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# CASE OF THE MEXICAN PRISONERS

Concise History of the Persecution Against the Mexican Patriots Magon, Villareal and Rivera---Manuel Sarabia Tells the Story of His Kidnaping and Escape From the Rurales and Hermosillo Penitentiary---Arizona Paper Issues Warning Appeal

For over a year, three Mexican patriots, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera, have been imprisoned in of the Yaqui Indians by the Mexican government, which more than tion as to the intentions of the magazine's founders. California in the Los Angeles county jail. They have been denied the right of bail, although ample bonds were offered by their friends. They have been held "incommunicado" since July 7, 1908—that is, refused the liberty of seeing or even communicating with their families or friends. Magon is seriously ill, having been attached by a dangerous bronchial disease which will have but one end if his imprisonment continues. Two physicians have examined him and pronounce this to be the case. The other two men are worn to mere shadows of their former selves by reason of their confinement.

These three Mexicans, two of them editors and the third a college professor, never had the slightest desire to break the neutrality laws of the United Stattes-as the Pinkerton detectives, hired by the Mexican government, assert.

It is true, that after President Porfirio Diaz destroyed the right of a free ballot throughout Mexico, the Liberty party called upon all Mexican citizens to fight for their constitutional rights if they could obtain them by no other means.

It is true, that the Organizing Junta of the Liberal party advised their compatriots in Mexico to take up arms rather than be shot down, defenseless, by the rurales of Porfirio Diaz.

It is true, that Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and all the members of the Junta have openly denounced the despotism of Mexico's president, who today rules this unhappy country solely with his troopers' carbines.

But these imprisoned patriots deny that they have at any time sought to make war upon Diaz from the territory of the United

Forced to flee for their lives into this country, Magon, Villarreal and Rivera are now in jail because of the strange influence possessed by President Diaz, who seems to have the power to stretch his hands across the border line and use American jails for holding Mexican

Many pages could be written upon the atrocities practiced upon Mexican working people in their country, but let these few facts

On the tobacco plantations of the Valle Nacional alone 15,000 slaves are annually purchased, under the infamous "Contract System." Three-fourths of these miserable beings die in the space of twelve months (a fact acknowledged by the overseers themselves). And the Valle Nacional is but ONE of the many deathtraps of Mex-Conservative estimate places the annu importation of slaves upon the various Mexican plantations as not less than 125,000 souls.

For ten years the Mexican Liberal party has protested against these horrors and in reply Porfirio Diaz has caused its members to be thrown into prison, kidnaped or shot down. For attempting to publicly defend Mexican-constitutional liberty, Magon, the Liberal party's president, has served, in all, four years' imprisonment in the jails and penitentiaries of his country-and to these incarcerations must be added one year more in the Los Angeles county jail. Villarreal and Rivera have also felt the grip of Diaz, and Manuel Sarabia, another patriot member of the Junta, has just been released on bail from the Tucson jail in Arizona, after being confined for ten months. The vice-president of the Junta, Juan Sarabia, is now in the dungeon of San Juan de Ulua, where the sea water oozes through the coral rocks and drips continuously down upon him. Hundreds of Mexican patriots are today likewise confined in the various prisons of Porfirio Diaz-prisons so foul that nothing in Russia can compare with them. From the letter of a political prisoner who escaped from San Juan de Ulua the following is taken:

"The fortress of San Juan de Ulua is on an island facing Vera Cruz. The prison cells occupy the outer, or sea side. Those above the sea level are for the non-political prisoners, but the dungeons below the water are for the political enemies of Diaz.

"Thirty feet wide and forty-five feet long are about the dimen-

sions of these larger dungeons, whose thick walls are continually dripping with water seeping through from the sea. Within them are eight hundred men living like vermin.

The three dungeons in which we were confined were separated by iron bars, and were called, the first 'Hall of Reflection,' the second 'Gloria' and the third 'Inferno.' Thousands of parasites, common to hot, damp lands, ran over us, and the prison smell was made worse by the filth and mud upon the floor. Three small ventilators kept us from quick asphyxiation, and in every one of these holes were vile barrels of excrement, only carried away once a week, and therefore overflowing upon the floor, causing the condition of our living to be

horrible beyond description. But Juan Sarabia is confined in even a more horrible hole called 'Purgatoria,' which is only large enough for one person, but is not long enough to permit the inmate to straighten himself out when

lying down." Such is the fate of the Mexican patriots.

Fortunate are those captives who do not live to see San Juan de Ulua, but instead meet their deaths quickly from the carbines of the

### THE MISSION OF THE BORDER.

President Porfirio Diaz has the most perfect secret press bureau at work in the United States. Readers of magazines will remember the large number of laudatory articles on the Mexican president that have lately appeared. The daily papers, especially in the West, are constantly printing columns of praise of the Diaz policy, even cynically declaring that the present dictatorship is a necessary evil in Mexico. The proprietors of two of the biggest dailies in the United States are large holders of Mexican lands, in Sonora and in Chihua-

A realization of the hopelessness of awakening the American people to the true condition of affairs without the aid of a publication, national in its circulation, has forced the friends of the imprisoned Mexicans to establish The Border Magazine. Tucson, Arizona, has been chosen as the place of publication of The Border. Close to the international line, where information can be quickly gathered, the city of Tucson has attracted not only the friends but also the enemies of the Mexican patriots. The Mexican consul at this place has already openly shown his power in the United States by methods of intimidation whereby the first set of bondsmen for Manuel Sarabia were frightened into withdrawing their support.

In order to reache the greatest number of people and hold their interest, permanently, in this great struggle for freedom now taking shape along the international line, The Border's publishers are printing a thoroughly up-to-date magazine filled with stories redolent of the West and of border life. In addition to this, two of our writers have just returned from Mexico with material of the most sensational character, facts gathered from the slave camps of the tierra

all else show the terrible cruelties commonly practiced under the Diaz regime.

One plan of The Border's must be clearly understood: This publication is not a private, money-making scheme: The Border will be owned and controlled, absolutely, by its subscribers. This co-op-

### A GRAND PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING

----IN BEHALF OF THE----

### Mexican Political Refugees MAGON, VILLAREAL AND RIVERA NOW IMPRISONED IN THE UNITED STATES BY REQUEST OF PORFIRIO DIAZ GOVERNMENT WILL BE HELD Sunday, Jan. 31

MOTHER JONES,
"THE ANGEL OF THE MINERS,"
Will Speak at This Protest Meeting.

Druids Hall Market and Ninth Streets

at 2:30 O'Clock P: M.

ADMISSION FREE! LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED. P. S.-If you are opposed to forcing Uncle Sam into Cossack and Rurales Service for the Czar's of Russia and Mexico, it is your duty to attend this meeting. Chairman of the meeting: Comrade L. G. Pope; Speakers, Mother Mary Jones, Wm. M. Brandt, G. A. Hoehn. HALL OPEN AT 2:30 p. m. Bring your Friends Along.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

### RUDOWITZ IS FREE

Russia Does Not Get Her Refugee---Secretary Root Refuses to Turn Over Rudowitz, Who Was a Revolutionist.

Washington, Jan. 26.-Secretary Root refused today to grant the request of the Russian government for the extradition of Christian Rudovitz on the ground that the evidence in the case shows that the offense is a political one.

Rudovitz, whose case bears close resemblance to that of Jan Pouren, is in Chicago, where he has fought against Russia's demands. Russia asked that he be surrendered as a common criminal, but his contention that his offense was purely civil in that he was a revolutionist is upheld.

### Rudovitz Is Happy.

Chicago, Jan. 26.-Christian Rudovitz shouted with glee when informed by an interpreter that Secretary of State Root had refused to surrender him to the Russian government.

'Justice still lives," he cried, "even for a friendless immigrant like me. America is indeed the home of freedom, and I shall always love her while fighting for my poor oppressed country across the water."

Friends of Rudovity immediately prepared for a big reception for the refugee when he is freed. Last Act in Fight.

The liberation of Rudovitz is the final act in a long fight by Russian revolutionary sympathizers and sociologists to keep him from the clutches of the Czar's agents. Root's decision is believed also here to put a definite end to the efforts of the Russian government to extradite 20,000 political refugees now in this country on charges of committing civil crimes. The Refugees' Defense League will meet in a few

days to arrange for the further defense of these men. United States Commissioner Foote, who committed Rudovitz to the custody of the State Department, expressed satisfaction with Secretary Root's decision.

Rudovitz was arrested in the United States at the request of the Russian government on the charge of murder, arson and robbery, alleged to have been committed in one of the Baltic provinces in 1904. In his defense he held that the crime was a political one, committed in connection with the Socialist labor propaganda in Russia. The case was heard at Chicago, and the testimony, consisting of over 1200 pages, was submitted to the State Department. It is on the basis of this testimony that the extradition was denied.

"They Must; or God and the Social Democracy." By Rev. Hermann Kutter. Price \$1.00. For sale at Labor Book Department.

### Socialist Gains in German Municipal Elections.

....Rixdorf, Germany, Jan. 12.—The Socialists have gained a great victory here, electing six Social-Democrats out of ten seats from this place. The six seats are a clear gain, as in every instance the Liberals were replaced in the Reichstag. The successful Social-Democrats are: Franke, Hoppe, Fischer, Schuch, Rohr and Zeppweisel. Returns from the municipal elections throughout the Black Forest and South Bavarian districts indicate great gains for the Social-Democrats everywhere. In Ebersgrund and Rheinsdorf, Socialist mayors were elected. In Schneeberg the Social-Democrats elected the entire municipal council of six. In Lichtenhain, near Jena, the entire council is now composed of Social-Democrats for the first time in the history of the commune, this election showing a clear Social-Democratic gain of five seats in the council. In Unter-witzbach the elections held were for two seats in the council and the Social-Democrats gained both. Here in Munich at the judicial elec-tions the Social-Democrats for the first time in the history of the city have succeeded in electing party members to the magistracy, two Socialists being among those chosen. The party is celebrating caliente. Another man whose knowledge of Sonora covers many the victory in approved style by parades and processions,

The details of The Border's co-operative plan, whereby it will become an actual people's magazine, will be gladly sent to anyone.

#### HOW I WAS KIDNAPED. Manuel Sarabia.

The kidnaping of Manuel Sarabia from the jail at Douglas, Arizona, by the orders of the Mexican Consul, Antonio Maza, caused a furor of popular indignation in southern Arizona. Public meetings were held, telegrams were sent to Washington, and finally the Mexican government was forced to release its prey. More than all else, has this kidnaping opened the eyes of Americans to the astonishing power of President Porfirio Diaz on this side of the line. Apparently, he can open and close the doors of United States jails at will, give orders to United States officials, and finally protect his secret service system now operating in this country from being punished for its misdeeds.

In Mexico, the rurales ride like Cossacks of Russia, threatening, capturing and killing all who oppose the will of their master, the Dictator.

Mexico is accustomed to a military rule that strikes in the dark and gives no reason. To be taken from one's home suddenly and without warrant, imprisoned without having committed a crime, held 'incommunicado' because your political opinions differ from those of the ruling power, all this Mexican citizens expect as part of their daily life.

But in the United States, everything is different, and so, when the long arm of President Porfirio Diaz stretches across the border line into this country and kidnaps those whom he fears and hates, it is time for American citizens to be on guard. For this reason, I write the account of my kidnaping.

It began with the red-faced man, who had been watching me from the opposite side of the street, crossing and intercepting my efforts to catch the train leavin Douglas, Arizona, for El Paso. I had a letter to drop into the mail car and the locomotive was just then making a noise which meant "hurry up," so I motioned to the man that he should wait and I would return. But my strange interceptor would have none of it, and striding in front of me, attempted catch me by the shoulder.

I stopped, suddenly, facing him, amazed at the affront. Then he questioned me in a menacing voice:

Can you speak English?" I replied curtly, "Certainly-but what business have you with

"You're under arrest-that's all," was his harsh answer.

This made me indignant, for I was not then in Mexico, where people are caught up suddenly by the police and hurried away to jail because of their political opinions—this was the United States, and I demanded his warrant.

"Warrant! I need no warrant for you-look at this; hold up your hands!" And drawing a big, blue-barreled revolver from his hip pocket he placed the muzle against my breast.

All this violence on the part of a man who wore neither star nor uniform made me angry and suspicious. I refused to either hold up my hands or go with him until, finally, he caught me roughly by the shoulder and forced me along the sidewalk. I went, protesting, but what could 115 pounds do against 200? But my small frame against his great bulk still made him uneasy, and thinking that his revolver and himself needed help, my captor called to a workman in a neighboring lumber yard, to come to his assistance "in the name of the law," and between them I was soon standing before the prison

You can imagine how helpless I felt and how my indignation increased whenthe jailer, a big, black-browed fellow, said laughingly, as he turned the key of my cell door, "two millions of money couldn't get you out." And to further add to my trouble, he refused to allow me to communicate with friends, lawyer, or even tell what charges had caused my arrest. "You're to be held incommunicado, that's all," he said with a parting grin.

These two men I shall never forget. At that time they were

nameless and unknownto me, but now I know them well—greetings to you, Sam' Hayhurst, ranger, and Lee Thompson, jailer of the Douglas bastile.

You, my reader, have never been man-handled. And therefore you can not imagine the quick blood rushes through one's veins when the officer's hands search your pockets, piling upon the jailer's desk private papers, letters, or possibly a photograph that should be kept from all but friendly eyes. All that day I was in a fever of anger at the injustice of my arrest, and at night I lay down upon the jail floor to rest. I could not sleep. In front of my jail door was an armed guard who peered back and forth in the white glare of the electric light.

It must have been about an hour before midnight when I heard the big key grate in the cell door. Raising my head from the floor, I saw Shorpshire, the constable of Douglas, and a stranger (whom I afterwards learned was a Pinkerton detective) standing before the grating. The constable ordered me to get up and put on my coat— I had been using it for a pillow—adding, "You're going with us."

