

## CHARTER REVISION A STATEMENT AND A PROTEST

To the Citizens of St. Louis and Friends of Charter Revision.

The Socialist Party Sub-Committee on Charter Revision decided to issue the following statement:

"We regret to state that the selection of the twelve freeholders by the Joint Republican and Democratic Sub-Committee on Charter Revision is a failure, as far as the interests of the community and the will of the people are concerned. Of the names of the 26 citizens proposed by the Joint Conference on Charter Revision only a few have been selected by the political party machine bosses, and even these selections were made for partisan political purposes, and for catching the votes of certain well-organized groups of citizens in the community.

"The very make-up of the Republican and Democratic Sub-Committees on Charter Revision was an insult to the progressive citizens of St. Louis, by whose untiring efforts the revision movement has been brought about. Messrs. Howe and Ward, the bosses and chairmen of the Republican and Democratic City Central Committees, headed the two sub-committees on Charter Revision. The selection of the twelve freeholders by said sub-committees teels the rest. Howe had the nerve to put himself up as a freeholder from the Republican side, and the Democratic "Big Four," under Ward's leadership, had the audacity to select men as freeholders whose reputation is that of public grafters, men who within the last year have been shown up as experts in plundering the city treasury, men who were compelled by public indignation to sever their relations with certain newspaper publications, men who should be relegated to the rear and who have no further claim to the people's confidence and trust.

"Neither Organized Labor, nor the associations connected with the Charter Revision movement, nor the Socialist Party can support the Board of Freeholders selected by the Republican and Democratic party machines. There are several good men among the candidates selected. These few will undoubtedly get the undivided support of the good citizens of St. Louis. Ways and means must be devised to defeat the objectionable candidates. The ticket for the Board of Freeholders is dictated by the North American Co.-Big Cinch interests, and two or three well-known citizens with good records in their public career were put on the ticket in order to fool the people. The work of securing a new City Charter has already developed into a clear-cut fight between the people and the powerful corporations that have monopolized the public utilities of St. Louis and vicinity. Prompt and decisive action on the part of the citizens is necessary.

"There must be an independent ticket for freeholders in the field at the April elections. In addition to the several acceptable men on the Rep.-Dem. joint ticket two or three new men will be nominated. Every honest citizen, irrespective of party affiliation, must join hands in this important work of securing a progressive Board of Freeholders that will give St. Louis a new charter expressing the will and welfare of the community instead of strengthening the grip of the North American Co.-Big Cinch monopoly on the people's pockets.

"Remember these facts: There are two ways to defeat the Charter Revision movement: First, by securing a corporation charter; second, by drafting a charter so objectionable that the people would vote it down. In either case it would mean a North American Co.-Big Cinch victory. What we want is a Board of Freeholders composed of men representing the people, who will draft a charter which the people will want and adopt.

"Also remember that unless an independent ticket is put in the field the citizens would have to swallow the ticket agreed upon and fixed up by the two party bosses, Howe and Ward, much to the liking of the corporations. With the exception of perhaps two or three men the Socialist Party could not conscientiously support the Board of Freeholders nominated. However, we are ready to cooperate with the progressive civic associations and labor unions in order to secure a charter which will satisfy the progressive citizens and make real reforms and public improvements in this municipality possible, whenever the people are ready to inaugurate them.

"Within a few days we shall be in a position to give further particulars regarding the placing of an independent Freeholders' ticket in the field. Whatever may be agreed upon by the committees from the various associations and labor unions interested in this latest development in the Charter Revision movement, as to the personnel of the additional men to be selected, and as to the names to be selected from those already nominated, will also be submitted to the Socialist Party convention called for March 18, and will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the delegates there assembled.

"In conclusion, we wish to lay special stress upon the fact that the Board of Freeholders is in no sense a political executive, or legislative body, but simply a joint committee of citizens whose duty it will be to draft a new charter to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people at a public election. As soon as said draft is completed the work of the Board is done and the Board's mission ceases. Respectfully,

"SOCIALIST PARTY SUB-COMMITTEE ON CHARTER REVISION."

## RALPH KORNGOLD IN ST. LOUIS

The Well Known Socialist Organizer and Lecturer Will Speak at Druids' Hall, Wednesday, March 3, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, March 3, at 8 o'clock p. m., a public mass meeting will be held at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets, under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Ralph Korngold, National Lecturer and Organizer, will be the principal speaker of the evening. The comrades are requested to agitate for a good attendance. Korngold is an able speaker. Bring your fellow workers and friends along.

### 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.

### Comrades in South and North,

Get a supply of tickets for our spring festivals and campaign demonstrations. We must make these two social affairs the leading meetings of the campaign.

### OLD LABOR DELEGATE DEAD.

Col. Ben. F. Sellers of Musicians' Union Buried Thursday of Last Week

The funeral of "Colonel" Ben F. Sellers, 65 years old, who died of heart failure in his room at 3334 Olive street, Tuesday morning, was held Thursday of last week, with burial in the Sellers' lot in Bellefontaine. The services were under the direction of M. B. A. Local No. 2, A. F. M., of which Sellers was a member of many years' standing. Owen Miller of the Central Trades and Labor Union made an address at the grave and 85 members of the Musicians' Union played Chopin's "Funeral March" and the "Dead March in Saul." Sellers had filled the offices of president and secretary of the local, and served as delegate to the Central Trades and

## PUBLIC MASS MEETING

In Behalf of

# Woman Suffrage

Sunday, February 28th

at 2:30 p. m.,

DRUIDS' HALL, Ninth and Market Sts.

