, sill courses and belt courses would add from \$500 and \$1,000 to the cost over the cost of wood, but they have several advantages over wood. You avoid painting, which is a constant expense of about \$40 per annum, I should say, to keep a \$6,000 house in good shape and appearance. This, one can readily see, would pay the interest on the additional cost. I am firmly of the belief that cement is a coming material for outside work. Cement makes a house much warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

No cement building should be plastered directly on the cement wall, but should be furred out at least seven-eighths of an inch to avoid dampness. One thing should be borne in mind: Cement work should be well mixed and, above all, evenly mixed, as it is no stronger than at its weakest point. After 40 years' experience I can say that at least 25 per cent. of the cement work I have seen has been poorly done and as a rule by men of no experience.

First of all, get a competent architect. Next, don't elaborate or make too many cozy nooks, for they cost both to build and to maintain.

Build well, though you build small.

Henry F. Ross

Little Noises Trying on Sick People

By WELLS ANDREWS, M. D.

It hardly needs saying that sick people need quiet, but some people when they have secured the quietest room in the house for the patient, forget the little noises that, almost unheard by a person in health, are sorely trying to the sensitive nerves of the sick. Here are some of them and their remedies:

1. Creaking windows. These may be in the next room as well as in the sick room. Remedy, put in a wedge of wood. Soap the window cords if they are stiff.
2. Creaking locks, doors, handles. Oil or grease them.
3. Creaking shoes, rustling petticoats. Don't wear them.
4. Loud voices. Moderate them.
5. Whispering. Whispering in a sick room is worse than a downright row. This may be an exaggeration, but it points the matter forcibly. Patients are full of fancies and whispering often makes them imagine that something very bad is the matter. The nurse should never whisper to the doctor, nor to anyone else, particularly outside the door. If she has anything to say to the doctor that the patient is not to hear, let it be said in another room with the door closed.

Then there is the matter of fresh air. We are all—sick and well—poisonmaking machines. This is not a pleasant idea, but it is true and it is a fact which every one who nurses the sick should thoroughly understand.

The principal poison we are always making is carbonic acid gas, which is generated within the body of every living creature, human and animal, and given out in the breath. Now, in the atmosphere there is a certain amount of a gas called oxygen, which has a wonderful power in purifying the blood. When a room is kept closely shut up very little oxygen can enter it. If a number of people are in it, all giving out carbonic acid gas with every breath and with every breath also using up some of the oxygen in the air, we can see how soon the air in that room must become very impure and after a time poisonous.

Beauties of New Zealand Climate

By DAVID PETRIE
Auckland, N. Z., Merchant

Having lived in New Zealand all my life, with the exception of a few childhood years in Scotland, I am naturally inclined to think that ours is the choicest spot of creation, the veritable God's country. As to climate, I think we have the rest of the world beaten to a finish. I left home last June, which is the second month of our winter season, and it is a rare thing for the thermometer to fall below 46 degrees during that or the succeeding winter months. In October it begins to get warmer, but in the hottest season, January, February and March, the average temperature, year after year, is around 64 degrees. Thus it is that our people do not know any extremes of heat or cold and we wear the same weight of clothing all the year round. The rainfall is invariably sufficient and it is nearly always equally distributed, so that the farmers can count on getting moisture as they need it.

New Zealand is bigger in area than all Great Britain, and it has room for many thousands more than its present population. It is one of the youngest countries, considering that its civilization only goes back to 1848, and yet it has made greater strides in the science of government than any other political division in the world. We were first in having woman suffrage, old-age pensions, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, compulsory division of large landed estates and other equally great social reforms. Any man who wants steady work can get it in New Zealand. I may add that the Scotch race, to which I belong, is much in evidence in my adopted country and that every third man one meets is a "Mac."

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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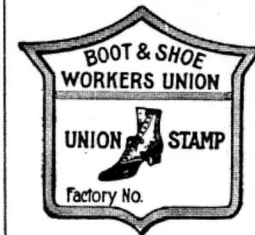
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CIGARS

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

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

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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

DRUIDS' HALL

NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.

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ST. LOUIS LABOR

Published Every Saturday by the
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OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Lid On Miners Convention

The daily papers of St. Louis, without exception, paid very little attention to the national convention of the United Mine Workers. A few lines now and then, whenever there was a "riot" imminent. For the rest of all the important business before the convention our local capitalist press had nothing to report.

About 1500 delegates representing 300,000 dues-paying members were assembled in Indianapolis. A most important convention, called to discuss ways and means for advancing the welfare of millions of people. Yet, it was too insignificant to be given any recognition by the daily press of St. Louis!

There are good reasons for this conspiracy of silence!

The United Mine Workers have taken the lead in the progressive movement of Organized Labor in this country. The United Mine Workers extend the hand of solidarity to the American working class. The United Mine Workers join hands with that army of brave Miners in the Rocky Mountains, organized as Western Federation of Miners.

The United Mine Workers refuse to have their "political policy" dictated to them by capitalist politicians.

These are but a few reasons why our monopolized daily press, in obedience to corporate interests, put the lid on the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers.

After all, the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist press is in itself a compliment to the United Mine Workers of America.

THE BOYCOTT O. K.

Consistency, thou art a jewel!

Now we have the meat boycott. The great capitalist dailies, Republican and Democratic alike, are doing all they can to create a boycott sentiment against the Meat Trust.

The stock gamblers in Wall Street and on the Chicago Board of Trade have indorsed the meat boycott movement.

Leading society ladies and prominent business men are promising support in the meat boycott. United States Senators and Congressmen favor the meat boycott. Even from the White House comes a sympathetic voice for the meat boycott movement. Priests and preachers, bishops and archbishops, influential capitalist employers, etc., are talking enthusiastically for the meat boycott.

We take it for granted that our esteemed Lionheart Van Cleave of Citizens' Industrial Alliance fame, is favorably disposed toward the meat boycott campaigners. Six months of meat boycott will make the average workman more apt to content himself with the Irish potato soup and Coolie rice diet. But this is drifting away from the point we wish to bring out.

The boycott on meat is a respectable movement. The boycott on Buck's stoves and ranges is a conspiracy. The meat boycotters are heralded as the heroes of industrial liberty. The Buck's stove boycotters are sentenced to jail imprisonment.

Which is which?

What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. While we consider the meat boycott a very foolish piece of work, we are glad to see the general recognition of the right to boycott.

While "everybody" is pushing the meat boycott we say to the members and friends of Organized Labor:

"Do not forget the boycott on the Buck's Stove and Ranges!"

"Conspiracy!"

What? The Buck Stove and Range boycott a conspiracy? Go and ask the meat boycotters about it!

Honor Where Honor is Due

Commenting on the United Mine Workers' convention in Indianapolis, Comrade A. M. Simons writes: "The United Mine Workers were first upon the scene at stricken Cherry. Its treasury furnished the first relief. Its officers were foremost in rescue work. It is still standing behind the widows and the orphans in the legal battle for the justice that would be beyond the reach of any isolated individual. Here is a record that may well close the glib mouths of closet philosophers. It is a record of battles fought and won in the class struggle greater than can be boasted by builders of utopian

revolutions on paper. It is a story of class-conscious battling better than is written in books of theories. There are those who would deny that these things have been done by the union. These need only to turn their attention to the unorganized states of West Virginia and Alabama to find things today even as they were throughout Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, British Columbia and the whole length and breadth of the organized territory before the union came. The United Mine Workers is the only great union that has maintained its power in the face of a trustified employing class. The steel, harvester, beef and a dozen other trusts have almost swept the unions from their fields. But the mighty coal trust has not yet been able to break the united resisting power of the workers in the mines.

"It is not surprising that a union that has done these things should have seen further into the future than other less successful organizations. It has adapted its form of organization to the battles of today by wiping out all lines of division that tend to weaken its resistance in the presence of the enemy. Most important of all, the United Mine Workers is permeated from top to bottom with the philosophy of Socialism. It is not by chance that nowhere else is so large a number of representative Socialists gathered together outside of a national convention of the Socialist party as are now meeting in Indianapolis. In British Columbia it is the miners who send Socialists into the provincial parliament. In a half-dozen states the members of the miners' union form the backbone of the Socialist Party. In this respect, as in many others, the United Mine Workers are pointing the path that other unions must follow."