I asked him where, but he refused to answer, and between the two men I was marched through the jail and out into the night, the cool, sweet air being like a breath from heaven as compared with the foulness of my cell.

Standing close to the curb was an object that aroused my darkest suspicions. As the two yellow lights of the big-hooded automobile shot in parallel lines down the dark street they seemed to go through me, and I shivered.

It was plain, I was to be kidnaped and hurried into Mexico by the means of this rubber-tired devil that stood puffing at the curb.

For fear that you may not yet understand why a man who is not a criminal should be handled as I was being handled, let me tell you that I am a member of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal party, a political party that has dared to demand constitutional liberty, the right of free speech, a free press, and a free ballot in the Republic of Mexico. Today all that is denied the citizens of my country-denied by the carbines of the Master of the Rurales-Porfirio Diaz.

My political faith had forced me to flee for my life from Mexico and now it looked as if I was to be hurried back into that unhappy country where waiting hands were ready to clutch me the moment I should set one foot across the border line.

handlers, I determined to struggle to the utmost before I would

willingly enter that waiting automobile. Ducking suddenly from

Although I was handcuffed, and between two professional man-

under their arms, I dashed down the street. Like two dogs after a cat they pursued me, and before a dozen yards were passed, I felt one's hand upon my shoulder, and with a jerk I was lying upon the ground. I arose, panting and hatless, the two holding me firmly between them as I walked slowly back to the automobile. As my breath came back so did my determination to resist to the end this plain purpose of the kidnapers, and I began to struggle, shouting out so that passersby might hear me: "Help, friends, I am being kidnaped—I have committed no crime. My name is Sarabia, Manuel Sarabia, help!"

With a few quick motions, the Pinkerton at my side pulled a handkerchief from his pocket, rolled it into a ball and, with a brutal thrust, pushed it into my mouth. I was gagged. My cries stopped. Between the two powerful men, I was lifted and pushed, struggling

at every inch, into the open side of the big automobile.

"Pull down the curtains," said the Pinkerton to the constable, and then to the chauffeur, "turn her loose—you know where—quick."

The wheels began to grip the gravel and in a moment we were

flying down the street out of the town.

The Pinkerton whipped a second handkerchief out of his pocket and bandaged it across my eyes. Gagged and blindfolded, I lay back upon the cushions exhausted. To struggle more was useless.

It was a short, quick ride—not more than five minutes in timewhen the brakes of the machine brought us to a stop. I was lifted from my seat and helped out upon the ground. A familiar jingle struck my ear. Yes, there they were-bridles and spurs-the rurales!

They pulled the handkerchief from my eyes, and my fate was Armed with carbines whose barrels glinted in the moonlight, ten big-hatted rurales sat upon their ponies, in a half circle, Two of them were busy with a riderless mule. I quickly guessed what was to be his burden-my poor, unwilling body.

Quick orders passed to the men from their officer, and I was lifted to the mule's saddle. With a piece of rawhide they bound my feet together under the mule's belly, jerked it tight until the thongs cut into my flesh, and then mounting their horses waited the command to commence the night's ride.

The Man in the Carriage.

I had been delivered to the rurales at a small border town of a hundred adobe houses called Agua Prieta, governed by one Laguna the jefe de policia. Standing a short distance down the street, close to the custom house, I noticed a carriage. As soon as the officer saw me securely tied on the mule, he loped his horse to the side of this vehicle, and, after saluting those in the interior, received instructions which set our calvacade in motion, the carriage leading the

My mule was a stubborn beast and could only be jerked into a racking trot with the aid of a stout riata which the rurale in front had bound to the pummel of his saddle. Tied as I was, not able to sit easily to the gait of the galling brute, I was soon worn to the point of agony. My pleadings with the rurales to either go at a lope or slow down to a walk brought no response but curses, and I closed my mouth and gritted my teeth to deaden the pain.

All night the carriage kept just a little in advance of our moving troop and in spite of my suffering I was intensely curious to know the personality of those within. Evidently some high Mexican of-

ficial had charge of my capture.

In the gray of the morning, just as we were approaching the little town of Naco, the carriage drew to one side of the road, allowing our troop to pass. The officer saluted as he came abreast of the vehicle and someone's head leaned from the window to observe us. I recognized him in an instant. It was Laguna, the jefe de policia of Agua Prieta. Back of him was another figure that kept half hidden. I turned painfully in the saddle and stared towards the carriage as we passed, but the man behind Laguna still kept carefully Who was it? Could it be-I turned to the rurale as my side and spoke to him suddenly: "The General, Kosterlitsky, did you know he was inside?"

The man grinned and answered glibly, "Surely, it was the Gen-you are much honored by his company."

A little before six in the morning, the troop drew up in front of the Naco jail and I was lifted from my mule by two rurales. The night ride had left me so sore and weak that I could not stand, and I was bundled in onto the jail floor, where I lay propped up against the wall. A little later some food was sent in to me and I ate it, as best I could, with my hands still coupled together with the steel

The friend who sent me this food has my sincerest thanks. I may never know his name, but it was a friend, that I am sure, for it is not the custom to supply prisoners with the quantity of food I got

In the jail was a Yaqui Indian, and we soon began to talk. Like all the people of his persecuted race, this poor native of Sonora expected neither trial nor mercy from the Mexican government. He had witnessed the exportation of tens of thousands of his people to the slave camps of Southern Mexico and he expected to follow them. But my case was different-I was an educated Mexican-and he felt sure that my crime must be great indeed to cause the severe treatment which he witnessed. I told him that I was a Liberal, and he replied: "That must be a very great offense. I have seen some criminals, but none have been treated like you."

On the same morning, about 11 o'clock, I was taken from the Naco jail, under a guard of twenty rurales, and hurried by train to

the Cananea jail, where I stayed two nights.

On the second day of my imprisonment in Cananea, one of the jailers gave me a most unpleasant piece of information. "Sarabia," he said, "tonight the rurales are to take you to Hermosillo. It is a long, hard ride of sixty miles, through the mountains, but you Q. "Who told you this?" A. "Mr. Shorpshire (the constable)." will never reach that city alive, as I am told that it is their intention

to shoot you on the road."

This depressed me, for such secret killing of prisoners is a common practice with the rurales. In the evening they placed me, handcuffed, on a horse, and I rode through the streets of Cananea. Was it to be my last ride? I did not know, but with the determination to make one more effort for my life I shouted out to attract as much

attention as possible:

Long live liberty-death to tyranny," and other things which would let the passersby know that I was a political prisoner in danger of assassination by the rurales.

I believe these shouts helped to save my life, for people in the streets stopped and listened, and the fact that I was carried away in the midst of the rurales became well known. After twenty hours of the most terrible ride through the mountains—handcuffed, and with my feet tied underneath my horse—I arrived at Hermosillo, alive certainly, but as near dead from exhaustion as I have ever been.

Many times, on this most awful portion of my trip, did I plead with the rurales to allow me to rest, and to take off the handcuffs, but they had but one answer: "Tonight we are ordered to deliver you to the keeper of the Hermosillo penitentiary and tonight you must

arrive-go on.

The superintendent of the Hermosillo penitentiary had known me in the City of Mexico, and would have liked to have been my friend had he dared. After three days' imprisonment without a single charge being placed against me, I spoke to the superintendent: "How is it," I asked, "that you break the law of the land in my case? Do you know that the Mexican constitution states that prisoners must be released if after 72 hours of confinement no charge is placed against them? What is my crime? Or, if I am an innocent man, why do you not release me?"

To this, the superintendent answered, ashamed, and with eyes avoiding mine, "It is the truth that you say, but if I were to release you I would merely put myself in your place. Listen, Manuel, I did send a report to Governor Torres, asking what to do with you, but

he does not answer.'

On the eighth day of my confinement in Hermosillo a great surprise happened to me. Captain Wheeler of the United States rangers walked into the prison. I could hardly believe it; I was free, and the Captain had come to take me back to American soil.

"Do you know what this affair has cost me, Sarabia?" asked the captain of the rangers as we sat together in the train on the way north. I shook my head.

"Two hundred dollars out of my own pocket," he continued feelingly, as if the money lost to him was the most important part of the whole affair.

I replied that I would rather pay two hundred dollars many times over than go through such a terrible trip again. I then showed him my wrists, bruised and swollen with the handcuffs.

Wheeler did everything in his power to be affable to me, told me that the whole affair was a "big blunder," that a Mexican army officer by the name of Banderas had charged me with having killed three men in Mexico, upon which he had felt compelled to order my arrest. Finally, he gave me a hint of the excitement caused in Douglas by my kidnaping. Mass meetings had been held and telegrams sent to Washington demanding that the authorities take immediate action to obtain my release. I now began to understand why the captain had been so willing to spend the two hundred dollars out of his own pocket to hasten my release. Wheeler also recounted his interview with Governor Torres, who acknowledged, upon the captain putting the question direct to him, that I was not a murderer, but "only a revolutionist that was giving a great deal of trouble to the Mexican government." The governor, said Wheeler, expressed surprise and sorrow that I had been kidnaped and immediately wrote an order for my release.

All this only confirmed my belief in the hypocrisy of this Mexican official, for the governor was well aware of all that had hap-

pened long before Wheeler appeared in Hermosillo.

Wheeler had been quick and willing to agree to my arrest, but his slowness in returning me to Douglas was remarkable. I could have easily arrived there on the 13th-as my friends expectedbut no, the captain insisted that I stop over night at his home in Naco, thereby disappointing the people who had arranged a public reception for me in Douglas. It was Wheeler's policy, no doubt, to allow this "international episode" to be forgotten as soon as possible.

As soon as the train bearing Wheeler and myself arrived at Nogales, the first station on American soil, two American police officers entered the car and began conversation with me. One of them I had seen in Bisbee, and the other came from El Paso, Texas. Both of them told me how glad they were to see me return to the United States, but both advised against my taking any legal action to convict the men who had helped to kidnap me.

On my arrival in Douglas, I was surprised and pleased to see a large crowd gathered at the depot to greet me, some of them carrying banners on which was written, "Welcome, Justice, Liberty." When I alighted from the train my friends fairly carried me to a platform arranged in the street, where I was asked to say a few words to the gathering.

But the most surprising thing of all was the behavior of two men, employes of the Copper Queen Co., who offered me three hundred dollars and a ticket to any place where I might wish to go, if I

would only leave Douglas immediately.

One of them, Gallardo by name, said that all I need do was to go to the Copper Queen store and the money and ticket would be mmediately given to me. These offers I declined, judging rightly the source from which they came and the reason for this sudden desire to "assist" me out of town.

Antonio Maza, the Mexican consul, had his agents continuously following me, urging that I take the money at the Copper Queen store and leave town. Finally, I told them flatly that I would not, but on the contrary, I would assist the legal authorities in bringing the kidnapers to justice-but, this unfortunately, has never yet been

The grand jury met in Tombstone; I went there and testified to all that had happened-but nothing was done.

Many police officers were present, from Bisbee, Naco, Douglas and other places, and also the Mexican consul, Maza-and yet noth-

#### EVIDENCE OF MEXICO'S POWER IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

### The Transcript's Testimony.

In the transcript of testimony taken before the Justice Court at Tombstone, Arizona, in which Sam Hayhurst (United States ranger), A. S. J. Shorpshire (constable), Lee Thompson (jailer), J. F. Dowdell (guard) and Antonio Maza (Mexican consul) appeared as defendants, the following astonishing and significant facts were brought to light:

T. H. Taylor (a guard) testified upon examination as follows O. "Was there any arrangement as to who was to pay for this work?" A. "Yes, sir."

"Who?" A. "The Mexican consul."

Henry Elvey (the automobile driver hired to run Sarabia over

the line into Mexico) testified as follows:

Q. "Do you know what was done with this man (meaning Sarabia) when he crossed the line?" A. "Took him over to one of those Mexican gariotes over there, and turned him over to some Further on in the examination, Elvey was questioned as to who

footed the bill:
Q. "Did you have any arrangement for pay?" A. "Well,

Frank Kellogg, who saw the officers struggling with Sarabia to

get him into the automobile, testified as follows 'What did they do after they entered the automobile?"

Q. "What did they do after they entered the antended him Well, the man (Sarabia) hollered and they kind of choked him over, as near as I could tell."

Not only did the long arm of President Porfirio Diaz move American constables and jailers like so many pawns in the game, out he moved bigger pieces as well. There was the head of all the Kelly papers, George H. Kelly, whose syndicate of daily publications spreads over Arizona and voices the desires of the Copper Queen corporation. His testimony shows how abject are the Kelly editors in the service of Diaz.

George H. Kelly testified as follows:

"Where do you reside, Mr. Kelly?" A. "Douglas, Ariz."
"What is your business?" A. "Publishing a newspaper."
"Do you know Antonio Maza?" A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Do you know of a reported incident of a man being kidnaped across the line?" A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Did you have any conversation with Antonia Maza in regard to that?" A. "Well, not in regard to any kidnaping, because didn't know anything about the crime, but—"
Q. "Well, what was said about it?" A. "Monday morning,

July 1st, I was called up to the office of Richardson & Doan. Richardson said he wanted to see me on important business. When got up there, Mr. Maza was there with Judge Richardson, and they commenced talking about the arrest of the Mexica-Mr. Mazaand I don't know all that was said, but the gist of it was that they didn't want anything printed in the paper. Mr. Maza said that he was a bad, desperate man, and that there were bad, desperate men in the community that they wanted to get rid of, and if it was published it might interfere with the arrangement."

O. "Mr Maza asked you not to publish this affair, did he?" A. 'Well, of course, there was nothing said about this kidnaping affair."