SPEAKERS:

L. E. POPE, MRS. SHERLIE WOODMAN, G. A. HOEHN

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS OF ST. LOUIS WILL ALSO ADDRESS THE MEETING, EVERYBODY WELCOME! ADMISSION FREE!!

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

Labor Union. With Thomas H. Sims, he organized the Spanish Mandolin Orchestra, of which he was manager for several years. In recent years Sellers had acted as doorkeeper at the Jai Alai building and at Delmar Garden concessions. He was a familiar figure to frequenters of these places. He is survived by two brothers, John M. and D. W. Sellers, both of St. Louis.

## SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

With Comrade Stanley J. Clark as the Principal Speaker--Local Speakers and Candidates on Socialist Ticket Will Also Address These Meetings.

During the two weeks, beginning with March 6, 16 Socialist campaign meetings will be held. Comrade Stanley J. Clark of Arkansas will be the principal speaker. In every one of these meetings local speakers, candidates on our tickets, will also make speeches. For every meeting several thousand circulars will be distributed in the respective wards, and the comrades are requested to assist the ward clubs in the distribution work.

The meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday March 6, 8 p. m., Plumer's Hall, 2419 N. 13th st. Sunday, March 7, 2:30 p. m., Southwest Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio avenue.

Sunday, March 7, 8 p. m., Marks' Hall, Walnut Park. Tuesday, March 9, 8 o'clock p. m., Freudenberg's Hall, 3133 Morganford road.

Wednesday, March 10, 8 o'clock p. m., southwest corner Pennsylvania and Gravois avenues.

Thursday, March 11, 8 o'clock p. m., Neumeier's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette avenue.

Friday, March 12, 8 o'clock p. m., North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

Saturday, March 13, 8 o'clock p. m., Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose.

Sunday, March 14, 2:30 p. m., Phoenix Hall, Jefferson and Cass.

Sunday, March 14, 8 o'clock p. m., Eleventh Ward West Branch.

Monday, March 15, 8 o'clock p. m., Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.

Tuesday, March 16, 8 o'clock p. m., Thalers' Hall, Marine avenue and Cahokia street.

Wednesday, March 17, 8 o'clock p. m., Union Hall, Carondelet, 7300 Michigan avenue.

Thursday, March 18, 8 o'clock p. m., Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton avenues.

Friday, March 19, 8 o'clock p. m., Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

Admission free! Everybody welcome! Bring your friends along!

### Another Newspaper Canard.

Joseph Medill Patterson Nails a Newspaper Lie.

We find the following letter on the front page of the Chicago Daily Socialist:

New York City, Feb. 18, 1909.

Editor Chicago Daily Socialist:

Dear Sir:—I have seen two or three newspaper items to the effect that I have "renounced Socialism."

Will you kindly give me space for the denial of this absurdity? I am a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party in good standing and expect to continue to be one until the end of the chapter.

Yours fraternally, JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON.

### Mrs. Natalia Liebknecht Dead.

Word has reached America that Natalia Liebknecht, widow of the great Liebknecht, who was for years the leader of the German Social-Democracy against the iron fist of Bismarck, has died, at the age of 69. She was held in great affection by the party in Germany because of her devotion to the cause and her steadfastness through all the trials of her husband in his emancipating work. Even since his death her children have had to submit to martyrdom for the movement. No monarch in Europe ever had such a long funeral procession as was given her husband.

### Mayor Rose and the Socialists.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has vetoed the Social-Democratic ordinance for the establishment of a municipal ice plant. The health of the workingmen's babies is a matter of small importance to our Mayor compared with the support of the ice trust.

## APPEAL TO SOCIALISTS

Money for Campaign Fund is Needed to Carry On Successful Work.

Comrades:—

We are in the midst of a most important municipal campaign. We have nominated and filed with the Election Commissioners a full Socialist Party ticket.

We have secured the services of Comrades Clark, Gaylord, Thompson, Oneil and other able speakers for the last six weeks of the campaign.

We have issued nearly one hundred thousand copies of a sixteen-page campaign pamphlet, which is considered one of the best campaign documents ever published by the local Socialist movement.

We have made arrangements for many public meetings, and hundreds of thousands of pieces of campaign literature will have to be circulated.

Comrades! In order to carry on this campaign work successfully our party must have the necessary funds.

We know that capitalist prosperity is playing havoc with the wage workers at present. But this is the very time when our Socialist campaign work is most necessary.

Send in your nickels and dimes, your quarters and dollars, your \$5 and \$10 bill for the Socialist Campaign Fund.

Now is the time to push the work. Every contribution will be received through the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Address all communications to

OTTO KAEMMERER,  
212 South Fourth St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Get a subscription list from local headquarters and hustle for funds.

O. K.

### SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Socialist Party is now in the midst of one of its most important campaigns. Money is urgently needed to carry out the campaign plans already decided upon. No Socialist or sympathizer should allow himself to go through this campaign without making some contribution towards its success. The success of our party next April depends entirely on the financial and moral help received from Socialists and their sympathizers. No campaign can be carried out successfully without funds. Let every Socialist do his duty in the next few weeks.