THE PINKERTONS

The Pinkerton story in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR will be read with considerable interest. There are so many detective agencies in St. Louis that in the near future they may eat each other up. Practically every one of these agencies is an institution of crime and should be dealt with accordingly.

Today almost every large manufacturing establishment of St. Louis and vicinity is making use of the "services" of these crime-breeding institutions. It is well known that during the street car strike some of the "dynamiteries" were the work of Pinkerton and other detective agents. The Pinkerton outrages exposed during the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial in Idaho, together with the McPartland-Orchard crimes, are justified by the "Pinkerton's Bible," of which President Heuer of the St. Louis Pattern Makers speaks in the Pinkerton story in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR.

There is no doubt that every live and active trade union is under the "supervision" of the Pinkertons or some other detective agency. We venture to say that in every meeting of the local central body there are some of these wretches in attendance. It does not require the eye of a very experienced observer to notice, now and then, some of the criminal faces sneaking about in the rear of the hall following the proceedings and watching the movements of every delegate. Of course, there is little to "detect," because it has been a good and firmly established rule of the St. Louis Central body of Organized Labor to transact all of its business in open meetings. However, the sessions of the central body give these detective crooks a chance to become acquainted with the leading personnel of the local labor movement. It was stated on the floor of the C. T. & L. U. last Sunday that certain detective agencies offered as high as \$25.00 for every meeting report of the Building Trades Council.

Some of these institutions like Ex-Police Chief Kiely's Detective Agency and Ex-Secret Police Chief Desmond's Detective Agency, are practically the product of the Citizens Industrial alliance. While in public office these chiefs had to do VanCleave's "Union-killing" work, and when they lost their political jobs, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance had to help them along by assuring them of their support in the private detective business.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. has been fleeced of a good stiff sum of money by Shoot-and-Shoot-to-Kill Kiely's Detective Agency in the fight against the United Garment Workers.

But all their conspiracies are of no avail. Organized Labor stands more solidly united than ever before, defying the common enemy with all the criminal breeding detective agencies.

LABOR IN POLITICS

By Robert Hunter.

I like to read the journals of the various trades unions, especially the correspondence.

Here one has a chance to learn the views each month of thousands of thoughtful workmen.

They write about what troubles them. They offer suggestions for improvement and they urge the kind of action which seems to them well and good.

In the Molders' Journal for January there are two interesting letters. One is written by a molder living in Quincy, Ill., concerning political activity.

He says in Quincy the union men try to elect to public office men from the ranks of Labor.

The Mayor, John A. Steinbach, is a bricklayer. The health officer was formerly the Business Agent of the Trades Assembly. The City Clerk, Treasurer, the Comptroller and various other public officials are Union men.

Following this letter is one from a molder living at Bessemer, Ala. He asks, first, what have the Republicans done for labor in Pennsylvania? He asks, second, what have the Democrats done for labor in Alabama?

Nothing, absolutely nothing. And so this molder wisely asks why labor should not have its own party.

Now, these two letters illustrate the unrest existing throughout the entire Trade Union movement. Everywhere men are asking, "What shall we do?"

They know they are up against a serious proposition, and all through the Trade Union world they are asking each other, "What shall we do?"

The two letters propose two different forms of political activity. The Union men of Quincy elect their friends to office. They are lifting a few men out of their own ranks into public office.

That is being done by Union men in all parts of the country. They are working to get a few of their men soft political jobs.

The other writer presents a more advanced form of political activity. He wants a political party for labor which will nominate men for office as the direct representatives of that party. He wants a class organization formed, a labor party which shall control, to some extent, at least, the men it elects to office.

Had I picked up another issue of the same journal I might have seen a letter from another molder urging support of the Socialist Party.

Those are the three stages in the evolution of labor as a political force. In nearly every country working men have progressed through those three stages in arousing themselves to political activity.

They first awake to the futility of electing their employers to

public office, and usually in a disorganized, ineffective way they elect their own comrades.

But after these men are elected they cannot be controlled, and little by little they drift away from the labor movement to become the tools of the old political parties.

They represent a disorganized mass of workers, and when the two powerfully organized political parties come along and take them up they desert their fellows for richer opportunities for personal advancement.

After a time the second stage is reached. Workingmen see the futility of merely bettering the condition of a few leaders. They see that class action is necessary—that they must have their own political organization. They then form an independent political movement and take, if their views are clear enough, a distinct step in advance.

They own, finance and control their party. They select their public officials as they select their Trade Union officials, and expect them to serve the organization, not their own pockets.

But in the second case they soon discover that, although they are beginning to exercise great political power, they are exercising it with no clear purpose.

They have got power and know not how to use it. They are without programme—without a clear line of action.

As a result their men are without policy and must vote with this or that party, for this or that measure.

Then the third step is taken. They realize that the party of labor must have its own programme—must fight for the interest of all who toil.

It must advance legislative measures which no other party would think of proposing, and little by little it evolves a programme of Socialism, or one so near it as hardly to be distinguished from it.

This has been the political evolution of labor in more than one country. Slow, plodding efforts and sad experience have driven the workers everywhere to the Socialist position.

Sometimes the evolution has been quick, sometimes, as in England, very, very slow, but in every country of Europe labor has to-day its own political party. It owns, controls and finances its organization, its power and its machinery. It nominates and controls its officials in office and decides upon the measures to be advanced by those officials.

And in every instance labor has fought its way so that to-day millions of organized workers have built up clear-cut SOCIALIST parties fighting for the final emancipation of labor.

What will come here? Must labor begin all over the toilsome process in this country?

Leaders of labor have urged labor to support Bryan. Perhaps next they will urge support of Hearst, then support of their own fellows, then an independent Labor Party and finally the inevitable, everlasting Socialist Party.

And it is well to ask, Is the experience of the workers in other parts of the world to be altogether lost to American workers?

Are there no American leaders capable of interpreting the experience of the workers of Europe and of shortening the ordinary evolutionary process here, or must labor be forced to blindly grope its way until repeated failures and costly experiments force them into the INTERNATIONAL LABOR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENT?

Editorial Observations

Japan refuses to Accept the knocks from Knox in Connection with his proposed neutralization of the Manchurian railroad.

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 19.

Sunday Afternoon at 2 O'clock Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia will lecture at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets. In the large dance hall on second floor. Admission free.

J. Kier Hardie, the Well-Known Socialist and Labor Leader, was re-elected to Parliament by an overwhelming majority. Until last Tuesday the Labor Party had 34 of their 78 candidates elected.

Boycott the Meat Trust, Eat Eggs! Eggs Are But 40 Cents a dozen. If you can't buy eggs, eat jack rabbit. If jack rabbits run away from you, eat bread. And if your wage is too low to buy bread, you may eat cake and pie!

There Is a Shortage of \$2,547 in the Treasury of the St. Louis Police Relief Association, for which ex-Secretary John M. Healy is said to be responsible. How is it possible that such a great gift of democracy as Healy could get himself into a mess of this kind?

Four Masked Bandits Held Up a Passenger Train Near St. Louis, looted the mail and express cars, and escaped with about \$10,000. If the bandits get caught, then "good-bye!" Modern law is more lenient with the man who steals a railroad than with the man who loots a single car.

During These Days of Unemployment and General Misery among the wage workers the most moral of our moral preachers of the gospel in St. Louis find no better work to do than to inaugurate a crusade against the immorality of the stage. And then the reverend gentlemen wonder why the working people are losing interest in church work.

There Are at Least 6,000 Shoe Workers in St. Louis Who Have been boycotting the Meat Trust four days out of every seven during the last two years. Why? Because their wages have been so miserably low that they could not afford to buy meat for themselves and families. This is the way the question of the meat boycott is being settled with most of the workmen's families.

\$42,000,000 Profit in Three Months! Wall Street Houses Interested in steel declared that information at hand shows that when the quarterly report for the quarter ending Jan. 1 is made public it will show that the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation were \$42,000,000, and that on that date it had on hand unfilled orders of approximately 6,000,000 tons.

The British Labor Party (Composed Mainly of Socialists) Has put up an heroic fight, and the dispatches indicate that it is holding its own. It has 78 candidates in the field, 60 of whom are Social-Democrats. It has cost the party \$273,000 alone to enter its candidates, for there is a big fee exacted before a man can enter the race. Add to this the costs of campaigning in a big election and it will be seen that impoverished labor has been put to the hardest sort of a test to fight for its right to a voice in government.