Story of an Eye-Witness.

I was in the crowd listening to Mother Jones addressing the miners and townspeople of Douglas, Arizona—it was Sunday night, June 30, 1907—when a miner tapped me on the shoulder and mo-

Hurrying down to the jail, we arrived just in time to see an automobile starting towards the Mexican line. Inside the machine were several men, one of them struggling to escape, but the others held him fast. Before any of us could find out what was really hap-pening, the automobile had disappeared down the dark street, leaving us listening to the chug, chug of the machine, that grew fainter and fainter as the kidnaped man inside was whirled towards Mexico.

You can't move a city full of people on the instant, and it was not until the next day that Douglas was fairly aroused. In company with three Mexican friends of Sarabia's, I went to the Western Union Telegraph office and drew up a telegram to President Roose velt stating the facts of the kidnaping, and asking that the president interfere and have Sarabia brought back before a possible murder was committed by Mexican officials. Immediately afterwards, another telegram of like import was sent to the president by D. W. Semple, editor of the Douglas Examiner. Governor Kibbey and Sheriff White were also notified of what had occurred.

That evening an extra edition of the Douglas Examiner gave the details of Sarabia's kidnaping, and a mass meeting was held in front of the City Hall. Excitement was at fever heat and the meeting passed resolutions calling upon the governor to demand of Mexico the immediate return of Manuel Sarabia to Douglas, and also that the acts of those parties implicated in the kidnaping be rigidly investigated and punished.

On the following day the people were even more excited and aroused over the affair. A second mass meeting was held, and extra edtions of the Examiner printed, all of which finally set the wheels of the United States government in motion and the life of Sarabia

was saved.

### Zwicky's Affidavit.

In Mr. Zwicky's affidavit, produced before the court in the hearing of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera in Los Angeles, appears the following remarkable statement as to the intentions of Diaz's Pinkerton service, which is maintained in the United States to track down and carry across the border the Mexican president's political ene-

"The said Furlong stated to the affiant that he was a detective, and resided in St. Louis, Mo., and was then and for more than a year past had been employed as a detective for the Mexican government, nd had been endeavoring to secure the arrest of the above named defendants and others at the instigation of the government of Mexico and its officers," and, "that the said Furlong, among other things, stated to the affiant that he was not so much interested in this case and the charges for which the defendants were being tried as he was in getting them over into Arizona; that all we (meaning, as the affiant understood by 'we' himself, and the Mexican authorities) want, is to get the defendants down in Arizona, and then we will see that they get across the line.'

#### Robert on Kosterlitsky.

In the Overland Monthly for August, 1908, Walter Adolf Robert writes as follows about the notorious commander of the rurales, General Kosterlitsky:

"The penalty for being a Yaqui is deportation, to Yucatan, and the Indians and their families are rounded up systematically by Kosterlitsky and his rurales. They are granted no semblance of trial, but are shipped once a month from Guaymas. In Yucatan they are put to work in the mines and on the plantations, where the unhealthy climate usually kills them in short order.

"I had an opportunity of meeting Kosterlitsky, who is in command of the state troops and who must be blamed for three-fourths

of the barbarities committed.

"Of his reason for coming to Sonora as a fugitive from justice many years ago he keeps a discreet silence, but it is well known that he is an ex-soldier of the United States army, and deserted for some now forgotten reason.'

#### THE LAST WORD-BAIL DENIED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

As an attorney in the defense of the Mexican patriots jailed in the United States, Mr. Job Harriman was asked by The Border to give the latest legal information in regard to their case. The refusal of the United States Supreme Court to admit these political prisoners to bail has no precedent in the history of American jurisprudence, being contrary to the acts of Congress and provisions of our national constitution, all of which fundamental law affirms and reaffirms the right of prisoners to be admitted to bail. lowing Mr. Harriman's letter will be found an extract from the pleadings of the solicitor-general, Henry M. Hoyt, be fore the Supreme Court, in which he states that the prison ers should be denied bail because of "the character of the offense with which the appellants are charged, its importance to this government and to the government of a friendly nation, and the fact that no reasons have been submitted the court showing any hardship upon the appellants.' This last most extraordinary argument of the solicitor-general's, which in effect holds that to be in jail is no hardship, is worthy of careful thought by American citizens. If the views of the solicitor-general's are to be adopted by the Supreme Court-and apparently they have been-it would be well for the people of this country to look to their safety, each and every one, individually. This case of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera promises to be one of terrible importance to every citizen of the United States.

Attorney Harriman's Letter.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23, 1908.

Mr. John Murray, Editor The Border, Tucson, Arizona: Dear Sir-In answer to your resquest, will say that on July 15,

1908, application was made to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, Olin Wellborn acting as judge, for admission to bail of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera. After a long argument the court denied the application, stating as his reason that the custody of the prisoners would be changed from the marshal to the bondsman, contrary to Rule 34 of the United States Supreme Court. The defense claimed that the rule was intended merely to prevent the transfer of prisoners to another jurisdiction, and not to prevent a release on bail, and that if the rule was so intended it would be void, because of Sections 1014 and 1015 of the Federal Statutes, which provide for bail in all cases, and make no exceptions for removal, in habeas corpus or any case whatsoever.

Shortly after this the motion was denied, and application to admit to bail was made to Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, the Supreme Court at that time not being in session. This application was denied. Later, on or about the 13th of November, the motion to advance the case of Magon et al on the calendar was made by the United States attorney general, and resisted by the defense, on the ground that the defendants had been held incommunicado many months, and thereby cut off from all their resources. and were unable to raise the money to pay the necessary expenses on appeal. Notwithstanding these facts the court granted the motion to advance on the calendar, and set the case for January 4, 1909. A motion was then made to the Supreme Court to admit the defendants to bail. The motion was denied; no opinion was given. Yours very truly, JOB HARRIMAN'.

### The Solicitor-General Against Bail.

(Extract from Pleading of Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt.) No "good cause" has been shown, nor any cause whatever, why the defendants should be admitted to bail pending the determination of this appeal; and for cause why they should be detained it is submitted that, in view of the situation of the case, the character of the offense with which the appellants are charged, its importance to this government and to the government of a friendly nation, and the tioned me to one side.

"Crough," said he, "there's dirty work doing at the city jail; fact that no reasons have been submitted to court showing any hardship upon the appellants, the application should be denied. If granted, it should be granted only upon an amount of bail for each and at all events should not be less than \$10,000.

### ARIZONA MAGAZINE ISSUES STIRRING APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE---NOTE OF WARNING

In Mexico there is an Englishman called "Diaz' Partner," who knows more about the inside of the federal pocket book than any other one person in the southern republic. This man's name is Pearson, of the famous firm of S. Pearson & Son, contractors. Sir S. Pearson says that American capitalists have invested over \$800,000,-000 in the United States of Mexico.

In the state of Vera Cruz, close to the town of Orizaba, certain French and English capitalists have a chain of cotton mills in operation that exceeds in completeness and costliness of machinery anything in the world. One plant alone, the Mills of Rio Blanco, operates twelve acres of machinery, machinery that can not be duplicated even in England's Manchester.

Mexico's street car system, electrocized according to modern standards, is now almost completely in the hands of a British and Canadian syndicate. And so it goes, from one end of the country to the other, groups of foreign capitalists are everywhere in possession.

Title deeds to lands, mines, franchises, these, upon the surface, are the valuables scrambled for by foreign capital. But deep down at the very bottom of things-unnamed in the deeds but ever present in the minds of both buyer and seller—is a richer prize than all the metal and loam from Sonora to Yucatan, namely, Mexican cheap

President Porfirio Diaz knows so well the value, to foreign investors of this by-product of his country, he is so completely convinced that it should be preserved in all its original attractiveness to purchases, that he has promulgated an unwritten law which says, "wages must not be raised in Mexico."

But even the scanty wage of fifteen or twenty-five cents a day does not satisfy the cravings of the foreign capitalists for "cheapand a system of "contract labor" is enforced which would make the slavery days of our South pale into insignificance.

On the tobacco plantations of the Valle Nacional alone fifteen thousand slaves are annually purchased under this infamous "con-Three-fourths of these miserable beings die in the space of twelve months. And the Valle Nacional is but one of the many death-traps of Mexico. Conservative estimate places the annual importation of slaves upon the various Mexican plantations as not less than 125,000 souls.

The carbines of his rurales are all that protect Porfirio Diaz from the seething hate he has engendered amongst his people, and that Mexico is a powder magazine certain to explode, is the conviction of all persons conversant with the inner life of the republic.

Posing as a president governing under a democratic constitution, Diaz has abolished the ballot box, suppressed freedom of press and speech, and sold not only the richest possessions of Mexico to for-eigners, but placed in their hands the whip of the slave driver. Is it strange that the people hate him?

But what is this to us? Why should the doings of a Mexican president cast a shadow upon citizens of the United States? Such a question can be readily answered by Americans living close to the border, face to face with the trouble brewed by Diaz. The two nations are approaching each other, closer and closer every day as mines are developed, lands brought into bearing and new railroads pushed through virgin territory. In the natural course of events, unchecked by a dictatorship, Americans and Mexicans would harmonize and amalgamate their mutual interests as the mass of the people press more closely together. The standard of living would rearrange itself to meet greater productiveness, fraternal tiles would be formed upon the basis of common interests and a gradual and peaceful solution of differences would be reached.

Americans in the West have faced many a grave crisis dealing with race problems, but all that they have ever faced are as drops in the bucket compared to the problem now seething along the provements cannot be satisfactorily carried out;

It is with grave care that The Border presents this problem. The accusations made in this editorial are based on facts in the possession of the magazine and our readers are promised a series of articles on the present conditions of Mexico which will uncover a state of complete terrorism throughout that unhappy country.

To maintain his power, President Diaz has drawn to the border line (on the American as well as on the Mexican side) spies, gunfighters and detectives in great numbers, and, strange as it may seem, even Americans in high office are busily working under his orders.

Readers of American magazines will recall the large number of articles published in laudation of the Mexican president. Great dailies have covered their pages with columns in his praise. this, to those who really know Mexico, points to but one thing, namely, the marvelous efficiency of the Diaz press bureau.

The proprietors of two of the greatest dailies in America are owners of vast tracts of Mexican land.

Arizona dare not close her eyes to this greatest problem in American history. For the sake of a few dollars across the border quickly earned, a few acres of Mexican land quickly deeded, or even the richest of Sonora's mines stealthily possessed by some of our most prominent citizens, the free people of Arizona dare not traffic with a condition of things south of the line which is today practically

Believing that Americans are in favor of fair play and that they will not sit idly by and see The Border crushed, boycotted or wiped out of existence for giving the whole terrible truth to the public, we promise, on our part to continue printing the facts about the Diaz government. Appearing in this number is the first article of the series, the story of Manuel Sarabia, who was kidnaped from the American jail at the behest of the Mexican consul, Maza.

Sarabia is now a political prisoner in Arizona. He is an educated, refined gentleman, who will soon be tried for his open antagonism to the enslaving of his country by Porfirio Diaz.

A great mass of evidence has been gathered by The Border bearing upon the present conditions of the southern republic. Two of this magazine's writers have just returned from Mexico with articles which The Border will print, articles telling of the Tierra Caliente, the center of Mexico's most populous slave camps, of the Mexican army whose barracks are practically national penitentiaries, and of the Mexican Cossacks called rurales, who are, today, commanded by an alleged deserter from the United States army.

But probably the most terrible uncovering of all will be the history of Yaqui slavery and massacre by the Mexican government, gathered by a man who has spent years in Sonora, and whose articles are now nearly ready for print.

Back of all this is a scandal of linked franchises and subsidies showing where the money came from that built up the great armed

political machine that bestrides the neck of the prostrate Mexico. Mexico has rightly been called "Our Sister Republic," and her degradation can not be encompassed without defiling us as well. Two nations of working people can not look daily into each others' eyes and be unaffected by each other's good or evil fortune. For the safety of our own homes and firesides in the United States, slavery in Mexico must be abolished.—The Border, Tucson, Arizona.

Socialist Sunday School.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1823 Carr street.

### of the appellants sufficient to insure his attendance when required. ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET It is suggested that the amount might properly be fixed at \$25,000, Elections: April, 6 1909

Comptroller-Phil. H. Mueller, Cigar Maker. Auditor-W. R. Bowden, Railway Clerk. Treasurer—Joseph Glader, Brewery Worker. Collector—Hubert Morrison, Electrician. Register-W. W. Baker, Printer. Marshal-Ed. H. Heilman, Cigar Maker.

Mayor-Frank L. Robinson, Printer.

Inspector of Weights and Measures-F: F. Brinker, Carpenter President Board of Public Improvements-Ed. Ottesky, foreman. President Board of Assessors-I. K. Savage, Merchant. President City Council-Chris. Rocker, Cigar Maker.

Members City Council-Carl Kilwinski, cabinet maker; William H. Worman, printer; L. F. Rosekranz, tanner; O. E. Nulsen, electrician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.

Members of House of Delegates, by Wards-First, Christ. Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. E. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M Brandt, cigar manufacturer; Tenth, G. A. Hoehn, editor; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, Carl Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, E. Hildebrand, manager; 22d. C. A. Oakum; 23d, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, E. J. Hilliard, clerk; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; T. F. McLaughlin, merchant.

Board of Education-Long term; Emil Simon, physician; L. G. Pope, lawyer; Otto Vierling, physician; Joseph Barrett, journalist. Short term: Mrs. Evaline Hunstock, ladies' tailor; John Barshal,

### St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

CITY CHARTER REVISION In view of the fact that our present City Charter has become antiquated and contains many serious obstacles to a healthy growth and progress of our municipality; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Party demands the immediate revision of said charter in conformity with the city's urgent needs;

Resolved, that we favor the election of thirteen freeholders, in accordance with the provisions of our State Constitution, who shall at once proceed with said charter revision work.