The following contributions were received since last report:

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 1596...	5.00	John Muehlbauer .....	.25
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 71, St. Louis, Mo .....	20.00	Herman Wolf .....	.25
B. M. Hypes, M. D. ....	1.00	Mathias Schegula .....	.25
Jerome E. Cook, M. D. ....	.50	Herman Brueschke .....	.25
Mat Mueller .....	2.00	Fridolm Baer .....	.25
Wm. Eltridge .....	.25	Phil Walch .....	.25
C. Hirschenhofer .....	1.00	C. Schmid .....	.25
F. L. ....	1.00	Jos. Hoffmann .....	.25
E. H. Heilman .....	1.00	Fritz Bauer .....	.25
Wm. M. Brandt .....	1.00	Jos. Ernst, Jr .....	.25
Christ Rucker .....	.50	G. Stanfenbiel .....	.25
L. M. ....	2.00	Carl Knodel .....	.25
W. E. Coinard .....	1.00	Anton Mueller .....	.25
Geo. Benemann .....	3.00	Franz Keller .....	.25
Chas. Berneck .....	1.00	Pl. Herzog .....	.25
Charles Shattinger, M. D. ....	3.00	Jos. Blumenfelder .....	.25
Collected by Jos. Siegl, List 40:		Albert Bader .....	.25
Joseph Siegl .....	1.00	Sebastian Hausladen .....	.25
Alois Schober .....	.25	M. H. ....	.25
Corbin Kiesmueller .....	.25	Previously reported .....	\$1.17
		Total .....	\$130.67
		OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	

## ANOTHER CHAPTER IN CORRUPTION

What the Sensational Indictment of Chicago Labor Leaders Means.

Capitalist daily papers published the following sensational dispatch:

### INDICTS LABOR LEADERS.

Chicago Grand Jury Returns True Bills Charging Extortion.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—Martin B. Madden, president of the Associated Building Trades of Chicago, and M. J. Boyle, business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union, were indicted today by the Cook County grand jury. Capiases were issued for the arrest of the men indicted and bonds were fixed at \$5,000.

Madden, who is known as "Skinny" Madden, has been a prominent figure in labor and industrial affairs in Chicago for many years.

Two separate indictments were found against each of the men, one charging extortion of \$1,000 from H. P. Nelson of the Nelson Piano Co., for the alleged calling off of a strike against the company, and the other charging extortion of \$700 from Joseph Klicka under similar circumstances.

Many contractors, architects, owners of buildings and labor leaders had been called before the grand jury. The name of another labor union official was mentioned in connection with graft and extortion, but no indictment was returned in his case.

Before the foregoing item appeared in the public press the Bakers' Union Journal, published in Chicago, came out with the following editorial:

### CORRUPT LABOR "LEADERS."

A certain labor "leader" of the "Windy City" is at present under a cloud for extortion from certain manufacturers and the item is played up in the various capitalistic papers to show how venal and corrupt are the leaders of labor, who, as we have been so often told, "the unions would be better off without." But the same capitalistic press is also compelled to report that the Chicago Federation of Labor has prepared a bill for introduction at the Illinois Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation, to offer any inducement, either of moneys or anything else, to a labor representative to influence him to call a strike or bring about any other union action. This puts the proper light on the matter.

Back of practically every labor leader who becomes corrupt, and misleads those who rely on him for guidance, there is the corrupting influence of business and business men, is the opinion of the Social Democratic Herald in this matter, but unfortunately the public hears very little of that side of the case.

The reader will probably remember the case of Sam Parks. His corrupt methods as a labor leader were exposed at great length, and the people were given the impression that he was merely the flower of the tyranny and crookedness of the labor union. But when the facts came out that Sam Parks had been corrupted by the big Fuller Construction Co., that it had deliberately lured him into corruption, and that it had caused him to transfer his labors from Chicago to



New York, because it needed him in its business, the press ceased to have much of anything to say about Parks. There are crooked labor leaders here and there, although insignificant in number compared with the incorruptible and faithful ones. But it is not the labor movement that makes them corrupt!

# WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

## The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise for Women By Jane Addams.

I.  
We all know that the modern city is a new thing upon the face of the earth, and that everywhere its growth has been phenomena, whether we look at Moscow, Berlin, Paris, New York or Chicago. With or without the mediaeval foundation, these cities are merely resultants of the vast crowds of people who have collected at certain points which have become manufacturing and distributing centers.

As the city itself originated for the common protection of the people, and was built about a suitable center of defense which formed a citadel, so we can trace the beginnings of the municipal franchise to the time when the problems of municipal government were still largely those of protecting the city from rebellion from within and from invasion from without. A voice in city government, as it was extended from the nobles who alone bore arms, was naturally given solely to those who are valuable in the military system. There was a certain logic in giving the franchise only to grown men, when the existence and stability of the city depended upon their defense, and when the ultimate value of the elector could be reduced to his ability to perform military duty. It was fair that only those who were liable to a sudden call to arms should be selected to decide as to the relations which the city bore to rival cities, and that the vote for war should be cast by the same men who bore the brunt of battle and the burden of protection. We are told by historians that citizens were first called together, in those assemblages which were the beginning of popular government, only if war was to be declared or an expedition to be undertaken.

But rival cities, even St. Louis and Chicago, have long since ceased to settle their claims by force of arms, and we shall have to admit, I think, that this early test of the elector is no longer fitted to the modern city.