"For Heaven's Sake! Shall We Have Another Protective Tariff-Free Trade circus in 1910," whispered Henry Werdes, when the "Gentlemen on the Right" began pouring their floods of eloquence over the ever-increasing number of empty chairs, toward the end of last Sunday's C. T. and L. U. meeting. "But 'tis all Stapp's fault!" Henry added: "why did he not suppress his appetite for Jim's home-made meat boycott resolutions? Jim kept the document buried in his pocket after all, and the meat boycott predicted by the daily press did not materialize. Serves Stapp right!"

Speaking of the Meat Boycott, the New York Call Says: "The success of this method depends upon the same principle as that pursued by the famous old miser who tried to teach his horse to live without eating, only to have him die as soon as success seemed about to have crowned the experiment. If a society can only regulate the supply of its product by depriving itself of the articles desired, then it would seem to be engaged in chasing itself around a block. If it ever succeeds in reducing prices it will be because nothing is bought, and as soon as the boycott is broken the advantage will be lost. Yet we are told that 200,000 persons still outside the insane asylums have adopted this method. AND HEARST IS THEIR LEADER."

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**THE MARX & HAAS FIGHT**

Is Being Pushed With All the Vigor Organized Labor Can Command.

Indianapolis Convention of United Mine Workers Takes Up the Cause of the Locked-Out People of Marx & Haas.

TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., January 22, 1910.

Greeting:—This is to notify you that the lockout of the Garment Workers by the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. is still on.

We shall push this fight to the bitter end. There can be neither truce nor peace until the rights of Organized Labor will be recognized by the concern, and reason and fair play constitute a vital part in the dealings with its former union employees.

We are glad to announce that Organized Labor throughout the land is supporting our locked-out members very liberally, both morally and financially.

Hardly ever before have business men been so much interested in any labor dispute as the retail clothing dealers are in this Marx & Haas lockout.

We take special pride in imparting to Organized Labor the information that we received thousands of letters from clothing dealers throughout the country promising up their moral support against the Marx & Clothing Co.

Many of these firms have assured us that they would sever their business relations with the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. until such time as the firm will see fit to again recognize Union labor and do justice to its former Union employees.

Sisters and Brothers everywhere! While thanking you most heartily for the solidarity you have shown toward the St. Louis Garment Workers in these hours of struggle and distress, we assure you that we are more determined than ever before to bring this Marx & Haas fight to successful and victorious conclusion.

We do by no means underestimate the power of our enemies; neither do we overestimate our own strength. It is with your undiminished help and support that we shall and must win this battle, which has been so bravely fought since September 13, 1909, i. e., for over four months.

We shall continue to do our duty. We are also confident that you will continue your moral and financial support in our behalf.

United We stand! This fight was forced upon Organized Labor, now let us retaliate until the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. will do justice to Union labor.

Marx & Haas may have the power to throw a thousand people on the street on the eve of a severe winter, but the firm can not prevent these workingmen and girls from remaining true to the cause of Organized Labor. Fraternal yours for Victory and Success,

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

(United Garment Workers of America.)

A Rousing Meeting.

Last Monday evening the United Garment Workers of St. Louis held a rousing public meeting at Bowman's Hall. Indeed, it was the most successful meeting held within the last four months. Addresses were delivered by officers of the union and other local labor men.

The Indianapolis convention of the United Garment Workers of America appointed a special committee to devise ways and means to assist the St. Louis Garment Workers in their Marx & Haas Lockout:

Contributions for the Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas

Rockland Central Labor, Union, Rockland, Mass.	\$ 1.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 169, Baltimore, Md.	1.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 251, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 66, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 36, Rochester, N. Y.	10.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 172, Easton, Pa.	1.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 119, Orange, N. Y.	1.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 67, Pittsburg, Pa.	2.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 40, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 157, New York	3.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 243, Monaca, Pa.	4.05
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 46, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
Workman's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 125, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, 182, Lowell, Mass.	1.00
Cigar Makers, 331, Crookston, Minn.	1.00
Cigar Makers, 120, Muscatine, Iowa	1.00
Cigar Makers, 471, Americus, Ga.	1.80
Cigar Makers, 130, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
Electrical Workers, 93, East Liverpool, Ohio	1.00
International Molders' Union, 141, Bradford, Pa.	2.00
International Molders' Union, 44, Quincy, Ill.	5.00
International Molders' Union, 431, Waycross, Ga.	2.75
Custom Tailors, 145, Montgomery, Ala.	2.00
Custom Tailors, 102, Pueblo, Colo.	2.00
Custom Tailors, 364, South Norwalk, Conn.	2.00
Custom Tailors, 159, Palo Alto, Cal.	2.00
Custom Tailors, 237, Fargo, N. D.	2.00
Custom Tailors, 64, Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
Custom Tailors, 187, New Orleans, La.	3.00
Custom Tailors, 337, Kankakee, Ill.	1.00
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, 233, Herrin, Ill.	10.00
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, 736, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, 562, Kenosha, Wis.	5.00
Int. Union of United Brewery Workmen, 90, Oshkosh, Wis.	1.00
Milk Wagon Drivers, 226, San Francisco, Cal.	25.00
Toronto Pattern Makers, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
Retail Clerks' Int. Protective Ass'n, 1130, Herrin, Ill.	5.00
Upholsterers' Int. Union of North America, 33, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Upholsterers' Int. Union of North America, 132, Boston, Mass.	3.00
Musicians' Union, 138, Brockton, Mass.	5.00
United Garment Workers of Amer., 84, Wappinger Falls, N. Y.	10.00
United Garment Workers of America, 4, New York City	25.00
United Garment Workers of America, Boston, Mass.	20.00
Coopers' International Union, 12, Evansville, Ind.	2.00
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, 138, Vancouver, B. C.	5.00
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, 213 Paterson, N. J.	5.00
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, 174, Passaic, N. J.	2.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 74, Brockton, Mass.	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 38, Brockton, Mass.	25.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 103, Washua, N. H.	5.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 48, Rockland, Mass.	10.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 377, Honesdale, Pa.	1.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, 243, New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
Blacksmiths' Union, 301, Schenectady, N. Y.	3.00
Steamfitters and Helpers, 69, Memphis, Tenn.	5.00

UNITED MINE WORKERS NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Most Powerful Labor Organization on the American Continent Prepares for Greater Battles.

JOIN HANDS WITH WESTERN MINERS

Mitchell and Lewis Disagree on Civic Federation Work. Much Work for the Organization.

Increase of Wages Demanded.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—A resolution at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, in Tomlinson Hall, is regarded as being of much importance. It takes up the matter of a demand for an increase in wages, and was introduced by the president of the organization, T. L. Lewis. It was read just before the noon adjournment, and will be referred to the proper committee.

The resolution set forth that "we demand an increase in wages in each and every mining district in the country; that all districts are authorized and instructed to negotiate wage agreements, but no district shall sign a contract until all wage contracts are negotiated, and that all mines shall continue working after the first of April and continue working until wage contracts are finally negotiated, provided the present rates continue until final action is taken."

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, delivered an address in which he took up various matters of interest to the members of the organization, including the matter of accidents in the mines, the employment of unskilled men in the mines and the need of carrying on with renewed vigor the work of organizing the miners in those districts that are unorganized or poorly organized, and also touched upon a letter that had been written to President Lewis, inviting him to join the National Civic Federation, which invitation had been declined by President Lewis.

Lewis' Reply to Letter.

In his reply to the letter inviting him to join the Civic Federation, as set forth in his annual report to the miners convention, President Lewis had said that he had not satisfied himself that the influential men in the Civic Federation were doing what they could to promote the trade agreement feature of the Civic Federation. President Lewis said further that if it could be shown to him that the Civic Federation will go actively to work to promote trade agreements between employer and employe, then he would have no objections to becoming a member of the federation.

Mitchell said he knew there were various heads of national organizations that would vouch for the value of the federation. He said he would like to read the opinions of Van Cleave, Post and Kirby to show what they thought of the federation, as a man or an organization might be known by his enemies. He then read letters to show their antagonism to the Civic Federation.

He said a vote by a labor convention condemning the Civic Federation would please Van Cleave very much. He advised that the convention take no action in regard to the federation. He said that each man who is a member of the federation reserves the right to dissent from the opinions of the others. He said it simply was an attempt to have the employer and the employe adjust their differences by means of the trade agreement.