### MUNICIPAL FREE BRIDGE Whereas, the citizens of St. Louis, in June, 1906, by a referendum vote, decided in favor of a municipal free bridge;

Whereas, for the last two years every possible effort has been made by powerful corporation interests to prevent the people of this community from carrying out the plan of building said free bridge; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Socialist Party in Convention assembled, to call upon the citizens of St. Louis to insist that said municipal free bridge must be finished and opened for public use not later than January 1, 1911.

#### MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT The Socialist Party insists on the immediate establishment of a system of municipal stations for producing light, heat and power for public and private use, to be managed and operated on the same basis as our municipal water works system. The Municipal Assembly shall not grant any more new franchises to private corporations for light, heat or power purposes; neither shall the present franchises held by private corporations or individuals be extended.

Whereas, the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXTENSION Whereas, the st. Louis Industrial School is badly in need of new building, school and other facilities for the safety and welfare of the children whose misfortune it is to become inmates of said institution;

Whereas, not only are the buildings of said Industrial School inadequate, but the present location of the institution is such that the much needed im-

Resolved, that the Socialist Party proposes the removal of said Industrial School to some favorably located, healthful grounds in St. Louis County, upon which the so-called cottage or group system of buildings can be successfully established.

#### For years it has MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REFORM For years it has been recognized that the system of management and control of our City Hospital and Dispensary service is exceedingly faulty and objectionable. The safety of the health and lives of the city's sick depends on the chance of political fortune.

which is inhumane. We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party insists on the following reforms: (1) Separation of the Health Department from the Hospital Department; (2) Vesting of control over the hospitals in a Board of Trustees, similar to the School Board and elected by the people; (3) Provision for an executive superintendent; (4) Provision for a medical staff of experienced physicians, appointed by the Board of Trustees for a term of years; (5) Provision for an interne body of physicians, to be chosen on the basis of competitive examinaion conducted by the staff. Such internes shall be responsible

#### the guidance of the medical staff. MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.

Municipal home rule. Public toilet stations.

More public bath houses.

dependent on them.

Rigid pure food inspection. Abolition of grade crossings.

More small public parks and play grounds. A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess.

Establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed. Municipal ice plant in connection with City Water Department.

Municipal employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be pro hibited. Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private

schools. Free legal advice and service to wage workers in suits for wages and

against mortgage sharks. City Forestry Department to have charge of planting of and caring for shade trees along residence streets.

Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with bath and toilet facilities.

a bolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under

Union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes. While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute

a day's work for all street railway employes. In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those

RESOLUTION.

We reiterate our allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and endorse its platform. We appeal to the working class, and to all who are in sympathy with the principles above enunciated, to join in this great movement for economic and social freedom.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

### TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize

any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: The Public Be Damned!

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage. Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sym-

pathizers with the labor movement:

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co.

Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

### ABOUT 300,000 MEMBERS

In the Organization of United Mine Workers of America.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24.—Over 1300 delegates are present at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The unpleasant feature of the convention is the bitter feeling between President Lewis and John Walker of Illinois, and part of the followers. Both men claim victory for the presidency of the organization. At this time the official count of the ballots is still in progress.

In his annual report President Lewis says:

We realize that we have thousands of men within our ranks who are unable to speak or understand the English language. Those members desire to know the principles of the United Mine Workers and the object for which we are organized. If we have unscrupulous English-speaking men as local leaders, then the local union can not accomplish its real purpose, especially where the vast majority of the members do not understand the English language. For this reason local unions should exercise great care in selecting local officers whose integrity, honesty and personal conduct is above reproach.

It is a fact that we have more members in the organization than are being reported to the district and national offices. In my opinion, we should have more system in our local unions and in every branch of the organization. Every member should be required to have a due card showing his standing in the organization and at what time he became a member. Every local union should have a complete roster of the members of the local, giving the name, postoffice address and whether or not they can speak the English language. This will naturally require a little extra work to adopt the system, but there willbe no additional work once the system is established.

Our membership should be kept fully informed on all questions affecting the welfare of the organization. Those members who do not understand the English language should be kept informed by literature printed in their own language and sent to them. Every member of the United Mine Workers should be urged to take an active interest in the success of the organization.

We have thousands of men working in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and the South who are not members of the United Mine Workers. Those men should be and can be organized if each individual who is a member of the United Mine Workers will use his influence to reach the unorganized men. To

do this, however, each member must himself be an active union man. Not as much progres as we desired has been made in organizing the non-union mining districts. The industrial conditions of the country were not favorable for organizing the non-union miners.

It required a great deal of time and effort to maintain and hold together our membership in those districts now under the jurisdiction of the organization. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the United Mine Workers has not lost in its numerical strength during the past year and the mine workers of Nova Scotia are being organized with every prospect of having a splendid district of several thousand members established in the near future.

According to the per capita tax received, the membership of the national organization was 264,266 in December, 1906, 300,094 in De-

cember, 1907, and 294,746 in December, 1908. With all the attempts made to impede the progress and usefulness of the organization even by enemies in our own ranks (and I more than regret to say we have enemies in our ranks), with all the reports circulated that the organization was going to destruction, it is quite evident that the mine workers of the country have an abiding

faith in the principles of the United Mine Workers. At no time in the history of the country have there been so many idle miners as during the past year. At no time were so many of our members entitled to exoneration from payment of monthly dues on account of idleness. Under those circumstances, it is a matter of some satisfaction to be able to report that per capita tax was received at the national office for the month of December, 1908, on 294,746

Anthracite Mining Districts.

The anthracite mining districts, as you are probably aware, are not thoroughly organized. A large number of national organizers have been in those districts the greater part of the past year, and they have accomplished some good work and added materially to the membership in the three anthracite districts.

There exists in those districts a feeling of indifference among the men. It is reported that the lack of interest is due to several causes. Poor work in the early part of the year is one cause. Want of confidence in each other seems to be another cause. Poor wages earned by a number of the men is given as another cause. Disappointment in their expectations is assigned as another cause. But the real cause, in my opinion, is the failure of the majority of the anthracite mine workers to realize that they will secure the things to which they are entitled, not through the efforts of others, but by their own efforts. This fact must be impressed on the minds of the anthracite, as well as all other mine workers. They will then join the union of their craft and remain permanent and active members, working for their own success as well as assisting in making the United Mine Workers a greater power to protect its members.

Mexican Refugee Protest Meeting at Druids Hall, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Free admission.

Rudowitz is Free. Now assist the Mexican Political Refugees. Czar Porfirio Diaz shall not have a chance to murder the young patriots, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal.

David R. Francis, Jr., Is Now a Director of the Laclede Gas Light Co., a branch of the North American Co. Mayor Wells, Adolphus Busch, Huttig, Campbell and others are in the North American Co. ring. And they are all good Democrats and Republicans. Now, watch the wire-pulling in the municipal campaign. There will be a lining up of the Husseys, Beggs, Huttigs, Wells and Francis and Naughtons, as usual. After the election the same crowd will express its "indignation" at the dishonest politics.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of ne waddress. 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 S. Fourth Street.

#### ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

### SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman	. 96,931
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford	,423,898
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1803	2,585,000

### THE HOE-MAN IN MEXICO

..... over 7,000,000

Buenos, dias, Senor. My corn patch, you ask? Ah, no, 'tis my mas-

I'm only a peon, and bound to the land for the debts that I never can pay.

Fine country? You speak of the blue, distant hills and the gold gleaming sun in the sky;

You hear the gay mocking bird's song in the brush, and the ring dove's sweet sorrowing cry;

You say that the wind whispers low through the grain like a mother

who sings to her child;
And the hillsides and valleys are golden with grain, and the poppies
and lilies run wild.

What? You tell me today that you envy my lot-my hoe and my

That flowers and sun and bird songs are mine-that I am a Child of

the Soul?

Ah! You mock me, you laugh—you are finging your scorn like a

shower of lead at my breast, You who are sating sleek and well-fed and in spotless white linen

are dressed.

The flowers! Your flowers are the weeds that I hoe, that greet me each morning anew,

With faces of devilish triumph and glee—grinning faces of yellow and blue.

The sun! All I know of your sun as it floats a fierce molten ball overhead.

Are its pitiless arrow shafts aimed at my back, as I toil in the fields for my bread.

The birds! Hark, Senor, to the song of that one who sings in the

cottonwood tree! Mocking-bird? Yes, hear—he mocks as he sings—I am free! I am

free! I am free!

### RUDOWITZ

Christian Rudowitz, the young Russian revolutionist, is beyond the Czar's reach. Secretary of State Root decided on January 26 that the Cossacks shall not have the young patriot. The extradition of Rudowitz was refused because the offense charged comes under the general prohibition against extradition in the treaty with Russia, which declares that, if it be made to appear that extradition is sought with the view to try or punish for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place.

It is believed that this decision will also practically settle the Pouren case, since the Rudowitz case was really the more serious of the two

This is a blow to the bloody puppet on the Musovite throne. With the Rudowitz and Pouren cases decided in his favor the Czar could have reached out for 25,000 more Russian refugees whom he would prefer to see disappear below eight feet of ground.

Rudowitz is free. We hope that Pouren will be free soon. But what about the suffering and sacrifices of these two brave men? For a year or so Pouren has been imprisoned in Uncle Sam's dungeons because the Czar's crooks and scoundrels of secret service men, assisted by American Pinkertons, fabricated a network of false testimony and lies. If the Czar of Russia, by such damable means, can at any time deprive any of his former subjects on American soil of liberty and safety of life for one whole year or longer, it is certainly high time to have our present extradition treaty with Russia abrogated or radically changed. We shall speak of this subject later on.

### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Of All the Candidates on the Socialist Municipal Ticket.

This evening, Saturday, Jan. 30, at 8:30 o'clock, all the candidates on the St. Louis Socialist municipal ticket will meet in conference at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Don't fail to attend.

The Campign Committee.

### For the Gompers Defense Fund.

Business Agent Shanessy of the Barbers' Union has collected almost \$100 on a personal subscription list for the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Defense Fund.

### POLL TAX AND DEMOCRACY

The Democratic party is the great "friend of labor." At least in every political campaign. This "Democratic friendship" shows itself very strikingly in the southern states, where "Democracy" reigns supreme and absolute.

For the benefit of the poor workingmen the poll tax is still enforced in a number of the Democratic states. An Acknowledged Infamy! This is what the Dallas Laborer calls the poll tax, in commenting as follows:

"The poll tax is bad.

"When our contention is so strong that even our opponents acknowledge it, it is strong indeed. There is no question that Harvard College is against Organized Labor. There is no question that Organized Labor contends that the poll tax is bad. Note, then, what Prof. C. J. Bullock of Harvard says of the poll tax: 'The poll tax has been abandoned in most civilized countries, and must be viewed as an antiquated financial expedient. It is, moreover, unjust in its operation, since it extracts equal contributions from all, regardless of the different abilities of taxpayers.'

"The poll tax is mighty bad when it is condemned by such au-

"In fact, the poll tax is infamous. It will change the rule of the people into the rule of the rich. But the only way to fight it is to get a vote; and to get a vote we must pay the infamous tax.

"Pay your poll tax!"

Poll tax and Democracy! It is indeed hard to understand how any workingman can vote for a political party that nullifies his own right of suffrage by making the right to vote dependent on the payment of a poll tax.

What fools these mortals be!

### DISGRACEFUL

The Douglas Shoe Co. in Brockton, Mass., declared war on the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. The latter organization had to withdraw its Union Stamp from said firm. This means that the Douglas Shoe Co. was declared unfair, and no doubt, justly so, because the General Executive Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers is an e traordinarily conservative body, and if there had been any chance of an amiable settlement the stamp would not have been withdrawn from the firm.

What we wish to point out in connection with this Douglas Shoe Co. controversy, is the disgraceful action of some of the leading trades union papers in the land. The moment the Union stamp was withdrawn from the Douglas Shoe Co., Hon. Douglas, the ex-Labor Governor of Massachusetts, went out on the highways and byways "picking rags," and he found some, too.

He offered advertisements at the rate of \$1.04 per single-column inch, each insertion, to the labor press of the country; the ads came in electrotype plates, three columns wide, nearly eleven inches deep. In other words: each insertion of this Douglas scab shoe advertisement would bring the neat little sum of about \$35 per week.

Nice little item, isn't it? If the Douglas Shoe Co. would offer \$100 for each insertion, the columns of St. Louis Labor would still remain closed tight and safe to its scab advertising matter. We should rather see St. Louis Labor go out of business forthwith than line up against an International Union, or any other union, for that matter, while engaged in a battle royal against a powerful capitalist corporation.

Within the last ten years our two local Socialist papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, have lost at least \$2,000 worth of advertising on account of our being true to the labor movement. How often, within these last ten years, were our papers in most desperate straits, with little prospects of keeping them above water, but our course remained the same,

Of the trade union organs that published the Douglas Shoe o. scab advertisement, we mention

"The St. Joseph Union," issued every Friday by the Central Labor Council, and "Official Organ of the Missouri Federation of Labor."

"The Union," official organ of the Indianapolis Centra! Labor Union and of the Indiana Federation of Labor.

"The Labor Advocate," official organ of the Birmingham (Ala.)
Trades and Labor Council.

The Compendium, Mr. Herman Steinbiss' organ of the National Building Trades Council, also accepted the adv., because others had accepted it.

"The Western Laborer," the organ of the Trade Union philosopher, "Sadie Maguire."

This is all we wish to say on this subject today. Will these "bona fide" trade union organs explain their Judas Iscariot action? Please do, then we may once more take the floor and attempt to set you straight.