It has been well said that the modern city is a stronghold of industrialism, quite as the feudal city was a stronghold of militarism; but the modern cities fear no enemies and rivals from without, and their problems of government are solely internal. Affairs, for the most part, are going badly in these great new centers, in which the quickly-congregated population has not yet learned to arrange its affairs satisfactorily. Unsanitary housing, poisonous sewage, contaminated water, infant mortality, the spread of contagion, adulterated food, impure milk, smoke-laden air, ill-ventilated factories, dangerous occupations, juvenile crime, unwholesome crowding, prostitution and drunkenness, are the enemies which the modern cities must face and overcome, would they survive. Logically, their electorate should be made up of those who can bear a valiant part in this arduous contest, those who in the past have at least attempted to care for children, to clean houses, to prepare foods, to isolate the family from moral dangers; those who have traditionally taken care of that side of life which inevitably becomes the subject of municipal consideration and control as soon as the population is congested. To test the elector's fitness to deal with this situation by his ability to bear arms is absurd. These problems must be solved, if they are solved at all, not from the military point of view, not from the industrial point of view, but from a third, which is rapidly developing in all the great cities of the world—the human welfare point of view.

There are many evidences that we are emerging from a period of industrialism into a period of humanitarianism, and that personal welfare is now being considered a legitimate object of government. The most noticeable manifestation of this civic humanitarianism is to be found in those cities where the greatest abuses of industrialism and materialism exist, where a thousand conflicts arise between the individual interests and the social interests. It is in these cities that selfishness is first curbed and the higher social feelings developed, and in them men learn to submit to a minute regulation of their affairs which they would find intolerable anywhere else.

Because the delicate matters of human growth and welfare can not be nurtured by mere brute strength, a new history of municipal government begins with a serious attempt to make life possible and human in large cities which have been devoted so exclusively to industrial affairs that they must plead guilty to Ruskin's indictment, that they are unspeakably ugly, and unnecessarily devoid of green and growing things.

A city is in many respects a great business corporation, but in other respects it is enlarged housekeeping. If American cities have failed in the first, partly because office-holders have carried with them the predatory instinct learned in competitive business, and can not help "working a good thing" when they have an opportunity, may we not say that city housekeeping has failed partly because women, the traditional housekeepers, have not been consulted as to their multifarious activities? The men of the city have been carelessly indifferent to much of its civic housekeeping, as they have always been indifferent to the details of the household. They have totally disregarded a candidate's capacity to keep the streets clean, preferring to consider him in relation to the national tariff or to the necessity of increasing the national navy, in a pure spirit of reversion to the traditional type of government, which had to do only with enemies and outsiders.

It is difficult to see what military prowess has to do with the multifarious duties which, in a modern city, include the care of parks and libraries, superintendence of markets, sewers and bridges, the inspection of provisions and boilers, and the proper disposal of garbage. It has nothing to do with the building department, which the city maintains that it may see to it that the basements are dry, that the bedrooms are large enough to afford the required cubic feet of air, that the plumbing is sanitary, that the gas pipes do not leak, that the tenement house court is large enough to afford light and ventilation, that the stairways are fireproof. The ability to carry arms has nothing to do with the health department maintained by the city, which provides that children are vaccinated, that contagious diseases are isolated and placarded, that the spread of tuberculosis is curbed, that the water is free from typhoid infection. Certainly the military conception of society is remote from the functions of the school boards, whose concern it is that children are educated, that they are supplied with kindergartens, and are given a decent place in which to play. The very multifariousness and complexity of a city government demand the help of minds accustomed to detail and variety of work, to a sense of obligation for the health and welfare of young children, and to a responsibility for the cleanliness and comfort of other people.

Because all these things have traditionally been in the hands of women, if they take no part in them now they are not only missing the education which the natural participation in civic life would bring to them, but they are losing what they have always had. From the beginning of tribal life, they have been held responsible for the health of the community, a function which is now represented by the health department. From the days of the cave dwellers, so far as the home was clean and wholesome, it was due to their efforts, which are now represented by the Bureau of Tenement House inspection. From the period of the primitive village, the only public sweeping

which was performed was what they undertook in their divers door-yards, that which is now represented by the Bureau of Street Cleaning. Most of the departments in a modern city can be traced to woman's traditional activity; but, in spite of this, so soon as these old affairs were turned over to the care of the city, they slipped from woman's hands, apparently because they then became matters for collective action and implied the use of the franchise. Because the franchise had in the first instance been given to the man who could fight, because in the beginning he alone could vote who could carry a weapon, it was considered an improper thing for a woman to possess it.

It is quite public-spirited for woman to say: "We will take care of these affairs so long as they stay in our own houses, but if they go outside and concern so many people that they can not be carried on without the mechanism of the vote, we will drop them; it is true that these activities which women have always had are not at present being carried on very well by the men in most of the great American cities, but, because we do not consider it 'lady-like' to vote, we will let them alone?"

Because women consider the government men's affairs, and something which concerns itself with elections and alarms, they have become so confused in regard to their traditional business in life, the rearing of children, that they bear with complacency a statement made by the Nestor of sanitary reformers that one-half of the tiny lives which make up the city's death-rate each year might be saved by a more thorough application of sanitary science. Because it implies the use of the suffrage, they do not consider it women's business to save these lives. Are we going to lose ourselves in the old circle of convention, and add to that sum of wrong-doing which is continually committed in the world, because we do not look at things as they really are? Old-fashioned ways, which no longer apply to changed conditions, are a snare in which the feet of women have always become readily entangled. It is so easy to be stupid, and to believe that things which used to exist still go on, long after they are past; to commit irreparable blunders because we fail to correct our theories by our changing experience. So many of the stumbling blocks against which we fall are the opportunities to which we have not adjusted ourselves! We keep hold of a convention which no longer squares with our genuine insight into life, and we are slow to follow a clew which might enable us to solace and improve the life about us, because it shocks an obsolete ideal.