Bricklayers and Masons, 4, Guthrie, Okla.	2.50
Bricklayers and Masons, 3, Knoxville, Tenn.	5.00
Sheer and Metal Workers, 260, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Typographical Union, 92, Little Rock, Ark.	2.00
Carpenters and Joiners, 393, Cleveland, Ohio.	5.00
Plumbers' Union 389, Wichita Falls.	5.00
Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00

On Account of C. T. and L. U. Assessment.

Sign Painters No. 774, St. Louis.	4.50
Brewery Oilers No. 237, St. Louis.	13.00
Brass Molders No. 99, St. Louis	3.50
Wood Workers No. 2, St. Louis	1.50
Shipwrights No. 23, St. Louis.	2.00
Painters No. 137, St. Louis.	10.00
Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6, St. Louis	31.25
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 87, St. Louis.	53.00
Carpenters' Union No. 5, St. Louis.	15.50
Teamsters' Union No. 784, St. Louis.	2.00
Webb Pressmen's Union No. 2, St. Louis.	7.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 36, St. Louis.	12.50
Upholsterers' Union No. 21, St. Louis.	3.50
Bakers' Union No. 4, St. Louis.	13.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 25, St. Louis.	10.00
Carpenters' Union No. 738, St. Louis.	6.05
Press Feeders' Union No. 43, St. Louis.	15.00
Upholsterers' Union No. 21, St. Louis.	3.50
Bakers' Union No. 4, St. Louis.	13.00
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 25, St. Louis.	10.00
Carpenters' Union No. 738	6.05
Press Feeders' Union No. 43, St. Louis.	15.00
Switchmen's Union No. 37, St. Louis.	5.00
Retail Clerks' Union No. 80, St. Louis	3.50
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 1, St. Louis.	3.75
Plumbers' Union No. 35, St. Louis.	16.50
Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Union No. 203, St. Louis.	1.50
Brewery Engineers' Union No. 246, St. Louis.	4.60
Coopers' Union No. 3.	5.30
Musicians' Union No. 44, St. Louis.	3.10
St. Louis Waiters' Union No. 24, St. Louis.	12.50
Foundry Employes' Union No. 1, St. Louis.	3.00
Photo-Engravers' Union No. 10, St. Louis.	5.00
Painters' Union No. 115, St. Louis.	28.75
Typographia No. 3, St. Louis.	3.00
Machinists' Union No. 9, St. Louis.	1.00
Journeyman Barbers No. 108, Belleville, Ill.	2.50
United Garment Workers of America No. 38, Dayton, Ohio.	2.50
United Garment Workers of America No. 20, Buffalo, N. Y.	15.00
Coopers' Union No. 91, East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
Federal Labor Union, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
United Mine Workers of America No. 656, Livingston, Ill.	143.75
Bartenders' Union No. 117, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America No. 62, Des Moines, Ia.	3.00
United Garment Workers of America No. 246, St. Louis.	1.00
Teamsters' Union, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
Butchers' Union No. 62, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
Retail Clerks' Union No. 62, Belleville, Ill.	5.00
I. A. of Machinists No. 121, East St. Louis, Ill.	10.00
United Mine Workers of America No. 730, Gillispie, Ill.	50.00
United Garment Workers of America No. 128, Syracuse, N. Y.	18.45
United Garment Workers of America No. 138, Jacksonville, Ill.	5.00
United Garment Workers of America No. 145, New Orleans.	10.00
United Garment Workers of America No. 51, Pittsburg, Pa.	10.00
Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, Branch 71.	15.00

O. W. GOODIN, Secretary,
Bowman's Hall, 11th and Locust Streets.

He said further that the miners must soon increase their energy in the attempt to organize the miners of West Virginia and other unorganized fields.

The Cost of Living.

He realized, he said, the difficulty of carrying the organization into new fields unless the necessary financial assistance were given, as well as the co-operation of the membership. He took up the cost of living at the present time, and said that the unorganized men are much worse off than they were because of the increased cost of living and no corresponding increase in wages for the unorganized. In speaking of the benefits that some unorganized men gain through the efforts of those who are organized, he said that such men ought to assist in supporting the organization.

He said the miners were undoubtedly looking forward to a reward in the shape of an increase, and that in every effort on their part to benefit their homes and themselves the miners would have his hearty support.

Mr. Mitchell, in closing, asked the delegates to carry back to their locals his best wishes and hopes for a steady advancement.

For Closer Affiliation of United Mine Workers and Western Miners' Federation.

Federation.

Plans looking to a closer affiliation or working agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners were discussed at a meeting of the joint committee representing the two organizations, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a definite plan. This plan will be submitted to the general joint committee representing the two organizations, and after approval by the committee will be submitted to the convention of the United Mine Workers, in session in Tomlinson Hall. It is believed that the report will be made to the convention tomorrow.

The report is expected to outline a closer working agreement between the two organizations, including some method of mutual assistance in the work of organizing fields that are at present unorganized or poorly organized. The present transfer system of working cards would continue.

It is said that at the meeting of the joint committee it was the general sentiment that an amalgamation was desirable, but that the time was not ripe for it. It is the impression, however, that in course of time amalgamation will be brought about. Various features were discussed at the meeting, including the matter of a "fighting" agreement between the two organizations.

Members of Sub-Committee.

The sub-committee appointed consisted of T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers; Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; Charles E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, and John H. Walker of the United Mine Workers. The joint committee was composed of T. L. Lewis, E. S. McCullough, vice-president of the United Mine Workers; John Lawson, Charles Gilday, John H. Walker, Patrick Gilday and Jacob Ritter, representing the United Mine Workers, and Charles H. Moyer, Charles E. Mahoney, M. J. O'Connor, Joseph R. Cannon, James Develin, William Davidson and Daniel Holland, representing the Western Federation of Miners. If the convention takes favorable action on the plan presented to it the matter will then be submitted to the action of the Western Federation of Miners.

For a National Bureau of Mines and Mining.

The following committee was announced by President Lewis to go to Washington to urge the passage of a suitable law for the establishment of a Bureau of Mines and Mining: A. C. Smith, District 12; Richard Gilbert, District 2, and T. J. Llewellyn. It was decided, on motion of John H. Walker, that the convention should go on record as being in favor of the Bureau of Mines and Mining, when created, being attached to the Department of the Interior rather than to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Walker expressed the belief that if it were attached to the latter department it might be diverted from its real purpose, and used by coal interests for their advantage rather than for the advantage of the miners. This action will not bind the committee, however, if it is deemed advisable to have the bureau as a separate department of the government.

The Vote on Election of National Officers Announced.

The tellers reported the election as officers of the United Mine Workers for the year beginning April, 1910:

President, T. L. Lewis, Bridgeport, Ohio, 95,712½ votes over William Green, Coshocton, Ohio, 71,515½ votes.

Vice-president, Frank J. Hayes, Springfield, Ill., 97,073½ votes, over E. S. McCulloch, Bay City, Mich., 63,353 votes.

Secretary-treasurer, Edwin Parry, Oskaloosa, Iowa; auditors and credential committee, John Mossop, North Lawrence, Ohio; Albert Mentzling, Glen Carbon, Ill.; William Donaldson, Dubois, Pa. Tellers, William Young, South Fork, Pa.; William Fitzsimons, Scranton, Pa.; William Feady, California, Pa.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, John Mitchell, Spring Valley, Ill., 116,633½ votes; T. L. Lewis, 90,164½ votes; Edwin Parry, 82,725½; Frank J. Hayes, 79,770½; W. B. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa., 88,529; John H. Walker, Springfield, Ill., 67,899½; E. S. McCulloch, Bay City, Mich., 60,879.

To Assist Locked-Out Garment Workers of Marx & Haas.

The United Mine Workers' convention decided to appoint a committee to assist the locked-out Garment Workers' Union at the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. in St. Louis. Adolf Germer of East St. Louis is a member of this committee.

Support for the Steel Workers Asked.

There was great applause for P. J. McArdle, president of the Association of Steel and Tin Workers, when he declared that he was not a member of the Civic Federation and did not know of any officer of his organization that was.

Mr. McArdle said the mine workers should be deeply concerned in the tin workers' strike, for, he alleged, the United States Steel Corporation was making a campaign against all Organized Labor.

"The Steel Trust," he said, "now owns 337,000 acres of coal land and was reaching out for more, and soon it would strike at the mine workers."