Meanwhile, we repeat our advice to every Union man and woman:

Boycott the Douglas Shoe Co. until the concern will recognize Union Labor and be entitled to the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

### **COLD FACTS**

This report should be of more than ordinary interest to the So cialists in this city and state.

The question here involved is "the stealing of our Socialist vote." There was a time when even the writer of these lines allowed himself to be fooled on this proposition. We remember when years ago, after each election, Socialists would sing the old song "They stole our Socialist vote!" Later on, when conditions compelled us to get down to the ward and precinct organization in campaign work, when systematic efforts were made to assist comrades in securing their naturalization papers, in getting them registered at the proper time, etc., we made some surprising discoveries which made us change our minds in regard to the alleged stealing of the Socialist vote,

We came to the logical conclusion that no matter how honest or capable the judges and clerks of election may be, they can not count more Socialist votes than there are contained in the ballot box. The neglect to naturalize, the neglect to register and the general

indifference are some of the causes of the disappointing results. As to indifference the socialistically inclined people resemble very much the Democratic or Republican voters.

In view of these facts we could not fly into a state of ecstacy, like some of our comrades did, when a few days ago the Post-Dis-Patch and other papers came out with the sensational reports about the many Socialist votes which, according to these reports, had not been counted on Nov. 3.

We are grateful to the St. Louis Republic for submitting to its readers a detailed report and thereby put the lid on the cheap howling about the "stealing of the votes." This report enables us to once more talk plain, cold facts to our Socialist comrades and point out to them the necessity of more effective propaganda and organization work in the wards and precincts.

We hereby give the gains and losses in the St. Louis Socialist vote as shown by the latest recount ordered by the State Legislature:

Comrade Sargent, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor, received in November in the First ward 241 votes, in the recount 247, gain 6; Second ward 148, recount 156, gain 8; Third ward 54, recount 54; Fourth ward 34, recount 39, gain 5; Fifth ward 39, recount-41, gain 2; Sixth ward 158, recount 155, loss 3; Seventh ward 233, recount 240, gain 7; Eighth ward 258, recount 256, loss 2; Ninth ward 466, recount 482, gain 16; Tenth ward 443, recount 457, gain 14; Eleventh ward 413, recount 409, loss 4; Twelfth ward 303, recount 271, loss 32; Thirteenth ward 139, recount 136, loss 3; Fourteenth ward 51, recount 52, gain 1; Fifteenth ward 81, recount 80, loss 1; Sixteenth ward 117, recount 111, loss 6; Seventeenth ward 136, recount 135, loss 1; Eighteenth ward 161, recount 170, gain 9; Nineteenth ward 209, recount 171, loss 38: Twentieth ward 91, recount 94, gain 3; Twenty-first ward 68, recount 70, gain 2; Twentysecond ward 94, recount 87, loss 7; Twenty-third ward 68, recount 65, loss 4; Twenty-fourth ward 244, recount 237, loss 7; Twentyfifth ward 68, recount 71; gain 3; Twenty-sixth ward 92, recount 95, gain 3; Twenty-seventh ward 305, recount 269, loss 36; Twentyeighth ward 88, recount 85, loss 3.

The result of the recount shows that our candidate for Lieutenant Governor gained 78 votes in 12 wards and lost 148 votes in 15 wards. In Ward 3, one of the original Indian wards, the Socialist vote was absolutely correct.

With these cold facts before us we can not but admit that the old song, "They stole our votes!" must cease. With many people this old "sing-sang" is but a fig-leaf behind which they hide their would-be Socialism.

Let us first get the vote, and you may rest assured that we'll get it counted, too. Our party is entitled to watchers and challengers in the polls. If our watchers and challengers are not there, whose fault is it? If our watchers and challengers are in the polls and irregularities still continue, whose fault is it?

We have absolutely no right to howl about the "stealing of our vote." Such howling is a self-indictment, nothing less. We charge ourselves with neglect of duty.

We know that this kind of cold, matter-of-fact talk may not be pleasant reading to some well-meaning comrades. What's the use of deceiving ourselves? What's the use of feeding on chloroform? What's the use of sending sensational reports to the New York Call and other outside papers when the facts do not warrant such action?

At last Saturday's Socialist city convention resolutions were adopted asking the State Legislature for changes in the election laws; in the resolutions some reference was made to the alleged irregularities. At that time the results had not yet been known, hence the wording of the resolutions.

The claim that the Socialist Party should be represented in the polls by judges and clerks is a just one. Such a change in the election laws will establish confidence in our public election system, remove suspicion and make recounts superfluous.

### **Editorial Observations**

Sunday Afternoon: Mother Jones at Druids Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

Friday, January 29, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. Celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. If Buck Stove Van Cleave, Post, Parry & Co. have their way, and Organized Labor will neglect their duty, old Sam may spend his sixtieth birthday in jail, somewhere near the great Washington monument. Gompers was born in London, England, in 1850. In 1863 he came to New York with his parents, and only a little over a year later he joined the Cigar Makers' Union. He has been connected with the labor movement ever since.

President Owen Miller Informs Us That His Consent Had never been secured to have his name signed to that "City Party" non-union circular. Under no condition would be sign his name under the conference call together with a member of Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance. He further states that as soon as he had received one of the non-union circulars he affixed one of the Typographical Union's yellow "refuse to accept" labels and returned the document to Pepoon and Webster. Mr. Miller says it is true that he spoke favorably of such a political movement, and that he still holds the ideas then expressed; but as to the makeup of the circular and certain names signed to the same he had nothing to do. with

### St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund, January 26th, 1909.

	Russian Dramatic Lite'ry Circle	5.00	Wm. Kriz	.10
	A. Corcoran, List A 9:		Anton Vesely	.25
	Ed Corcoran	.50	J. Pachman	.25
	Wm. Bluemel	.50	F. Petra	.25
t	Hy. Siroky, List A 36:		N. Nelson	.10
	C. R. Daviess	.10	F. Cervenka	.25
	Jos. Jelinek	.25	Wm. J. Hahn	.25
•	Jan Fuch	.25	Jacob Wuest	.25
	Peter ranek	.25	F. E. Drapalik	.25
	Vac Prochazka	.10	Frank Karas	.25
	M. Machalek	.10	Jac. Rothberg	.10
	L. Krygel	.10	Isi Cassel	.15
;	A. Kylien	.10	D. Falk	.10
	V. Kroupa	.10	P. H. Hoffman	.10
	W. Manaska	.10	J. Leuenberger, List 4 A:	
1	Hy. Siroky	.50	A. C. Brapp	.50
•	V. Kokoska	.10	M. Belly	.50
	John Laciny	.25	I. J. Leuenberger	:25
	Carl Sadlo	.25	Mrs. Leuenberger	.25
		.10	Previously reported	
	Frank Jarosik		Previously reported	14.50
	J. A. Spika	.25		05.55
	Frank Siroky	.20	, Total\$	
188	I D Doubrava	95	O WATMMERER Secrete	7*47

# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

### Gompers and Wright By Sumner W. Rose.

How some men do grow!

But some grow in the regard of their fellow men into greater

love and respect, and some grow ever smaller.

Today, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell have moved up in the regard of all men who believe in the old notions of liberty, and Judge Wright has fallen as low as it is possible for living man to fall. Not even the corporations, whom he served, can respect him. They regard him as "their man,' it is true, and will see that for a time he does not come to want, but as to love and respect, they have none for him.

What "sillies' the courts as at present constituted are. They want respect, but in order to get it they fail in respect to themselves, and are the very first to set the example. This they do by refusing

an equal and exact justice to all men.

Did they condemn those who blacklist and send the fat swindlers, liars and thieves who everywhere abound to jail as remorselessly and for as long terms as they do laboring men there would be something to respect them for. But it is to laugh when a suggestion is made that the rich and powerful shall be punished.

Courts will be respected when they deserve it, and until they do, it is useless to ask for that which it is impossible to give.

As for the Buck Stove and Range Co., it will not sell an additional stove on account of this infamous decision. Personally, if I had one in my house I would break it and throw it out. And if I needed a cooking machine, and the Billybucks were the only people who made them, I would get a few bricks and build an old-style Dutch oven in the back yard before I would patronize them.

The Gompers decision will not make me buy those St. Louis ranges, and it will not keep me personally from telling my friends

why, and all friends of labor I meet.

The Billybucks may think everything is fair sailing now, but they are off in their thinking apparatus. Before, we had not waked Now, we have our eyes open. It is up to Union Labor now to stand by their friends, not only on the matter of stoves, but every other manufactured article. Look for the Union Label on every thing you buy. If this is boycotting, let Judge Wright & Co. make the most of it.

We will speak out, We will be heard, Though all Earth's systems crack; We will not 'bate a single word, Nor take a sentence back!

"Lay on, McDuff, and dashed be he who first yells 'enough." Being a Socialist, I have not had the friendliest feelings for Mr. Gompers, but in him and his two associates at the present time, Capitalism seeks to punish those who produce all wealth and cow down the balance of the "herd," but I am much mistaken if the "herd" is as cowardly as organized Capitalism thinks it.

Labor has been simple, easily led, and trusting, heretofore, but that time is about past. Labor has the "Union of its Craft" and the "Party of its Class," and the things that it will do in the next few years may be a surprise to the Wrights and others of that class.

Swing inward, oh gates of the Future! Swing outward, ye doors of the past, A giant is rousing from slumber And rending his fetters at last.

From the dust where his proud tyrants found him, Dishonored, and scorned, and betrayed, He shall RISE, with the sunlight around him, And rule in the realm he has made. Close ranks! Labor, there is nothing to be discouraged over. "We have nothing to lose but our chains, and a world to gain." Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 24, 1909.

### American Federation of Labor

For Funds for the Defense of the Appeals in the Pending Injunction Proceedings Against the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1909.

To Organized Labor, Its Friends and Sympathizers-Greeting: The American Federation of Labor, as its name signifies, is a voluntary body composed of National, International and Local

Unions, each of which attends to its own trade business, financial and otherwise, and retains its complete and individual authority and autonomy, while the relationship and purpose of the Federation to the affiliated bodies is to assist them in carrying out trade betterment, to take the initiative in introducing and tirging the passage of desirable legislation, and to promote the general welfare. It is thus seen that the American Federation of Labor can not be considered as holding or having funds in the ordinary routine of its business for unusual purposes. A most unusual and important event has occurred in which extra funds are essential, and an earnest appeal for financial rests are not necessarily for punishment, but are by way of precauaid is herewith made to you, which will no doubt meet with your prompt and liberal response.

You know that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been declared guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that Justice Wright of that court has sentenced them to terms of imprisonment of twelve, nine and six months, respectively. Pending an appeal, they are out on bail. The original injunctions issued on the applica-tion of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and we have authorized our attorneys also to take an appeal against Justice Wright's decision.

We hold that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have not violated the terms of the injunction, but instead have exercised their right of free press and free speech. These are cardinal principles guaranteed by the constitution of our country and by our states, and to the maintenance and perpetuity of which we pledge and will exert our every effort.

As stated, there are two appeals pending. One upon the original injunction and the other from Justice Wright's decision. Should an adverse decision be reached in either, or both appeals, it will be essential to make further appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Surely no member of Organized Labor or other fair-minded man can rest content unless the principles involved in these cases are determined by the highest tribunal in our land.

We have already expended large sums in these cases, and the plaintiff's attorneys have not only boasted of causing such large expenditures on our part, but have asserted "there are more to come."

We have exceptionally able attorneys in Hon. Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons, who will carry the cases to their logical and final conclusion, but ample funds must be provided to permit this to be done.

From the expressions of our fellow workers and friends in all walks of life we find that they are in absolute accord with us in the determined stand taken by Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the assertion of their and our inalienable rights of free press and free speech and the determination that these cases be pressed to final conclusion. Of course, we will fight for our rights through every legitimate and constitutional channel which our system of legislation and law procedure permits, to rectify the injustice of which

we complain, and in the meantime, in having these cases appealed and determined, we are confident that we are pursuing the course which commends itself to the men of labor and other friends of human justice.

Eternal vigilance is the price of all liberty. In order to permit of proper defense of liberty and freedom as guaranteed to all citizens, WE APPEAL TO ALL LABOR AND TO ALL FRIENDS to make financial contributions for legal defense in these cases before the courts. President Gompers and his colleagues are on trial for your rights co-equally with their own, and every liberty-loving citzen in or out of the ranks of labor should consider this situation

### THE FACT IS

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

# The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair con-cern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

### Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced

#### GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged violation of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.

and appeal as their own personal concern, and response should be made accordingly.

Upon the injunction abuse the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor declared "That we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the constitution and laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards.' This appeal for funds is issued in accordance with that declaration.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, 423 G street northwest, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge and receipt for the same and make due accounting thereof. Sincerely and fraternally yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary. JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President, JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President, JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President, MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President, D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President, WM. D. HUBER, Sixth Vice-President, JOS. F. VALENTINE, Seventh Vice-President, JOHN R. ALPINE, Eighth Vice-President, JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer, Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Highest Court in the Land Legalizes Bull Pen.

Washington, Jan. 25.— The Supreme Court of the United States decided against President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners in the damage suit brought by him against former Governor Peabody of Colorado on account of Moyer's imprisonment on the governor's orders because of his alleged connection with riots at Telluride, Col., in 1904.

In the course of his opinion Justice Holmes said:

"We must assume that the governor had a right under the state constitution and laws to call out troops, as was held by the Supreme Court of the state. The constitution is supplemented by an act providing that when an invasion of or insurrection in the state is made or threatened, the governor shall order the national guard to repel or suppress the same.

'That means that he will make the ordinary use of the soldiers to that end; that he may kill persons who resist, and of course that he may use the milder methods of seizing the bodies of those whom tion to prevent the exercise of hostile power; so long as such arrests are made in good faith and in the honest belief that they are needed in order to hold the insurrection off, the governor is the final judge and can not be subjected to an action after he is out of office on the ground that he had no reasonable ground for his belief.