(To be continued.)

### MARK TWAIN SIGNS WOMAN SUFFRAGE PETITION.

#### And Among American Writers of Note There Are Others.

The names of some of the country's best-known writers appear on the national petition for woman suffrage. Among them are the following: Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Brad Whitlock, Julia Ward Howe, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Elizabeth S. Phelps-Ward, Booth Tarkington, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, General Charles King, Florence Morse Kingsley, Helen Campbell, Ernest Harold Baynes, Frederick A. Ober, Marietta Holley, James Lane Allen, Charles Battell Loomis, Ernest Thompson Seton, Grace Gallatin Thompson Seton, David Graham Phillips, Edith Sessions Tupper, Agnes C. Laut, Edward S. Ellis, Lida A. Churchill, Hamlin Garland, Edward Howard Griggs, Anna Randall Diehl, Julian Hawthorne, Charles Edward Russell, Frederic C. Howe, W. H. Ghent, Robert Hunter and Jane Addams.

## Woman's Study Corner

### IS THE AMERICAN FAMILY TO DIE?

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

The assertion is often made by opponents of Socialism that Socialism will "break up the home" is very much like the cry of "thief! thief!" by the thief himself, who hopes to cover his own misdeeds, or divert attention from them by the cry. That the home is rapidly changing its old-time color, and even breaking up in many cases, right now, under "capitalism," every student of sociology knows. Probably no writer, however, has made this fact quite so clear to the popular mind as has Charles A. Ellwood in an article entitled "Is the American Family to Die?" in the February number of the *Delineator*. Mr. Ellwood is professor of sociology at the University of Missouri—that state noted for its propensity for being "shown"—and he gives facts and figures which are none the less startling because of their prosaic nature.

We would like to give this article in full, but lack of space forbids.

"The instability of American family life has become so great," says the writer, "that we not only lead all civilized countries in the number of our divorces, but we have more divorces than all the rest of the Christian world put together." In 1904 we had 60,000, while France had 9,860, Germany (1901), 8,037, and England, 728. In England there is but one divorce to every 500 marriages; in Switzerland, which leads European countries in divorces, one to every 20. In Indiana, in 1906, we had one divorce to every 5.7 marriages; in Maine, one to every six; in Vermont, one to every 10; in California, one to every seven. In some of the cities it is even worse. In Kansas City, Mo., in 1903, there was one divorce to every four marriages, and in San Francisco, one to every three marriages.

"Again, divorce is not an evil which the foreign-born and the negro have brought to us, for it essentially characterizes the native white—that is, the pre-eminently American element in the population."

The causes for divorce are given as adultery, desertion, neglect, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for crime. Ninety-seven per cent of all divorces granted are on these grounds. "Two-thirds of all divorces granted are upon demand of the wife. This suggests that the standards of morality of the male element are not what they should be. . . . Higher standards of morality are necessary as civilization advances, and conduct which the wife overlooked in the husband a half century ago, or bore in silence, now becomes grounds for divorce." He also suggests the emancipation of woman as another cause for increasing divorce. . . . "Woman has now her almost equal rights with man, and has achieved her economic, intellectual and moral, as well as legal, independence of man."

In conclusion the writer thinks that a multiplicity of laws on the subject are ineffectual. "The real evil is not divorce, but the decay of the very virtues upon which the home rests."

These "virtues" are not clearly stated; but since the indirect causes given for divorce are woman's emancipation, and her growing repugnance to conduct which she "overlooked" in a husband a half century ago, or bore in silence, we are prone to draw our own conclusions, both as to the "virtues" of the old-time home, and the cure for its present trouble.

Those who have followed the development of industry from early civilization have followed the development of the home. For these two have been inseparable up to the present day. Women, who were the first weavers, were originally enslaved to the household, and were owned and controlled by the patriarch of the family. All the foodstuff and all the clothing for the world was made by slave women in these "homes." This condition lasted for centuries. Later, the slave woman was freed, but the wife and daughters took her place at the loom and in the kitchen. These had no property rights of their own, they and all that they possessed belonged to the husband or father. In those days a woman had to marry, as house-keeping was the only vocation open to her. She was bound to the home, as much as ever a slave was bound to the galleys. And, like the slave, she had no rights under the law.

In the middle of the last century, when machinery had been in-

vented and improved so as to render useless the hand loom of the woman, the "home" for the first time was threatened. She went out of it into the factory. Having fed and clothed her family so long, her husband and father were now unable to feed and clothe her. She and her work had been the foundation of the home; it had centered about her, and with her gone into the factory, it began to crumble.

If there were one million divorcees in the United States in the past ten years, it is because several times this many women went into socialized industry, thus tearing up by the roots the very traditions upon which the home was originally built.

This socialized labor has necessitated a reorganization in the mind and needs of woman. To compete with millions of toilers in the open market has developed a spirited woman, one with an outlook upon life, not radically different from that of the man. For this essentially "new" woman there must open a new society, a new world. The complete emancipation of woman is in itself a revolution.