A motion to appropriate \$5,000 from the mine workers' treasury for the assistance of the iron, steel and tin workers was referred to a committee.

Nearly 300,000 Members in Organization.

Close to 1,500 delegates, representing the membership of the United Mine Workers of America, crowded Tomlinson Hall for the

opening session of the twenty-first annual convention of their organization. These men represented a paid-up membership during the month of December of 292,000 miners scattered all over the continent.

Illinois Delegation Largest.

So far as could be learned the largest delegation of miners in the city and the strongest on the floor of the convention is that from Illinois. Secretary-Treasurer Hayes says there are about 300 delegates from the miners of Illinois.

Against the Common Enemy.

In taking up the relations between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, Lewis said in part as follows:

"It is a matter of satisfaction to me, as I believe it is to all of our members, that the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America are on such friendly relations that we are ready to defend each other's rights against the common enemy.

"I had the pleasure and honor of attending the convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver, Colo., in July, 1908. I fully recognized then that both organizations were engaged in the same work of improving the conditions of the laboring people and securing for ourselves a full and complete share of the results of our labor.

"I am glad that we will have with us at this convention the official representative of the Western Federation. May I express the hope that the time is here when we can arrange to make our struggle a common cause against the tyranny of those employers who seek to oppress and enslave the toilers of our land."

The Official Journal.

"The United Mine Workers' Journal, known as our official organ, has never been a financial success," said President Lewis. "This is due to the failure of our membership taking a proper interest in supporting the Journal. The Journal has not received that attention necessary to make it a paying investment.

"The columns of the Journal have been at the disposal of our members and always should be, as long as the columns are to be used to enlighten its readers in regard to the mining situation and to advocate such reforms that will be of benefit to our people.

"The attention of our readers is called to the fact that one page of the Journal has been set aside by the editor as a 'Forum' for the discussion of any question affecting the rights, liberties or welfare of the people."

Makes Plea for Tobacco Workers' Label.

A. McAndrews, international president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, took the floor and made a brief but urgent appeal to the delegates to use only tobacco bearing the union label. He tendered a resolution indorsing union label tobacco and in favor of smoking no tobacco except that bearing the union label. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

High Praise for Western Miners.

President Lewis announced that there were in attendance representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, and spoke in terms of high praise of the organization. He introduced M. J. Connors, who spoke briefly. He said that the purpose of the presence of the men of the Western Federation was to see if there could be something done toward an amalgamation of the mining industries of the country.

President Moyer's Address to Convention.

President Lewis then introduced Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation, whom he said had struggled manfully to maintain the principles of Organized Labor in every camp of the metal miners of the west.

If it had not been for the protest that was voiced against conditions as they had existed in the northwest, President Lewis said, it was possible that he would not have had the pleasure of introducing these representatives of the Western Federation today.

He said he realized that the interests of the miners are in the things that come from the bowels of the earth, and their interests are identical, regardless of whether the men work in coal or metal mines. He asked why they all could not be present in one convention, representing the mining industry of America.

He said he believed that the miners of the east believed the Western Federation miners should be here in the convention of the United Miners as a united body of all miners who work in the mines regardless of the product of the mines.

Discusses Colorado Fight.

Mr. Moyer discussed the old fight of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado. As an independent organization, he said, the Western Federation miners realize that they are helpless, but if they have made mistakes it is no more than others have done.

For thirteen years they have virtually stood aloof from other organizations, he said, but realize now that something must be done.

"We have come here today to ask what would best be done," said he "to bring about a closer affiliation of all miners and accomplish a federation of all the miners of America. We come to you to ask you to appoint a committee to report on some plan of affiliation or combination of all miners of the country regardless of the product they dig from the earth.

"We want the committee to report some plan before the close of this convention that will bring about a closer connection.

All Are Miners.

"It is a recognized fact that we are all miners. There is a difference in the mining of metal and the mining of coal, but I believe this could be overcome by some sort of affiliation or some sort of a working agreement.

"Let the convention appoint a committee to meet with the representatives of the Western Federation, to work out some suitable plan. We realize that there should be some sort of understanding."

Taking into consideration the number of the coal miners, Mr. Moyer said, he believed that the Western Federation of Miners was equal to the United Mine Workers in regard to the matter of organization.

Organization Pretty Busy.

He said the Western Federation had not had opportunity to reach out into other metal districts of the country, as the organization had been kept pretty busy in the west.

He said that if the amalgamation of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers was favored by the committee he wished appointed, he believed the members of the Western Federation would approve.

Continuing his talk, he said that until the working people make an intelligent use of the ballot it will be possible for a few men to decide the laws.

He said he hoped that the convention would take some action in regard to that "great friend of 'Organized Labor,' William Randolph Hearst. He said that in a mine owned by Mr. Hearst at Lead, in South Dakota, last Thanksgiving, the miners were locked out and that appeals to Mr. Hearst have been of no avail.

He said that no union men are now employed at that mine and that this was the beginning of an organized fight against Organized Labor in South Dakota.

C. E. Mahoney Talks.

He was followed by C. E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, who urged concerted action in the political field by labor so that the identity of the worker might be realized on the political as well as the industrial field. He expressed the belief that the time would come when the employer of labor would not be so arrogant toward the employe as today.

The time has come, he said, for the formation of a general army of the laboring class to bring about a betterment of that class.

One of the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, J. D. Cannon, won warm applause. He urged that the time had arrived for some intelligent action to work for the betterment of the working class, and urged the appointment of a committee to devise some suitable plan. He said that as long as laboring people allow a few men to dominate the industries of the country, so long will they

be oppressed.

He said: "Let us get together and appoint a supreme court of men who have swung the pick and the shovel, and then we need not fear the soldiers or the state constabulary, for if we gain control then we can use them for our own interests."

Duncan McDonald, president of the Illinois district, announced that he had some pamphlets dealing with the recent Cherry mine disaster for distribution to the delegates. He urged that action be taken looking to legislative enactment to prevent a repetition of such disasters.

The Cherry Mine Disaster Damage Suits.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Twenty-nine suits for \$10,000 each were filed in the Superior Court against the St. Paul Coal Co. and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., growing out of the Cherry mine disaster. Only the precepts were filed by Attorneys Stedman, Soelke, Johnson and Belasco. The suits were brought by Patrick Carr and John McGillen, administrators, who were appointed by the County Court in Princeton, Ill., following the disaster where 354 men were killed.

Victory in Sweden.

Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—In Kiruna, a Swedish city inside the Polar circle, at a city election just held, the Socialists polled 79,000 votes while the capitalist parties received 57,000 votes. This victory was gained in the face of the report spread by the employers' association that the workers, on account of the recent strike, were hopelessly divided. The large vote was due to a plurality system of voting.

Greater Safety for Coal Miners.

Both President Lewis and Secretary Perry of the United Mine Workers, in their annual reports to the miners, speak of the shocking death loss in the coal mines in recent years. President Lewis cited United States statistics showing that in thirteen years 27,716 lives were lost in the coal mines of this country. In the single year 1908 2,450 miners were killed, or "eighteen lives out of every five thousand persons employed in coal mining." One life is sacrificed for each 46,500 tons of coal produced. Mr. Lewis strongly recommends the creation of a bureau of mining under a department of the federal government. The object of the bureau would be to investigate the best means to protect the life and health of the mine workers and to determine on a method of reducing the dangers incident to mining. Mr. Perry likewise urges the creation of such a bureau.

The states themselves can not do much, but the miners are evidently convinced that permanent relief and effective supervision can come only through federal legislation. At any rate it is obvious to the country that something should be done to increase the safety of the coal miners. Theirs is a necessary occupation. Without them civilization is impossible. They deserve fair wages and all possible protection while engaged in their hazardous occupation.

Ben Hanford Dead



Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Ben Hanford, Socialist presidential candidate in 1904 and 1908, died yesterday at his home in Flatbush. Hanford was a printer by trade and joined the International Typographical Union in Chicago in 1879. Until his death he was a member of "Big Six" of New York.

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

Facts Wage-Workers Should Know

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated

by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Broadway
Dalles, 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'k'y Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahn, 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.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, 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.
Hucs, 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.	3120 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-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

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
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GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

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

A. M. Simons of Chicago will be the speaker at our Annual Spring Festival on March 19, at the New Club Hall.

The New Ward Boundaries have been mapped out by the Campaign Committee and the membership will be reorganized within the new ward lines at once.