"When it comes to a decision by the head of the state upon a matter involving its life, the ordinary rights of individuals must yield to what he deems the necessities of the movement. Public danger warrants the substitution of executive process for judicial process.'

### THE BLACKLIST IN MARYLAND.

### The State Court of Appeals Sustains Cause of Workingmen in De ciding the Illegality of Blacklisting.

Of greater importance to Organized Labor and labor's employes than any opinion of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in many years is that handed down by Judge Henry on Jan. 12 in a case that had occupied the attention of the court for some time.

The decision bears on the use of the blacklist in labor and cap ital troubles. The case is that of Joseph Willner, a member of the U. G. W. of A., against Morris Silverman, trading as Morris Silverman & Sons, clothiers, which was appealed from the Supreme Court of Baltimore City.

In the lower court Judge Elliott declared against Willner, holding that a letter written by Silverman and his brother clothiers did not do injury to the plaintiff. Judge Henry in his opinion reversing the lower court declares that the letter did inflict injury and indicated malice. The whole effect of the decision is a blow to the blacklist.

In the opinion of the court, prepared by Judge Henry, there is found the first absolute ruling on this question by Maryland's highest court.

In brief the opinion holds that employees and employees may combine in unions or associations, but such associations, like individuals, must employ lawful methods for the settlement of lawful

That the use of malicious means in interference with a man's efforts to obtain a livelihood is condemnable. The whole tenor of the opinion is unfavorable to the use of the

In reversing the decision of the lower court the Court of Ap-

peals holds that a member of the clothing firm had shown malice in blacklisting Willner and that an action for damages would lie against Moses Silverman, whom the proof showed to be the defendant re-

The case will now go back to one of the lower courts for a rerial before a jury in determining the amount of injury sustained by The attorneys for the prosecution are confident of securing a good verdict from a jury, as the decision of the Court of Appeals makes apparent the malicious and unlawful course of the

### ST. LOUIS CENTRAL BODY

### Levies Special Assessment for Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Defense

Considerable time was taken up at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union with discussing the question of raising finances for the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Defense Fund. An appeal from the A. F. of L. General Executive Board was read and Delegate Conroy moved to donate \$25 out of the treasury to support the G. E. Board in their fight for the cause of Organized Labor in the highest courts of the land.

President Miller said he regretted very much that the C. T and L. U. constitution compelled him to rule the motion out of order, because the amount in the treasury was below the mark which would permit outside appropriations. While in spirit he favored the mo-

tion, yet he could not rule any other way.

Delegate Conroy held that the Gompers-Mitchell case was really matter belonging to the internal and regular business of the C. T. and L. U., and the funds appropriated for this purpose came under the regular expense account. He held that Gompers and his colleagues were simply assisting the St. Louis central body in this fight for Union Labor, because the trouble originated here and the C. and L. U. was' the first central organization to indorse the Buck Stove and Range boycott.

On appeal from the decision of the chair, President Miller was sustained.

Delegate Hofher proposed a one-cent assessment, but on finding that this would bring in but \$300 was permitted to change his motion to make it read 5 instead of 1 cent.

Again a lengthy debate started, and Delegate Shanessy made a substitute motion that a committee of five be appointed to solicit voluntary subscriptions.

Many delegates spoke on the various propositions, and when the previous question was called for and the vote taken Hofher's motion carried.

On Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, the C. T. and L. U. will have a memorial meeting at 3535 Pine street.

A delegation from the St. Louis County Farmers' Union was granted the floor. The delegates asked for closer co-operation beween producers and consumers and recommended the establishment of public market facilities in St. Louis. The recommendation

Mr. McMorrow of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union spoke on the troubles with the Douglas Shoe Co. and invited the delegates and their friends to attend the Union Label shows and lectures which would be given at Social Turner Hall, New Club and Aschenbroedel halls.

The Special Organizer of Bakers' Union No. 4 made a stirring appeal in behalf of the "Slaves of the Bake Shop' and for the Bakers Union Label.

A motion that meeting halls, names and addresses of union secretaries, time of meetings, etc., be published in official minutes was made by Delegate Negele, but voted down after a lengthy discussion.

### Electrical Workers Give Successful Entertainment.

Local Union No. 2, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, gave a most successful entertainment last Saturday evening at Northwest Liederkranz Hall. It was the nineteenth annual ball of the union and the spacious hall was crowded. Everybody had a good time of it and the hours passed like moments. Electrical Workers' Union No. 2 is in good condition and its meetings are well attended.

### BREWERS' STRIKE ENDED.

### Indianapolis Trouble Settled After a Week's Strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24.-After being out less than a week he strike of the Brewery Workers' Unions against three of the Indianapolis breweries terminated Wednesday afternoon. The result was brought about in large measure through the efforts of the Central Labor Union, which insisted that what the men were asking for was nothing excessive and that the unions were entitled to fair treatment. Under the terms of agreement the men returned to work under the old contract, which was signed for two years. The provisions of the new contract in which advances were asked are to be arbitrated, the arbitration board to consist of two representatives of the employers and two of the men, a fifth member to be selected should this become necessary. The board must meet within ten days and shall report its findings under the two-year agreement. This new agreement will operate in all the city breweries. The result of the contest was a decided victory for the men. While the victory will bring some betterment in the conditions and a slight incerase in the wage scales, the greatest victory was achieved in the demonstration that the unions were in position to protect their membership. The manner in which Organized Labor rallied to the support of the brewery unions likewise showed the good opinion trades unionists have of those organizations.

### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,

### Missouri State Federation of Labor-(Affiliated with A. F. of L.)

Ed. McGarry, Chairman, Novinger, Mo.; Austin Biggs, Vice-Chairman, 6109 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles W. Fear, Secretary, 602 Jackson Ave., Joplin, Mo.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 24, 1909.

George Hoehn, Editor Labor, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir-Permit me to thank you for publishing statements regarding work of our committee. We have failed to receive similar consideration from other labor papers, and have in fact been able to get nothing in some so-called labor papers regarding the committee's efforts on the convict labor fight.

Owing to the vote investigations, we decided to adjourn for a short time. Our committee has all bills in hands of the senators and representatives for introduction.

Are planning to give the delegates and visitors a good time when they come to Joplin next September. We want just twice as many delegates as were at the last convention and four times as many as were in Joplin at the state convention five years ago. Help us get the unions to affiliate and send delegates by occasionally stirring the question up in St. Louis through your paper.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I remain very truly yours ommand, CHARLES W. FEAR, to command, 602 Jackson Ave., Joplin, Mo.

ABOUT 300,000 MEMBERS

#### THE MOTHER PRINCIPLE.

Josephine Conger-Kaneko, in The Socialist Woman. If we are to believe the zoologists and the biologists, animal life

has been a series of warfares from its earliest beginning. Animal life has for the most part got its living off of animal life. Everywhere insect feeds upon insect, fowl upon insect, beast upon fowl, and man upon beast.

To a very large degree life is a blood-red carnage. Added to this life-and-death struggle constantly going on between creatures of the animal world, we have the perfect indifference of the elements to animal life. Famine, hurricanes, scorching suns nd freezing winters are nature's methods of ridding herself of untold millions of

creeping and walking things.

Love in nature? When the sun shines, yes. But tomorrow the frosts of a winter may freeze to the bone those whom the sun shone on so recently. Today a group of innocent villagers may till their fields in joy, and the sense of coming plenty. Tomorrow the elements may combine in a terrific storm and wipe them off the face

What has nature for the individual? Everywhere pain, every where struggle, effort and failure; and over all her calm, dispassionate ear, heeding not the cry of the individual in its torment.

Nature, so accurate, so mathematical in creation, is seemingly indifferent in destruction. Function is the object of nature; not

And yet, through it all, through the misery and the pain and the indifference, runs one eternal principle, one unchanging essence; the essence of mother-love; of mother-care; of mother-protection; of mother-sacrifice.

From protoplasm to man, we may trace its career. Its one undying, purposeful activity lies in producing that which "nature"male nature-inanimate nature-so unhesitatingly destroys. The mother-instinct gives its own elements for this purpose, from the budding amoeba to civilized woman. "And greater love than this hath no man:" Greater love than this is not conceivable. Neither can one conceive of a greater gift to society than that which a woman gives who accepts intelligent motherhood with all the graces which accompany it; the compassion, the love, the protective instinct. Armies, nor libraries, nor stocks and bonds can equal this

In the depths of the wilderness the young cub, creeping beyond the confines of the lairs of the mother, meets the natural law of claw and fang. Weak with agony he drags himself back home-he knows where to go-and there the mother lioness licks his wounds and purrs softly to his wounded spirit until he is well and strong again.

The primitive mother, child at her breast, seeks a place in which she may guard it from the indifferent cruelty of natural law-and the savage male. She discovers a hole in the hillside and makes a "home" there. Finally she dresses hides, and grinds grain between two stones. Step by step she develops a sort of human society Later on the male comes to recognize some sort of relation between himself and the birth of the young. Then comes the discovery that a child is in part his. And in him buds feebly, for the first time, the mother-element—the protective instinct, which finally becomes human and compassionate, even as it has been in woman.

And this "mother" element in the woman, and the man, is the foundation of modern society. Without it mankind would still be roaming the forests, fighting, killing, altogether destructive. The mother-principle is in its nature constructive, conservative.

In primitive days so great was the effect of the mother-principle upon mankind that it was defied. The oldest, the wisest, the most mysteriously powerful of the Teutonic deities are female. German folk lore is full of the gottermutter-or divine mothers. Later, men wrote Bibles, masculined the mother-principle, called it god, and worshiped it. The protective, the compassionate essence, which grew out of the office of motherhood, and gradually became a general human attribute, they took to be of supernatural origin-and while they worshiped it, they enslaved their women.

Today this mother-principle has very seriously to do with so ciety. Social organisms the world over are deficient without its full play in their management. The Socialist movement needs it. And it needs it from the source from which it first sprang-from woman

kind itself. From the mother-force of the world.

Let us recognize this fact—insist upon it—compel it, if need be into our movement. We will never succeed withou it.

### **WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE** DEPARTMENT

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

Will Be Held by the St. Louis Socialists Sunday, February 28.

a Woman's Suffrage demonstration, to be held at Druids Hall, Sunday, February 28, 1909. Every effort will be put forth to make this a memorable gathering. An interesting program will be prepared for the occasion; the list of speakers will be announced at a

State Secretary Pauls recommends to the Socialist Party locals throughout Missouri to arrange for public suffrage meetings, for Sunday, February 28.

### THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

#### As a Matter of Course, All the Socialist Organizations Favor Equal Political Rights.

In France, the women are not yet nationally united for a woman's suffrage movement. The only national bodies that are making a decided fight for woman suffrage are the Socialist Party organ-

In the woman's organ, "Journal des Femmes," Madam Maria Martin, in speaking of the June Congress for Woman's Rights, held in Paris, says:

"How many times have we had to listen to the old songwoman can not perform military duty, they have not the necessary education for the franchise, they are too frivolous, or too pure, to mingle in the elections (that is, to pretend that at the same time women are both above and beneath the right of the ballot, so dear to men), to exercise suffrage would withdraw them from their dear firesides, where they reign as queens, on the condition that they never command anything, which is really very much like other queens. All these arguments are out of fashion and have gone to rejoin the moons of yesterday. Our adversaries, no longer daring to use these arguments, are forced to bring forward other objections which will probably last no longer than their predecessors; are forced to find other pretexts for refusing us our part in the social heritage which the past has given to the present.

The French women are not yet nationally united for suffrage, but there is no doubt that there is an immense amount of suffrage sentiment which is making itself felt through a large number of woman's organizations which have for many years existed in Paris, and are now extending their influence through local branches all

Of interest in this same journal is a quotation from an article by good work!

one of the Deputies of Paris, Mr. Lucien Millevoye, in which, analyzing the motto of the French Republic, he says:

Liberty! Is it not our patrimony, left us through the work of many generations? Is it not the hope of all our conquests? Has woman given to this history, to this progress, to this emancipation, nothing of her thought, nothing of her heart?

Equality! That is the work still unfinished by our ancestors, and it is our work. We have the ambition to labor at it ceaselessly But for whom? For ourselves alone? The word itself would then have no more meaning. It would soil our lips. Let us be frank Equality admits of no privileges. The modern law which deprives women of rights, of opportunities of service is only taking advan-

tage of our situation, which is a usurpation.

"Fraternity! What? Fraternity without our sisters, without our mothers, without our comrades? Enough of lies!

'Our country will not be a reality until woman has her proper place in it, humanity will not be a verity until woman holds her proper rank; without the work of woman law is too often inhuman; and that country is very far from free in which woman feels herself oppressed even in her bread winning.

But need one concede to woman the voting power in order to render these other things accessible to them? Yes, certainly. The vote is the expression of a supreme will without resistance and with out power; their complaints are in vain, their work is uncertain, their patrimony is scarcely theirs, their lives are not secure. The 'Declaration of hte Rights of Men' pretends to be the magna charter of all humanity. One half of the human race protests against a volunthe question: This will be the great and philanthropic reform of the future." tary omission. 'The Declaration of the Rights of Women' is now

Our American women will see from this that the French women are not without strong helpers among the men, men of position and willing to speak strong words in defense of the most advanced demands on the part of the women.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE POLITICAL WARD BOSSES

### Anna H. Shaw Tells What She Saw at the Denver Elections.

How I wish I could express to you my emotion upon reaching Denver. I knew all the things our enemies had said were not true and did not fear that; but I so longed that my hopes might be fulfilled that men and women would be better for the service they had rendered their commonwealth. I was not disappointed. Indeed, if anyone had told me the exact truth about the order, the good fellowship, the altogether human and civilized character of the election, could scarcely have believed it. I have never witnessed an election before where at some of the polling places there were not groups of men electioneering and pulling or persuading other men to vote contrary to their wishes. Although we started at 8:30 a. m. in the automobile of the Denver Post, and at 10:30 changed to that of the Denver News, going from one polling place to another until 7 p. m. during all those hours we did not observe a single man or woman aggressively approach another to secure votes.