And the complete emancipation of woman must come before the home, which is so badly disorganized today, can evolve into a sound and permanent institution. Mr. Ellwood is overreaching considerably when he says that woman has achieved her "economic, intellectual and moral, as well as legal, independence of man." She hasn't achieved these yet. She is only in the process of achieving. When the full realization of all this freedom comes, then, and then only, will she stand as the equal of man—who shall also have achieved economic freedom from his kind—for not until man is responsible to the state alone can woman be free from him—and in this wise shall they know and love and respect each other as they have never done before.

In this wise shall the home be reorganized and built again "in the music and the dream," on the high plane of comradeship; with the slavery of the wife blotted out; with the tyranny of the husband gone. The real home in which will be inculcated the higher virtues and morals of a higher people; in which democracy, intelligence, love and beauty will develop.

All this must come, and can only come with the economic as well as the political freedom of woman.—The Progressive Woman.

### WHERE DO YOU STAND?

The time has come for the throwing aside  
Of the masks and pretenses 'neath which men hide.  
There's a conflict on, and year by year  
The lines of cleavage become more clear.  
There's a conflict on between the ones  
Who don't love freedom and the ones who do;  
And this questions is coming straight home to you;  
When you stop your hedging and show your hand,  
Where do you stand?

There are only two sides in this bloodless fight,  
And only one of those sides is right,  
Between the two grows too wide a breach  
To safely stand with a foot on each.  
However we seek to dodge or evade,  
The ranks are formed and the issue made.  
It remains for each to decide where he  
Would wish to bestow the victory,  
On the side of Bondage or Liberty.  
The time has passed for evasions bland;  
Where do you stand?

'Tis the same old issue defined once more  
Our fathers fought in the days of yore;  
'Tis the issue that Moses had to face,  
When he led from bondage the chosen race;  
'Tis the issue Christ met on Calvary  
When He died in the effort to make men free—  
On the one side selfishness on the throne,  
Which seeks for its gain and for that alone;  
On the other the toilers who want their own—  
And the forces of Justice make this demand:  
Where do you stand? —Exchange.

## ABOUT THE ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST VOTE

### The City Executive Board of Local St. Louis Issues a Statement Concerning the Alleged Wholesale Stealing of Socialist Votes at Last November Elections.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1909.

To the Editor of Appeal to Reason and New York Evening Call:  
Comrades:—In recent issues of a number of Socialist papers sensational reports were published concerning the wholesale stealing of the St. Louis Socialist vote by the Democratic and Republican election officials on November 3, 1908. Some of these reports were based on misinformation circulation by local yellow journals whose love for truth and accuracy has never been the very best.

The report published in some of the Socialist papers contained the following assertion:

"The recount in the St. Louis vote shows that in every precinct in the city the Socialist vote was divided between the old-party candidates. From indications the Socialists cast over 2,000 votes in St. Louis that were divided between the old parties."

We do not know who is responsible for these untrue reports about the St. Louis elections. We fail to see where the Socialist movement can in any way be benefited by such unwarranted exaggerations. Facts are facts, no matter how unpleasant they may be; we must accept them and deal with facts in our propaganda and organization work. To deceive and chloroform ourselves is the most dangerous thing for us to do.

Ferdinand Lassalle, the great Socialist agitator, when opening his historic campaign for the arousing of Germany's proletariat, made this remarkable statement: "Workingmen of Germany, above all, try to be just and true not only toward yourselves, but also toward your opponents!"

The City Executive Committee of Local St. Louis, at its meeting of last Monday evening, after reading the Appeal to Reason item, "Old Party Thieves," referring to the alleged vote stealing in St. Louis, decided to issue a correction and to elect the undersigned committee to draft a statement for publication.

Comrades, everywhere, here are the facts: St. Louis has 405 voting precincts. In about 250 of these polls we had our Socialist watchers. These 250 voting places comprised our strongest Socialist wards and precincts, and we know absolutely that in all of these precincts our Socialist vote was counted. In all the other wards and precincts, where we have little or no organization, our vote is naturally small, and consequently there is little to steal. But the recount also shows that even in Ward 3, which was formerly one of the worst hoodlum wards, our vote was carefully and correctly counted on November 3, 1909.

The recount of the lieutenant-governor vote showed that in all there were about 2,400 defective ballots of all parties in the boxes. These were not necessarily fraudulent votes, but had been declared as defective in accordance with a ruling of the legislative recount commission. The recount also shows that in 12 of the 28 wards the Socialists gained 78 votes, while in the remaining 15 wards 148 Socialist votes were lost. Now, where does the 200-vote steal come in?

O. KAEMMERER and G. A. HOEHN,  
Committee Local St. Louis.

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



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

### IV.

Our friend Weston accepts the Latin proverb that "repetitio est mater studiorum," that is to say, that repetition is the mother of study, and consequently he repeated his original dogma again under the new form, that the contraction of currency, resulting from an enhancement of wages, would produce a diminution of capital, and so forth. Having already dealt with his currency croquet, I consider it quite useless to enter upon the imaginary consequences he fancies to flow from his imaginary currency mishap. I shall proceed to at once reduce his one and the same dogma, repeated in so many different shapes, to its simplest theoretical form.