As the Population Moves out the Terminal Association moves in. Socialist agitation consists in moving out capitalist ideas and moving Socialist ideas into their place. Are you working on this job?

The Polish Branch has arranged a mass meeting for Jan. 30, 2 p. m., in a hall at 15th and Cass avenues. There will be speakers in the Polish language, and L. G. Pope will be the English speaker.

Every Socialist coming to the Behrens meeting Sunday afternoon should bring at least one non-Socialist along. You will find it worth while.

Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver is writing a series of articles on capitalist municipal politics in Everybody's Magazine. These articles are the best that have appeared since Upton Sinclair wrote The Jungle. Get the February number of Everybody's and convince yourself of this. It is to be hoped that the articles will appear in book form later on. If the finish is as good as the matter that has appeared so far it will rank high as a Socialist agitation work. What Judge Lindsey says of Denver applies with equal force to St. Louis.

Concentration is the order of the day. Morgan is concentrating the money power, and the labor organizations find they must unite in closer and more effective manner. The latest news of tremendous import is that the miners will soon be marching to battle under the same flag. This is not merely a straw showing the direction of the wind—it amounts to a whole storm in itself. Industrial evolution is working overtime these days. The gait is becoming perceptibly faster each succeeding year.

That "Sandbag" Referendum.

The vote for National Executive Committee is now closed and we have had an opportunity to observe the beauties of the "preferential" system of balloting. The one experience will probably satisfy the most of us. For an undemocratic, bunglesome, unworkable farce, the preferential ballot takes first place with ease.

The Texas comrades who proposed this method of voting argued that it was a move in the interest of democracy. Either they have peculiar ideas of democracy down in Texas or these comrades did not understand their pet scheme.

Leaving aside minor objections, such as increased cost, large number of incorrect ballots, large liability of error, inability to vote a first choice for all offices, increase of work for those who already have too much work, etc., etc., we come to the main objection to this alleged "democratic" method of voting, namely, that it balks democracy within the party. Under the preferential system one man with a grudge or a spite to vent, by voting 27 against a certain candidate, can overcome the vote of 4 men voting in favor of that candidate. If the ballot contained 50 candidates, one "sorehead" has more power to defeat a man than 7 others voters have to elect that candidate.

To illustrate more forcibly, let us suppose that we are electing a National Secretary and there are 20 candidates. Now, ten men with a grudge against a certain candidate can vote 20 against his name, totaling 200 in all. It now takes 200 men voting 1 for that candidate to offset the vote of the ten. In other words, 10 knockers have as much power as 200 others without an ax to grind. This is democracy with a big D.

If any of the present N. E. C. are re-elected in spite of this sandbag system of voting it will be positive proof of an overwhelming popularity. Considering the anarchist clique at work it will almost be a miracle.

LABOR PRESS FUND.

Adam Feik	50
R. A. Grimm, Ferguson	1.00
F. Dobrelleit	50
J. Lewinsky	25
R. Weis, Cleveland, O.	25
Old Friend	10.00
W. E. E.	25
Mrs. M. Muinch, Rockport, Mo.	1.00
Total	\$13.75

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported by the following comrades and friends: Women's Trade Union League, 1; Carl Lorenz, 1; L. E. H., 8; Otto Pauls, 9; Morris Moin, 2; J. A. Murray, 1; George Rauche, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, 1; John Wekerle, 1; W. F. Crouch, 2; C. C. Fillingham, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 2; Mathias Klingler, Staunton, Ill., 2. Total 32.

Outside Renewals: Matilda Muinch, Rockport, Mo.; August Hoernig, Pawtucket, R. I.; Wilhelm Monse, Sagerton, Texas; August Goehlich, Paul Pruegner, August Wedekind, Ignatz Grabner, Staunton, Ill.; E. H. Roesger, Moenville, S. D.

Socialist Campaign Fund—1910.

F. Dobrelleit	\$ 50
Collection at Lewis meeting	12.70
G. G.	50
H. Laubis	1.00
O. Kaemmerer	1.25
Total to Jan. 25	\$15.95

Organizing Shoe Workers of Milwaukee.

John Tobin of Boston, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America, addressed a mass meeting of Milwaukee shoe workers at the Freie Gemeinde Hall last Tuesday evening. His subject was "Trade Unionism."

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.

Gompers-Mitchell Hearing Set.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The appeals of the officials of the American Federation of Labor to the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of the suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. against them in the District of Columbia, were today ordered consolidated by the court and set for hearing on the first Tuesday in the term beginning next October.

Five Thousand Pants Makers Strike.

New York, Jan. 24.—Five thousand knee pants makers marched out on a general strike at 8 o'clock this morning in New York and Brooklyn. The men struck for the renewal of the old contract that lapsed on Jan. 15, and also for a 25 to a 30 per cent raise. The strike was called by the joint executive committee of the Brotherhood of Knee Pants Makers at a meeting held last night at 47 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. The Knee Pants Workers are affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, and if the strike is kept up for any length of time the whole trade might be affected.

Great Lake Strike Almost Won!

The Milwaukee men of the lakes are much gratified at the latest news from the great marine strike. The big Gilchrist failure shows how their great fight has been reaching its mark. Grim determination and fearlessness in a righteous cause has made the lake seamen a foe that even heaped-up dollars could not withstand. At the same time comes word that the United States district attorney at Buffalo will make an investigation of the loss of life with the sinking of the William C. Richardson, which was manned, like the other boats of the trust, with an incompetent and short-handed crew. Somebody is sure to go to prison, as the law is a strong one. This means that the other wrecks and fatalities that have been resulting all along from the tactics of the owners in trying to crush the union may also be looked into.

Public Meeting of St. Louis Shoe Workers.

The open meeting of shoe workers held at Fraternal Hall, 11th street and Franklin avenue, last Friday evening, was well attended and the address of Organizer George W. Disney received the full approval of all present. In his presentation of the possibilities for improving wages and general conditions among St. Louis twelve thousand shoe operatives, by their joining hands with the two million army of the American Federation, Bro. Disney gave some convincing illustrations showing the folly of independent, or dual organizations, which inevitably collapse and whose chief result is a costly lesson on the danger of mushroom organization. The speaker made it clear that the national representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union hold no prejudice against former members who may have been suspended, and that one-third of the initiation fee will be waived on the applications of former members. It was announced by Organizer Disney that John F. Tobin, national president of the union, will address the St. Louis shoe workers on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1.

The chairman of the meeting, George W. Davis, president of Local 25, announced that future meetings would be held weekly, or oftener, and that notice of same would be found in the "want columns" of the daily papers. After a general discussion by the shoe workers present and a few remarks on the lessons of past struggles in St. Louis, and on the power of the union as proven by the victory over Douglas by L. E. Hildebrand of St. Louis Labor, who was called on by the chairman as an old and active member of Local 25, the meeting adjourned.

Song in Music.

"The Star of Socialism Is Brightly Shining." Composed by Arthur A. Chief. Published by A. A. Niel. Ten cents a copy. May be ordered at A. A. Niel's, 1809A O'Fallon Street.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

By Ida Husted Harper.

II.

The women have held themselves aloof from the suffrage societies, but last summer the secretary of the French Women's Catholic League wrote a letter to the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen expressing deep sympathy with the cause—a most significant incident. Some of them have sent a petition to the Pope, through Marie Maugeret, editor of "Feminisme Chretien," and he has promised an answer. The Socialists, on the other hand, claim that the enfranchisement of the working women would greatly strengthen their ranks, so it is not improbable that this may become a live issue in France in the near future.

In Belgium, practically every male citizen over 25 is a voter, but a plural system gives two or three votes to university graduates and to property holders. A few years ago, there was a great uprising of the working classes under the rallying cry, "One man, one vote." Some progressive women undertook to have them demand "One person, one vote;" but, although this is a fundamental principle of Socialism, they refused absolutely. As the aristocracy is principally Catholic, its men considered the feasibility of enfranchising women in order to maintain its political power, and even went so far as to send an agent to the United States to examine the effects of women suffrage here, but as the workingmen have made no further demonstrations the matter has been allowed to rest. Miss Martina Kramers, editor of the international woman suffrage organ, was invited by the University of Brussels to give a course of lectures last winter on the franchise for women. The Congress of Socialist Women has unanimously instructed the Socialist members of Parliament as to the introduction of a woman suffrage bill.