The interest seemed to center in the election of Judge Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, and those having his "reminders" would come to our auto and say as they passed us a card, thinking we were

voters, "Don't forget to mark the little judge."

As the voters, men and women, came to the polling places they fell into line with such an utter lack of sex consciousness that we rejoiced that men and women could rise to such a plane when engaged in serious service and as part of a great nation perform their duties as citizens.

In studying the lists of registered voters, we learned that on Capitol hill, the best residential part of the city, more women were registered and voted than men, the highest number of women being 55 in one precinct, the proportion of women to men decreasing toward the slum or tenderloin wards. In the working centers, where a larger number of men than women live, 37 per cent of the votes were cast by women. In the tenderloin district, where we have been told evil women would outvote the good, in one precinct, where there were 700 registered voters, 100 were women, and out of that numbr but 20 voted. In a neghboring precinct, 30 only out of the 400 votes were cast by women. These two precincts represent the worst tenderloin and lowest elements of the city. When I asked Billie Green," the boss of one of the precincts, where all the women of that precinct were, as not one was visible at the polls, he said. 'Nothing doin in women's votes here any more." I asked why, and he replied, "Oh, the people set down on this sort of thing some years I then asked him if the so-called bad women's vote was ever large and he replied, "No, they will never vote if they don't have to They don't care anything about it. Then they never live long enough n one house to gain a residence for voting and most of them live under false names. Whenever they vote they are made to do so by and officials to keep out of jail. I know what'I am talking about, ne said, laughing. I understood his meaning better later when the News reporter who accompnied me told me Mr. Green had served nine months in jail for forcing the poor unfortunate men and women

The man who is the so-called boss of the other tenderloin district warned me against woman suffrage as it demoralized women, and the bad women would outvote the good. I remarked, "There is not one womán in line here nor in Mr. Green's prectinct, but on Capitol hill half and more of the voters are women, and the only place women are not voting is here in the slums.' He shook his head and said, "It demoralizes women." On leaving him I was informed he was one of the many men who had served six months in jail for illegal voting and that he was part owner of the only indecent theater in Denver and that he did more to corrupt the unfortunate men and women than any other man in the state. While it is not true that all men are corrupt who say they fear politics will corrupt women, you may be sure that all men of the type of this ward boss will always harp on that string. We know now from personal observation that where the women are respectable, home making, industrious and intelligent, a large percent register and vote, that in the tenderloin districts few voluntary votes are cost by women, and this year very few voted even though the election was very close. In the portion of the city where large numbers of women vote, fully one-half the polling places were in parlors of private houses; not one in a saloon. Further; not a single saloon was open, front door nor back. Some vacant stores, restaurants, barber shops and garages were utilized, but by far the greater number were in houses

All day long I saw no man show disrespect to any woman, there was no discourtesy on the part of either man or woman towards man or woman.

Once we saw a lady whose appearance indicated that she was a woman of leisure exchange places in the line with a man who seemed to be a workingman in a hurry. There was no display about it, and the probabilities are that had conditions been reversed the man would have shown the same thoughtfulness to the woman.—Anna H. Shaw, in Progress.

The Socialist Campaign Pamphlet to be issued in 76,000 copies, will be a splendid propaganda document. Sixteen pages, printed on fine paper, with the picture of our mayoralty candidate on front cover page, also complete list of candidates on Socialist city ticket and municipal program, etc., this pamphlet will not fail to do its work. Ward clubs should, without delay, order their full quota for the entire campaign, i. e., they should take the same number of copies as they provided the copies are the copies as they provided the copies as the copies as they provided the copies as the copies as they provided the copies are the copies as the copies and t copies as they usually took out in special editions of Labor. Price to ward clubs is \$3 per thousand. The pamphlet will be off the press the first week in February and ward clubs are expected to pay C. O. D.

Join the Socialist Party! Fall in Line and Do Your Share of the

"They Must; or God and the Social Democracy." A Frank Word to Christian Men and Women. By Hermann Kutter, Minister at the New Minster in Zurich. American Editor, Rufus W. Weeks. Published by Co-operative Printing Co., Chicago. Cloth bound, \$1. This book was published some two years ago in Switzerland and created considerable interest among German students of the social problems at that time. The German labor press quoted freely and gave Dr. Kutter's work quite a little advertising, which was well

Immediately efforts were made to secure a good English translation of the work and issue an American edition. A number of Socialist and socialistically inclined men and women from almost every state pledged themselves financially to help in getting out this proposed American edition, and they finally succeeded.

It is a fine book and bound to do great propaganda work when circulated among the right class of people. It is a book which shows the godliness of the noble principles of Socialism and the aims, purpose and mission of the great, world-wide proletarian movement.

One must read the book to appreciate its contents.

#### LABOR REPRESENTATIVES AT JEFFERSON CITY. Special Correspondence.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 19.—Representatives of different branches of organized labor of the state are here in session arranging to push labor legislation before the present session of the legislature, as soon as the session proper opens up and the introduction of bills

E. C. Whittsett of Moberly, and five other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen compose the board of that organization. At least one of the members of this board will remain in Jefferson City during the entire session and the entire committee will meet at the capitol from time to time.

Twenty-eight men are in Jefferson City representing the Railway Trainmen, and the Trainmen will keep two men at the capitol. The Missouri Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, Ed McGarry, chairman; Austin W. Biggs, vice-chairman, and Charles W. Fear, secretary, are stationed at the Baltimore Hotel and will maintain headquarters at the capitol during the session in the interest of the labor bills before the legislature.

All of the labor representatives have received much favorable commendation for having been the first to comply with the law requiring that all lobbyists register as legislative representatives.

Members of organized labor are urged to write their senators and representatives regarding the abolishment of the leasing of convicts, a barbarous for mo fslavery under the state, which should be

The Appeal Made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for funds to defray the expense of testing Judge Wright's unrighteous decision in the higher courts will receive immediate and liberal response from every section of the country. The fight of Bompers, Mitchell and Morrison is the fight of every union workingman in the land, and is a fight for constitutional liberty



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HATTER AND HABERDASHER

### Missouri Socialist Party

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mc

### Demonstration for Woman Suffrage.

In harmony with the call issued by the National Office, Local St. Louis has arranged a woman suffrage demonstration and mass meeting for Feb. 28. Persistent agitation is gradually making this a live question in this country. Petitions are being circulated, meetings held and in all directions the agitation is on the increase. Every local in the country should have a meeting for this purpose on Feb. 28. Watch the columns of the various Socialist papers for facts and arguments on the question. You will find plenty of good articles in them from now on. If you have no speaker, then get one of the local comrades to read some of the best articles you can find. Have a general discussion on woman suffrage and find out how the members stand. You will probably find some Socialists that are opposed to it. Make them state their reasons and then point out wherein they are wrong. Resolutions are all right in their way, but one lone woman on a soap box on the street corner who announces that she wants the right to vote, and insists on telling why, will get more results than all the resolutions that several typewriters can hammer out. For years the equal suffrage movement of England was a dead one. Then some working women got a notion in their heads that it was time to do something. They ignored the "nice," "respectable," "ladylike" methods that had prevailed hitherto, and went out on the street, in the parks, factories and anywhere they could get an audience. They insisted on talking right out in public. They went into the old party meetings and asked candidates where they stood on woman suffrage. If opposed, they did their level best to defeat that candidate. In short, the campaign was entirely successful, as it has made woman suffrage a warm, live question in all of England. Comrade Keir Hardie tells us that woman suffrage will be an actual fact in England in the near future. To our shame, be it said, the movement is not as well along here as in England. Fortunately, a change is taking place and every local in Missouri should take this matter up and start the ball rolling in their neighborhood. Pay no attention to the man who opposes woman suffrage because a majority of them will not vote the Socialist ticket. It is a step forward to get them to vote any kind of a ticket. Don't listen to the woman who argues that most women do not want to voe. It is not necessary that all want to vote before they get the right to do so. So long as just one woman wants to vote there is no justice in withholding the ballot from her. Locals or individual Socialists that desire literature and information on the question should write to the Woman Suffrage Association, Warren, Ohio. They will be glad to send it

#### "Local Olivette."

For the benefit of those locals that may have received a communication purporting to be sent out by "Local Olivette," signed by J. E. Lehner, as secretary, the state secretary desires to announce that this "local" is now under investigation by the St. Louis County Committee. The committee will meet on February 7 and make known its findings, which will, no doubt, interest H. E. Lindsay, who was recently expelled from Local St. Louis, now claims to be a member of "Local Olivette" and is trying to carry on the same work that he did in St. Louis. He still lives in St. Louis and his claim to membership out in the county is fraudulent in all respects.

Local Springfield is also circulating a petition that will be sent to the State Legislature, asking that the laws be so amended as to allow the Socialist Party to have a judge in the polling place. The St. Louis resolution has already gone forward and all locals should take some action that will bring this to the attention of the State Legislature. Us the St. Louis resoluion (in this issue) for a basis, wih such changes as are necessary to put in the form of a petition, get as many signers as you can and send it to the Speakers of the House of Representatives, Jefferson City, Mo. It will require prompt work if any good is to be accomplished, and locals are urged to get to work on it at once. With conditions as they are, it is quite possible that we will get some recognition. Let us try it out, anyway.

### The Recount in St. Louis.

In another column of this week's issue of Labor will be found a resolution adopted by Local St. Louis on the stolen Socialist vote in St. Louis. While it is easy to exaggerate the number, yet it appears that a number of Socialist ballots were not counted as they should have been. Though the Socialist Party was entitled to watchers and challengers in every precinct, the fact is that in many precincts we had no one there to look out for our interests. As yet, our organization is too weak and inefficient to even put a watcher in every precinct. This was the case in St. Louis, and the party organization probably is stronger there than anywhere else in the state. The whole matter shows the necessity of a better and stronger party organization. It will probably improve matters if our party is officially represented by a judge and clerk on the day of election, but to get a trustworthy Socialist judge and clerk in each precinct will require a far better organization than now exists. The moral is: A political party must get out of the clouds and learn to face facts as they are, not as we imagine them to be.

### The Weekly Bulletin.

Some local secretaries do not take notice of the matters appearing in this column each week. Each week you will find a column of state news and official business that will be of interest to your local. It would be a good idea to clip it out and keep it on file for future reference. Each month a financial statement is printed. Look it over and see if all the remittances from your local are properly recorded. On January 2 the vote on state officers was printed in tabulated form, but it appears that several secretaries did not see it or bring it to the attention of their locals at the next meeting. Many ideas and suggestions that will prove helpful in the work of a local will be found in the weekly bulletin. Keep it on file and make use of it. A copy of Labor is sent to each local in good standing and each local should see that it is properly used for the benefit of the local. Any news or items of general interest to the membership should be sent to the state secretary for use in this column.

### St. Francois County.

The locals in St. Francois County came together on Jan. 17 and formed a county organization. Representatives were present from all locals except Doe Run and Leadwood. G. W. O'Dam of Flat River was elected county secretary and all locals are to get their due stamps from him. Between Miss Hallowell and Comrade O'Dam a local of nine members was organized at Elvins on Jan. 16. With O'Dam as county secretary to keep things moving, prospects are good for a solid organization, one that can always be counted on to keep digging. The paying of dues to the county secretary begins Feb. 1, and all locals are requested to take notice of this. Let all the locals in the county get busy now and show the lead magnates that there is someone in the county that disputes their claim to everything on the surface or underneath it.

### McAllister in Dunklin and Stoddard.

The last dates for McAllister in Dunklin County will be Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, in and around Clarkton. He will then speak for a week in Stoddard County, around Bloomfield, Feb. 6 to 12. Joplin Busy on Spring Election.

Local Joplin is preparing to make a strong campaign in the spring election for city officials. A city convention will be held in the near future and plans made for a vigorous fight on Socialist lines. Branches 1 and 2 held a joint meeting recently and adopted a local constitution. Glenn Thurston was elected city secretary and R. R. Ristine organizer. They intend to endeavor to build up the local as much as possible. Another branch will be organized in the near future, and other branches are in sight. Branch 2 members partook of a banquet recently that was a very enjoyable affair.

### John W. Williams Open for Dates.

After Feb. 20, John F. Williams of West Plains will be in a position to speak for locals and Socialists in communities that desire a speaker. He states that his terms are \$1.50 per lecture, train fare and the collection. He will pay his own hotel bills. Applications for dates should be sent direct to him at West Plains.

#### Korngold Dates.

The eight days that Ralph Korngold will be with us will be apportioned about as follows: March 3, St. Louis; 4, Union; 5, Eugene in afternoon and Eldon at night: 6 Warsaw; 7, Sedalia; 8, Warrensburg: 9, Bolton; 10, Kansas City. Some of these are tentative, but the route will be practically as outlined.

"Wrongs of Capitalism" Is Theme in New Magazine.

The Progressive Journal of Education for January, which is now off the press, contains the first of what promises to be a notable series of articles on economics by Professor Dight of the Univerity of Minnesota. The first of the series is an indictment of the present industrial system and is entitled "The Economic Wrongs of Capitalism." Katherine E. Dopp of the University of Chicago has an article on "The New Education," and William Heaford writes of "The New Movement in Spain.' Professor Dewey has another article on "The Bearings of Pragmatism on Education," and A. M. Simons continues his sketches of American history with a chapter on "Why the Colonists Came to America." Val Ormond has a powerful poem. G. O. Mudge treats on "The Esthetic Side of Education." Thomas J. Lloyd has an article on "School Discipline a Symptom of Failure." The lessons in Linguo Internaciona are continued. The new magazine is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, and the subscription price is 50 cents per year.