The uncritical way in which he has treated his subject will become evident from one single remark. He pleads against a rise of wages or against high wages as the result of such a rise. Now, I ask him, What are high wages and what are low wages? Why constitute, for example, five shillings weekly low, and twenty shillings weekly high wages? If five is low as compared with twenty, twenty is still lower as compared with two hundred. If a man was to lecture on the thermometer, and commenced by declaiming on high and low degrees, he would impart no knowledge whatever. He must first tell me how the freezing point is found out, and how the boiling point, and how these standard points are settled by natural laws, not by the fancy of the sellers or makers of thermometers. Now, in regard to wages and profits, Citizen Weston has not only failed to deduce such standard points from economical laws, but he has not even felt the necessity to look after them. He satisfied himself with the acceptance of the popular slang terms of low and high as something having a fixed meaning, although it is self-evident that wages can only be said to be high or low as compared with a standard by which to measure their magnitudes.

He will be unable to tell me why a certain amount of money is given for a certain amount of labor. If he should answer me, "This was settled by the law of supply and demand," I should ask him, in the first instance, by what law supply and demand are themselves regulated. And such an answer would at once put him out of court. The relations between the supply and demand of labor undergo perpetual change, and with them the market prices of labor. If the demand overshoots the supply wages rise; if the supply overshoots the demand wages sink, although it might in such circumstances be necessary to test the real state of demand and supply by a strike, for example, or any other method. But if you accept supply and demand as the law regulating wages, it would be as childish as useless to declaim against a rise of wages, because, according to the supreme law you appeal to, a periodical rise of wages is quite as necessary and legitimate as a periodical fall of wages. If you do not accept supply and demand as the law regulating wages, I again repeat the question, why a certain amount of money is given for a certain amount of labor?

But to consider matters more broadly: You would be altogether mistaken in fancying that the value of labor or any other commodity whatever is ultimately fixed by supply and demand. Supply and demand regulate nothing but the temporary fluctuations of market prices. They will explain to you why the market price of a commodity rises above or sinks below its value, but they can never account for that value itself. Suppose supply and demand to equilibrate, or, as the economists call it, to cover each other. Why, the very moment these opposite forces become equal they paralyze each other, and cease to work in the one or the other direction. At the moment when supply and demand equilibrate each other, and therefore cease to act, the market price of a commodity coincides with its real value, with the standard price round which its market prices oscillate. In inquiring into the nature of that value, we have therefore nothing at all to do with the temporary effects on market prices of supply and demand. The same holds true of wages and of the prices of all other commodities.

### V.

Reduced to their simplest theoretical expression, all our friend's arguments resolve themselves into this one single dogma: "The prices of commodities are determined or regulated by wages."

I might appeal to practical observation to bear witness against this antiquated and exploded fallacy. I might tell you that the English factory operatives, miners, shipbuilders, and so forth, whose labor is relatively high-priced, undersell by the cheapness of their produce all other nations; while the English agricultural laborer, for example, whose labor is relatively low-priced, is undersold by almost every other nation because of the dearness of his produce. By comparing article with article in the same country, and the commodities of different countries, I might show, apart from some exceptions more apparent than real, that on an average the high-priced labor produces the low-priced, and the low-priced labor produces the high-priced commodities. This, of course, would not prove that the high price of labor in the one, and the low price in the other instance, are the respective causes of those diametrically opposed effects, but at all events it would prove that the prices of commodities are not ruled by the prices of labor. However, it is quite superfluous for us to employ this empirical method.

It might, perhaps, be denied that Citizen Weston has put forward the dogma: "The prices of commodities are determined or regulated by wages." In point of fact, he has never formulated it. He said, on the contrary, that profit and rent form also constituent parts of the prices of commodities, because it is out of the prices of commodities that not only the workingman's wages, but also the capitalist's profits and the landlord's rents must be paid. But how in his idea are prices formed? First by wages. Then an additional percentage is joined to the price on behalf of the capitalist, and another additional percentage on behalf of the landlord. Suppose the wages of the labor employed in the production of a commodity to be ten. If the rate of profit was 100 per cent, to the wages advanced the capitalist would add ten, and if the rate of rent was also 100 per cent upon the wages, there would be added ten more, and the aggregate price of the commodity would amount to 30. But such a determination of prices would be simply their determination by wages. If wages in the above case rose to 20, the price of the commodity would rise to 60, and so forth. Consequently all the superannuated writers on political economy who propound the dogma that wages regulate prices, have tried to prove it by treating profit and rent as mere additional percentages upon wages. None of them were, of course, able to reduce the limits of those percentages to any economic law. They seem, on the contrary, to think profits settled by tradition, custom, the will of the capitalist, or by some other equally arbitrary and inexplicable method. If they assert that they are settled by the competition between the capitalists, they say nothing. That competition is sure to equalize the different rates of profit in different trades, or reduce them to one average level, but it can never determine the level itself, or the general rate of profit.

What do we mean by saying that the prices of commodities are determined by wages? Wages being but a name for the price of labor, we mean that the prices of commodities are regulated by the price of labor. As "price" is exchangeable value—and in speaking of value I speak always of exchangeable value—is exchangeable value expressed in money, the proposition comes to this, that "the value of commodities is determined by the value of labor," or that "the value of labor is the general measure of value."

But how, then, is the 'value of labor' itself determined? Here we come to a standstill. Of course, to a standstill if we try reasoning logically. Yet the propounders of that doctrine make short

work of logical scruples. Take our friend Weston, for example. First he told us that wages regulate the price of commodities, and that consequently when wages rise prices must rise. Then he turned round to show us that a rise of wages will do no good because the prices of commodities had risen, and because wages were indeed measured by the prices of the commodities upon which they are spent. Thus we begin by saying that the value of labor determines the value of commodities, and we wind up by saying that the value of commodities determines the value of labor. Thus we move to and fro in the most vicious circle, and arrive at no conclusion at all.