In The Netherlands, all men over 25 who own any property whatever or pay rent may vote. The movement to obtain suffrage for women is well organized and advanced. The National Council is composed of 30 associations and about that many thousand members, with a section for politics and the franchise. The National Woman Suffrage Association, over twelve years old, is an influential body including women of all classes, creeds and politics. Its president is Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, the first woman physician in Holland, whose husband was a member of Parliament for many years until his death.

There has long been a favorable minority sentiment in Parliament, but the ministry was hostile. The Liberal element finally gained the ascendancy and formed a coalition of forces whose first act was to create a commission for revising the constitution and broadening the suffrage for men. The Woman Suffrage Association at once appointed a committee to draft a memorial asking for an article providing that women should be admitted to the franchise on the same terms as men. The Prime Minister promised serious consideration and asked for testimony from places where women voted. The commission has now published its recommendation that the word "male" be struck out before all paragraphs relating to election to office, six out of seven favoring this article. This would make women eligible to all government positions, even to a seat in Parliament. The Ministry reserves to itself the privilege of making all changes in regard to electoral rights. The press is favorable to extending these to women, the Liberal and Social Democratic parties have women suffrage in their platforms, and it is considered almost a certainty that the government will put a clause for this purpose in the constitution. This will go to the voters in 1909. The women of Holland, therefore, to influence public sentiment, have arranged that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance shall hold its convention there in June, 1908. They have little doubt that they will be enfranchised in the following year.

The movement for woman suffrage in Denmark was greatly accelerated by the convention of the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen last August. The excellent arrangements made by the Danish women, the parliamentary conduct of the meeting by the President of the Alliance, Mrs. Chapman Catt of the United States, the addresses of the delegates from twelve countries, gave much dignity and prestige to the cause. The papers were unanimous in their praise and declared that it was manifest injustice to withhold longer the ballot from women. Danish women are very well organized. The National Council comprises 18 national societies. The old and important Danish Women's Association, formed in 1870, has 35 branches throughout the country, and its aim is to work for the suffrage. The National Suffrage Association proper has 16 auxiliary branches.

All men 30 years of age may vote for the Lower House of Parliament. The Upper House is partly appointed by the King and partly elected by large taxpayers. Only taxpayers have the municipal franchise. Women have no suffrage, and in this respect Denmark is far behind the other Scandinavian countries, behind even its own colony of Iceland.

Two Pretty Styles.



One phase of the moyen age princess is demonstrated in our first illustration, the style being suited to either house or street wear. As illustrated, the dress is made of pale gray cloth, with a yoke of moire in the same tone, and a yoke of fancy net. The cuffs are also of the moire, but the buttons and piping used are of gray velvet in a slightly deeper tone. For theater or other evening use this gown could be of white, or cream, or pale blue, or dull rose cloth, or serge. The evening serges are very handsome and within the means of most home sewers. For street wear, serge or cheviot would be good choices, and with these the yoke and cuffs could be of the same with a braid finish.

For a medium figure 5½ yards of double width serge is enough for this gown.

The second model gives one of the evening dress aspects of the moyen

age. It is made of all-over and bordered fancy net. Any bordering sufficiently wide, however, to cut the top of the garment could be used for it, as well as a pretty figured silk, Swiss, or dotted or checked muslin, with all of which materials the lace-entre-deux and ribbons here employed go charmingly.

With a thin white material, such as net, lace or Swiss or barred muslin over a tinted slip and with ribbons in the same color, this gown would be charming for any of the holiday functions soon to come. If a low effect is desired, the line of the neck could be made round and the guimpe left off, in which case the line at the bottom of the bodice, and those of the sleeves, should be cut plain.

For the medium misses' figure four yards of all-over net, and six yards of bordering would be required for this dress.

PROPER LENGTH OF SKIRTS

Fashion's Decree Makes Distinctions in Dimensions of the Garment.

There is confusion in the minds of many concerning skirts. There is so much talk about smart gowns being five inches from the floor for evening and nearly six inches for morning, that women wonder if there is any hour in which the long, graceful skirt is worn.

The strict decree of fashion is this: Skirts five or six inches from the ground for street wear; skirts that sweep the floor in a round train for the afternoon, and skirts five inches from the floor for the evening.

This is the decree! Everyone does not have to abide by it, but numbers of women will accept it in part, if not in whole. They may not have every evening gown made short, or every afternoon frock made long, but they will assuredly have one of each kind to show that they know what is being done in the world of fashion.

Possibilities.

There are some women who are constantly utilizing old material, and then, again, others who discard a shirtwaist, skirt or dress merely because it is somewhat old style or torn in a few places.

A white linen shirtwaist, which was in very good condition, save for a few holes at the neckband and waist line (caused by constant pinning), was saved from extinction by one of the cautious, who converted it into stock collars and belts. The ends of the stocks were square, and on one collar five tiny clovers were embroidered.

There is a satisfaction in knowing that good material is never wasted. The half-worn linen skirt has countless possibilities.

Brocade Hats.

Brocade is much favored for bridesmaids' hats. Perhaps it solves the color problem as well, for it is always possible to secure just the right shade of blue or pink at the silk counter when the felt hats offer no assistance to eager buyers.

Large shapes are popular, and plumes of the same color or contrasting tones are used. The design of the brocade seems especially ornamental and suitable for festive occasions. After the great event these silk hats are lovely for evening wear.

Black Fishnet.

Black fishnet in coarse, heavy silk mesh is used for the all-black blouse and trimmed with black grosgrain ribbon of several widths, advancing from a quarter to an inch. The dullness of the ribbon and the extreme plainness of these little models proclaim them correct mourning for the younger woman. They are lined with lustrous black silk, except their collars and wristbands, which are left transparent.

TURBANS GIVEN NEW NAMES

Milliners Work Hard Thinking Up Designations for That Form of Headgear.

Evidently the turban is to take on as many kinks and curls as the milliner can devise. And with each new kink comes a new name.

We have had Turkish, Uhlan, Russian, Cossack, Sultan; now we are to have Rembrandt, Henry III., Hussar, De Stael, Drum Major and Napoleon.

Some of the furs of which they are made are of the ultra-fashionable ring-tail; also ermine and sealskin, Australian opossum and moleskin. The drum major turban is trimmed with a circlet of antique gold and bronze set with jewels.

The latter are very new and smart and will not stir the wrath of the Audubon society. A thick quill is used; then the long, coarse fur of the monkey is put in it at each side. It is amazing what influence the Audubonists are having on millinery and these fur quills are one outcome of it.

Bronze lace is widely used for trimming, and ermine and sealskin without trimming are among the most distinguished turbans of the season.

Another model that has startling distinction is of moleskin trimmed with an heroic pansy made of blue and violet bugles with a gold center.

OF CLOTH OF GOLD.



A beautiful but costly turban for evening wear or formal afternoon occasions is made from cloth of gold. It is artistically and beautifully draped and has for its sole decoration a gorgeous paradise aigrette in natural coloring.

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR YOUR PRESS WILL STRENGTHEN THE LABOR MOVEMENT

FOR ST. LOUIS SHOE WORKERS

Organizer Dinsey's Appeal Before Central Trades and Labor Union.

No Meat Boycott Rumpus—Other Important Business Transacted by Local Body.

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was well attended. After the reading of the minutes and Secretary Kreyling's semi-monthly report, a communication from Garment Workers' District Council No. 4 was read concerning the Marx & Haas lockout. (The document is printed in full in another column of this paper.)

Organized Labor and the Steel Trust.

A communication from the A. F. of L. Executive Board relative to the proposed defensive war of Organized Labor on the Steel Trust was read, containing the call for the 10-cent assessment for that purpose. Said appeal was also published in full in St. Louis Labor some time ago.

For Eight Hours on Government Work.

The Machinists' Union asked for the indorsement of the Eight Hour bill now in the hands of the Congressional Committee on Labor (of which Richard Bartholdt is a member); said bill demands that all government contract work be done under the eight-hour system, which is an especially important matter for the machinists and kindred trades employed in shipbuilding work. The bill was indorsed.

In Memory of Joe Jackson.

On motion of Delegate Hertenstein of Typographical Union No. 8, a resolution was passed; by a rising vote, in memory of Joseph Jackson, one of the oldest and most active members of No. 8.