#### Praise for Socialists.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—"No matter what we may say of the Socialists and their principles, the fact remains that they are honest and sincere in their efforts. They have never fed at the public feed pot, and I for one am in favor of giving them the most responsible positions. This was the declaration of Arthur Burrage Farwell of the Law and Order League yesterday afternoon at the meeting called by County Judge Rinaker and the board of election commissioners in room 603 of the county building. The meeting was called by the county judge for the purpose of getting suggestions from party leaders and citizens as to how the poor work and graft committed by election judges and clerks could be done away with in the future. About 200 men, well versed in politics, were present at the meeting when it opened up at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and all of them waited expectantly for suggestions. It looked as though none would be offered until Thomas J. Morgan, representing the Socialist Party, got the floor. Then the fun began. "The position of a judge and clerk of elections is one of absolute trust," said Morgan, in part, "and it is necessary that only men who can be trusted get the position and responsibility that goes with it. The Socialists are not in the party for pay; on the contrary, they put money into it. They of all others should and can be trusted. This is my own suggestion." Morgan gave an earnest talk, and by the attention and applause that was accorded him it was evident that his remarks struck home. It was at the close of Morgan's talk that Farwell raose and voiced his sentiments. He was followed by a number of prominent lawyers, who also showed that they were in accord with Morgan's suggestion.

#### DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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### UNFAIR LIST American Federation of Labor

The following is the complete "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear so much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List"

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for giving correct information?

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor: BREAD-McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis,

Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co. branches throughout the country.

CIGARS-Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.

FLOUR-Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GROCERIES-James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO-American and Continental Tobacco Companies. WHISKY-Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING-N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago. CORSETS-Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES-J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California

Glove Co., Napa, Cal. HATS-J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., , Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy,

N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody

& Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City,
Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Phila-

delphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City. POTTERY AND BRICK-Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning,

CEMENT-Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

GENERAL HARDWARE-Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co. New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.

IRON and STEEL-Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsbug Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis. STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GS-Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers St. Louis, Mo.

BROOMS and DUSTERS-The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goellers Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill. WALL PAPER-William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

WATCHES-Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., SagHarbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

WIRE CLOTH-Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio. BILL POSTERS-Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co.

and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City. HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

RAILWAYS-Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

TELEGRAPHY-Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind. Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

FIBRE WARE-Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y. FURNITURE—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cin-

cinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass. GOLD BEATERS-Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

LUMBER-Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohmopolis, Wash. LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

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Special Offer: Mention this paper and for 65c, we will send the International Socialist Review. 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Spargo's The Socialists, and Simons' Class Strugges in America. If you prefer we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 5 in paper. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie St., Chicago.

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SUSANNA W. BERRY, Luck is important. But for luck, the feel might never have any money to part with.—Puck.

RECOVERING. Liars should make it a point to carefully cultivate their memories.—Ram's Horn.



FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

#### FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS.

During the last six days fourteen comrades brought in sixteen new subscribers for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Thus a few comrades keep up the good work. You will again notice some of the "regulars" among the names of the hustlers.

For St. Louis Labor, Comrade R. Munzinger headed the list with three new subs., O. Pauls two, Dr. O. Vierling one, Henry Werdes one, E. Corcoran one, R. W. Brown one, Le Coinard one,

O. Kaemmerer one.

Ward Club

For Arbeiter-Zeitung: Jacob Dorner, one, Ed. Konczakowski one, J. Wasle one, Otto Kaemmerer one, H. W. Boernemann one, August-Abegg one, Frank Frischmann one. Two renewals were sent in by Comrade Richard Hanel of Staunton, Ill., one by Mrs. Mathilda Muinch and four by Mrs. Emily Hofman of Indianapolis.

Brewers and Maltsters' Union of Indianapolis ordered five hundred copies of this week's Arbeiter-Zeitung for general circulation on account of the report on the settlement of the Brewery Work-

Extend this good work, Comrades! Are you a member of a Union? Yes! Well, just make up your mind to induce every member to subscribe to your paper; one this week, one more next week! It may take five years to get every one of them, but it can be done.

No St. Louis union man should be without this paper. We have several local unions where three and four years' work of one comrade brought every member on our subscription record.

This is the real hard, but productive work for the good of the Socialist and trade union movement.

The Circulation Management.

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

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



### ORDERS FOR CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET.

The campaign pamphlet will go to press the first week in Feb-Up to Monday, January 25, the following orders were reported:

Ist Ward Club	1,000	
2nd Ward Club	2,000	
6th Ward Club	3,000	
7th Ward Club	2,000	
9th Ward Club	5,000	
10th Ward Club	7,000	
11th Ward Club (Carondelet Branch)	1,000	
11th Ward Club (Gravois Branch)	1,000.	
13th Ward Club	2,000	
14th Ward Club	1,000	
18th Ward Club	2,000	
19th Ward Club	2,000	
22nd Ward Club	1,000	
23rd Ward Club	1,000	
24th Ward Club	1,000	
27th Ward Club (South Branch)	3,000	
L. E. Hildebrand	. 500	
Total	25 500	

Ward Clubs should order without delay; take your full number of copies, since this pamphlet will be a substitute for the special editions of Labor, which were circulated in former campaigns. Three dollars per thousand copies to ward clubs.

### Socialists Ask Missouri Legislature to Amend Election Laws.

The Socialist City Convention held at Druids Hall last Saturday evening decided to send the following communication to both houses of the Missouri State Legislature, now in session in Jefferson

To the General Assembly of Missouri, City of Jefferson:

Gentlemen—We respectfully request you to carefully consider the following resolutions, pased by the St. Louis Socialist City Convention, Saturday, January 23, 1909:

Whereas, The present recount of the vote for lieutenant-governor brings to light many irregularties, and in some instances, criminal carelessness and dishonesty, in the counting of the ballots on days of elections; ... Whereas, This recount has also shown that quite a number of

Socialist Party votes had been counted for candidates of other parties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, respectfully ask the State Legislature, now in session, to amend the election laws so as to have each officially recognized political party represented in the polls by duly authorized judges and clerks.

Resolved, That such representation would make the above men tioned evils practically impossible and would have the tendency of bringing about honest elections.

Respectfully yours, SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

### Woman Suffrage Meeting in St. Louis.

A Woman Suffrage meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis Sunday, February 28. The program will be published later on.

### Keir Hardie Returned to England.

.After delivering several lectures in New York, Comrade Keir Hardie, M. P., returned to England last week. In a farewell inter-

view he said:
"What I should like particularly is to have the Socialists on this side understand the position of the Independent Labor Party thoroughly, so that there should be no misconception of our methods This is especially desirable since there seems to be an impression over here that the Independent Labor Party is no longer a distinct

"The I. L. P. has not lost its identity as a party. The I. L. P. has not fused with the trades unions; it has formed part of a federation. It has maintained its own identity and carries on its own propaganda as a distinct Socialist party inside and outside the Labor

Party.

"It has not given up its Socialism for Laborism." This was said with added emphasis. "The alliance with the trades unions was a matter of tactics, and has been splendidly justified by results.

These results are shown in the present membership of the I. L. P., which has doubled itself since the alliance. Every week 2,500 Socialist propaganda meetings are held in the United Kingdom under I. L. P. auspices. The sale of Socialist literature has become

#### St. Louis Socialists Protest Against Franchise Grab.

Last Saturday's Socialist Party convention at Druids Hall adopted the following by unanimous vote:

January 25, 1909. To the Honorable Officers and Members of the City Council and House of Delegates, St. Louis, Mo.:

Gentlemen-We beg leave to submit for your careful consideration the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Nominating Convention of the Socialist Party, held Saturday, January 23, 1909, at Druids Hall:

Resolutions.

Whereas, The North American Co., the monopoly in possession of the St. Louis Street Railways, Electric Light and Power, and Laclede Gas Light and Power Co., is now trying to secure ten blocks of ground for one of its branches, known as the Laclede Gas

Whereas, A bill is now pending in the Municipal Assembly granting said privileges to the said company; therefore be it Resolved, By the Socialist Party convention, to protest against

the granting of any further franchises to the Laclede Gas Light Co. Resolved, That this protest be sent to both house's of the Municipal Assembly, also that copies be sent to the press for publication.

Hoping you will comply with our request, we remain, respect yours, SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS. fully yours,

#### St. Louis City Primary Convention.

Friday evening of last week the St. Louis comrades met in their respective primary districts and elected delegates to the city nomination convention, which was held last Saturday evening at Druids Hall. Comrade Frank L. Robinson, chairman of the S. P. City Central Committee, called the convention to order and Comrade Frank Heuer was elected temporary secretary. A credentials committee composed of Pope, Brandt and Kloth was elected, and after some time reported 65 delegates present. Temporary chairman and sec-retary were then declared permanent. Platform committee, consisting of Brandt, Hoehn and Siepman, submitted platform, as published in this paper, which was adopted, also resolution protesting against attempted franchise graft of Laclede Gas Light Co., and one asking State Legislature to amend election laws so as to give Socialist Party representation in personnel of judges and clerks. Chairman Allan of committee on nominations submitted Socialist ticket, as published elsewhere in this paper, which was unanimously indorsed.

### MOTHER JONES

### Will Speak At Druids Hall Sunday Afternoon at 2:30 O'Clock.

Tomorrow, Sunday, January 31, at 2:30 p. m., a public protest meeting in behalf of the Mexican political refugees will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party, at Druids Hall; Ninth and Market street (large dance hall on third floor).

The principal speaker will be Mother Jones, who is working under the auspices of the Mexican Political Refugees' Defense League. Comrade L. G. Pope will act as chairman of the meeting. Besides Mother Jones, addresses will also be made by Comrades Wm. M. Brandt and G. A. Hoehn.

Admission free. Announcement cards can be had at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

### Lively Socialist Discussion.

The high school and debating societies of Wisconsin seem all to be discussing Socialism, if we may judge by the number of appli-cations received at this office for information to be used in such debates. In this connection, the good which Socialists can do in such debating societies is something which is not sufficiently considered. The Sheboygan Falls comrades took part in the affirmative on a discussion of the resolution: "Resolved, that free text books should be introduced in our public schools, and carried it. Then they brought up the same subject at a school meeting, and there also they carried it through. The result is that free text books have been introduced n this town directly through Socialist agitation

### POLICE DISPERSE SOCIALISTS.

### Parade of Berlin Advocates of Universal Suffrage Prevented.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The Socialists held numerous public meetings throughout Berlin today to discuss universal suffrage for the Prussian Landtag. At the end of the meetings they attempted to form processions in the various streets, with the intention of marching to the palace to make a demonstration before the emperor. Police, mounted and on foot, who arrived in force, prevented the progress of the processions without much trouble and dispersed the crowds, many of the Socialists cheering for universal suffrage.

### Refugees' Defense League Meets.

At a meeting of the Political Refugees' Defense League of St. Louis, held at the Progressive Club and Library Auditorium, 1311 Biddle street, plans were discussed for holding a protest meeting at one of the downtown theaters for the purpose of inciting public interest in the case of the deportation of the Russian political criminals on technical charges under the present treaty with Russia. Speeches were made by Dr. M. I. De Vorkin, Dr. Kean, Nechemin Rodiceff Leonard and others.

Joint Ward Club Meeting.

At the regular joint meeting of the 7th, 8th and 12th Ward Clubs the comrades will debate on the following subject: "Resolved, That Socialism Will Destroy the Home." Comrade Wm. Brandt will speak on "Organization." The meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 9, at Neumeier's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette. All are

Socialists in the Legislature.

The Social-Democratic members of the Wisconsin Legislature are now engaged in drafting the bills which they will introduce at the present session. The Social-Democratic measures which were turned down at the last Legislature will again be presented, with some new demands added.

The Russian Dramatic and Literary Circle
Gave \$5 for Socialist propaganda. City Secretary Otto Kaemmerer, The First Ward Socialist Club in the name of the Socialist Party, hereby expresses his thanks to the Russian comrades and assures them that the donation will be street, Saturday, February 27. Particulars later. The Tenth Ward Socialist Club

will meet at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio avertue and Potomac street, Thursday, Feb. 4, at 8 p. m. All members should be present. All Socialists not members are also invited. Special order of business: "Discussion on the Spring Campaign." Come, and give us the benefit of your views.

Mass Meeting for the Mexican Political Refugees.

Sunday, January 31, a public mass meeting in behalf of the Mexican political refugees Saarabia and his comrades will be held under the auspices of the St. Louis' Socialist Party at Druids Hall, and the comrades are requested to assure a good attendance. Mother Jones will be one of the speakers. She is now collecting funds for the defense of the Mexican revolutionists.

For Union to Remember.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. For years this firm was friendly to Organized Labor. All should bear in mind this change when making such purchases.

Here Is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Workingmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the "free-born sovereigns of labor" are sobering up and a little reading on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitment is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

#### DEBS' LIFE AND WRITINGS.

Our book department has a good stock of the Debs' book on hand. It contains a biography, his writings, speeches, and some appreciations by well-known individuals. The book is well illustrated and finely bound and printed. Every Socialist will need it for reference. Every friend of liberty and progress will prize and cherish it. Get a copy for your library. Price \$2.

Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

Outside Speakers for St. Louis Campaign.
The St. Louis Socialist Ward Clubs will please take notice that the services of the following outside speakers have been secured for the ensuing municipal campaign: March 4 and 5, Ralph Corngold from Illinois; March 6 to March 20, Stanley Clark of Arkansas: March 20 to March 23, Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin; March 24 to April 5, James O'Neal of Indiana; March 26 to April 5, Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin.

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