The Scullin-Gallagher-Pinkerton Affair.

... Delegate J. J. Sommers of Pattern Makers' Association announced that he, as business agent of his union, and President Frank Heuer, of the same organization, had played a little detective work on the Pinkerton National Detective office and its relations to the Scullin-Gallagher Steel Works of this city. The Scullin-Gallagher firm, that is running a so-called open shop, conspired with the Pinkerton agency to do the usual destructive work against the Pattern Makers and other metal trade unions. Bro. Sommers said that arrangements were being made to have the Sommers-Heuer exposure made public in detail in the near future and that Organized Labor would hear more about it.

Bottlers Ask for Arbitration Board.

Beer Bottlers' Union 187 asked for the Arbitration Committee of the central body to have certain differences with the Klausmann brewery adjusted. The bottlers are charged with not doing enough work (the old capitalist complaint!).

Shoe Workers' Representative's Appeal.

Organizer George W. Dinsey of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union was granted the floor. Mr. Dinsey made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the shoe workers of St. Louis, of whom there are nearly 13,000, practically without any organization. "Conditions in the St. Louis shoe trade are deplorable, indeed," said the speaker. "The manufacturers themselves are subjected to the dictates of the Shoe Machine Co., a trust that owns, controls and leases practically all of the machinery required in the manufacture of shoes. The leather trust and the findings trust also have their thumbs on the shoe manufacturers. In fixing the cost and prices of shoes all of these things play an important part and are carefully considered and figured out. The thing last and least considered by the manufacturers in St. Louis to day is labor, for the simple reason that their 13,000 employes are practically unorganized, and consequently the bosses themselves are in the favorable position of fixing and dictating themselves the rates of wages; the employes have nothing to say. If they were organized, they would have something to say in fixing wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment. Some time ago 225 shoe manufacturers met at a leading hotel in New York, and there, at the banquet table, agreed on a good, stiff increase in the price of shoes. Queer as it may appear, this was followed by another surprise, namely, by a general reduction in wages in St. Louis.

"The St. Louis shoe workers, being in an unorganized condition, accepted it, and in good grace submitted to what they seemed to consider inevitable. They had to accept the wage cut, because of lack of organization. Conditions in the St. Louis shoe trade are so demoralizing that it is difficult to get the men to meetings. A change is badly needed; we shall do all we can to organize the shoe workers of St. Louis, to wipe out the spirit of submission and hopelessness, get new life into the movement and bring about better conditions for these many thousands of wage workers and their families. And we want every union man and woman to assist us in this work. Today our International Union has a membership of 35,000, and we want the local shoe workers to join our ranks. We have several benefit features connected with our union. When the Hat Makers' Union was attacked by the Manufacturers' Association some time ago the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union came to

their support by making a donation of \$10,000. I am not short-sighted enough to assert that we gave that sum of money simply as a charitable gift; it was an act of solidarity, because we know that the interests of the labor unions are so closely allied and interwoven that one can not suffer without affecting the others. If these western shoe workers are not organized soon they will draw and drag down the standard of living in the eastern states, for St. Louis is fast becoming a fierce competitor in the American shoe market. You are told of the many millions' worth of shoes shipped from St. Louis, but nothing of the pitifully small wages paid to the people who make them. I also wish to inform you that we have taken the Union Stamp away from the Wertheimer-Swartz Shoe Co."

Mr. Dinsey's remarks were liberally applauded. Much to the surprise of the people present, a delegate took the floor and, pleading ignorance of the shoe workers' troubles in this city in recent years, asked some questions that could not have been asked more foolishly and more timely by any local non-union manufacturer. As we listened more closely to the softly ringing, sweetly singing voice of the questioner, we recognized in him the same individual who, in the early 90's, acted as "trouble agent" and "pacifier" for Anheuser-Busch, and who, paid by Gussie Busch, went to Washington, D. C., and there, while President Gompers was sick in bed, secured a charter for a fake bottlers' union for Gussie Busch, for the express purpose of killing the then organized Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187. The local Central Trades and Labor Union notified President Gompers of the deception played on the General A. F. of L. office, and the charter for the faked union was immediately withdrawn.

Mr. Dinsey, in answering the questioner, very correctly stated that he had not come here to uselessly dig into past troubles, that he came here to organize the St. Louis shoe workers and enable them to look more hopefully and cheerfully into the future.

No Meat Boycott.

The sensational assertions and prophesies of the daily newspapers as to the probable actions of the C. T. and L. U. in regard to the meat boycott did not materialize. The meeting was ready to adjourn when Delegate Stapp of Carpenters' Union No. 1596, in his sarcastic manner, expressed his surprise that the meat boycott resolutions announced by the newspapers all week had not yet come forth. This caused general amusement and some cautious remarks by other delegates, but nothing was done until Delegate Shanessy proposed a resolution instructing the executive board to report on the question of wages and their relation to the cost of living by next meeting. The weak point in this resolution was the short space of time given to investigate and report. Fully two-thirds of the delegates had left the hall when Delegate Milier offered a motion to instruct the legislative committee to investigate the tariff and its relation to the high prices of living. This was followed by a prolonged talkfest, during which some of the delegates "waxed eloquently," but unfortunately much of the eloquence was wasted on the empty chairs. Amendments and substitutes were offered, but voted down, and the motion was then adopted which ended the meeting.

Coopers' International Union

And the Machine Coopers' Employers' Association came together last week, through their respective committees, in Cincinnati, O., and arrived at a wage agreement. The men gained an increase of 2½ cents an hour, to go into effect June 1 and expire in November, 1911. This increase is on brewery work only. The only increase on whisky work is time and half for overtime. Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Rochester, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Louisville and Minneapolis are included in the new agreement, also Evansville, Ind. Of the committee each side was short one man, and substitutes had to be chosen.

Behrens at Druid's Hall!

Sunday, Jan. 20, at 2 p. m., Comrade Behrens of Sedalia will speak at Druid's Hall. See announcement! Get announcement cards from headquarters!

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.

Speaker Rombauer and the Public.

Editor St. Louis Labor.

The letter inclosed did not appear in the Post-Dispatch. Maybe it will interest your readers. Possibly some will question the right of Speaker Rombauer to judge of the intelligence of the public, since his interview with Mr. McChesney of the Terminal. Surely no one so easily taken in is capable of conserving public welfare.

Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The impudent indignity heaped upon the citizens of St. Louis by Speaker Rombauer of the House of Delegates, Dec. 30, 1909, by saying "the intelligent public ceases to exist," deserved rebuke, which, so far, has not been given in your columns.

Assuredly, he would not have used such language last March. If he held such views, he must have hoped to be elected by the combined votes of blind partisans, the gullibility of ignorant voters, possibly supplemented by repeaters purchased with the "coin of the realm," said to have been plentiful at Republican headquarters, and doubtless in part from the "Terminal."

'Tis true, there are those who think that if the public were intelligent they would not intrust the framing and passage of laws and ordinances to lawyers and their colleagues, as past experience demonstrates that when corporations are called upon to observe ordinances drafted by them they find it easy to disregard, and rely upon the courts to declare them either defective or unconstitutional; leading to the belief that lawyers from ordinances looking to future business for their class.

Perhaps the opinion of Speaker Rombauer has been created for him by representatives of "the Terminal Railway Association," with whom he has been thrown in contact since his election to office. It is well known that corporations and their attorneys do not yield to the belief that the public is careful of dealing intelligently with such vast business institutions, and also have a fine faculty for enabling the ordinary legislator to disregard all ante-election promises and expect them to dismiss all public petitions with a waive of the hand, accompanied with "the public be damned" smile, and then proceed to give away "public rights" to "private interests," not caring for what "the intelligent public [which] has ceased to exist," may say.

Is it possible that Speaker Rombauer, anticipating a future reward when his term of office expires, has become penitent and disgusted as the public becomes suspicious that the Terminal Railway Association is again to be permitted to "do up the city" once more with the help of the reformed Council and House of Delegates, assisted by a Mayor who recites sentences (not opinions) second hand?

I am wondering whether "the intelligent public" will allow the insult to go by unchallenged.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

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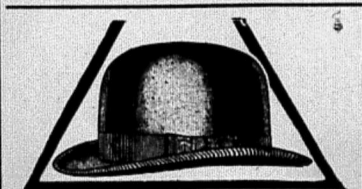
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