On the whole it is evident that by making the value of one commodity, say labor, corn, or any other commodity, the general measure and regulator of value, we only shift the difficulty, since we determine one value by another, which on its side wants to be determined.

The dogma that "wages determine the price of commodities," expressed in its most abstract terms, comes to this, that "value is determined by value," and this tautology means that, in fact, we know nothing at all about value. Accepting this premise, all reasoning about the general laws of political economy turns into mere twaddle. It was, therefore, the great merit of Ricardo that in his work on "The Principles of Political Economy," published in 1817, he fundamentally destroyed the old, popular and worn-out fallacy that "wages determine prices," a fallacy which Adam Smith and his French predecessors had spurned in the really scientific parts of their researches, but which they reproduced in their more exoteric and vulgarizing chapters.

(To be continued.)

## Woman's Suffrage Meeting

Sunday Afternoon at Druids' Hall,  
Ninth and Market Streets.

Sunday, February 28, at 2:30 p. m., a public mass meeting in behalf of woman suffrage will be held at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Comrade L. G. Pope will act as chairman and the principal speaker will be Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman. Representatives of the Woman's Suffrage associations will also address the meeting. There will be a musical program, recitations, etc. Admission free! The Socialists and friends of woman suffrage should make every effort to make this meeting a success. Next week the Democratic and Republican city conventions meet, and it would be interesting to know whether any of these gatherings will have a word to say in favor of woman suffrage?

Let the voice for Woman's Suffrage be heard Sunday afternoon at the Druids' Hall meeting! THE COMMITTEE.

## ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET

Elections: April, 6 1909

Mayor—Frank L. Robinson, Printer.  
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.  
Inspector of Weights and Measures—F. F. Brinker, Carpenter.  
President Board of Public Improvements—Ed. Ottesky, foreman.  
President Board of Assessors—J. 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, N. N. 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, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22nd, W. P. Kubitz, 23rd, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, L. Forschler, conductor; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, 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, artist.

## 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.

### 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 improvements cannot be satisfactorily carried out;

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.

### 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 fortunes, 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 examination conducted by the staff. Such internes shall be responsible to and under the guidance of the medical staff.

### MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.  
Municipal home rule.  
Public toilet stations.  
More public bath houses.  
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 prohibited.  
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.  
Abolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under uniform 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 dependent on them.

### 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.

## 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 workman 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, and 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 sympathizers 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.

### ORDERS FOR CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET.

Our sixteen-page campaign pamphlet will go to the binder today. Up to Monday, February 8, the following orders were reported:

1st Ward Club	1,000 copies
2nd Ward Club	2,000 copies
6th Ward Club	2,000 copies
7th Ward Club	2,000 copies
8th Ward Club	2,000 copies
9th Ward Club	5,000 copies
10th Ward Club	7,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Carondelet Branch)	1,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Gravois Branch)	1,000 copies
13th Ward Club	2,000 copies
14th Ward Club	1,000 copies
18th Ward Club	2,000 copies
19th Ward Club	2,000 copies
22nd Ward Club	2,000 copies
23rd Ward Club	1,000 copies
24th Ward Club	1,500 copies
25th Ward Club	1,000 copies
27th Ward Club (South Branch)	5,000 copies
28th Ward Club	2,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies
Wm. Kreckler	500 copies
Frank L. Robinson	500 copies
Total	44,000 copies

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. Every voter of St. Louis should get a copy of this excellent campaign pamphlet.

### "A LITTLE SISTER OF THE POOR."

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Have you read "A Little Brother of the Rich?" In that book Joseph Patterson fearlessly depicted the useless lives of the ultra rich. You will want to follow it with "A Little Sister of the Poor," a new story, hot off the press, depicting the useful, but bitterly hard lives of the working poor. "A Little Sister of the Poor" is a startling romance of Chicago's West Side, and takes its characters from life. It will draw from your heart pity for the young women who, as Eugene Debs says "are not fallen, but are knocked down." The writer spent months in Chicago studying the lives of the poor. She found that working girls are constantly pursued by two frightful enemies—the Specter of Want and the Specter of Lust. And that many a good, pure-minded woman is swept through the channels of the one into the clutches of the other. Mary Elizabeth Ray is a real type. To know her is to love her, not to know her is to despise her. Send TODAY for a copy of "A Little Sister of the Poor." One hundred pages, clear print, bound in heavy scarlet imitation vellum. Price per copy, 25 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department. Published by the Socialist Woman Publishing Co., Girard, Kansas.



# LABOR.

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

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## Machine-Made Ticket

The work is done. Messrs. Howe and Ward, the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic central committees, manipulated the game and fixed up a slate for the Board of Freeholders. No doubt, the North American Co.-Big Cinch monopolists are well pleased. In plain and unmistakable language the Socialist Party sub-committee on Charter Revision has stated its position. Thousands of citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, expressed their disgust with the Howe-Ward Freeholders' slate.

The machine-made Big Cinch ticket is as follows:

Dwight F. Davis, Republican, lawyer, member of the House of Delegates from the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Edward Devoy, Democrat, coal merchant, ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange.

August H. Hoffmann, Republican, president Northwestern Savings Bank.

Jeptha D. Howe, Republican, lawyer, chairman Republican city committee.

Henry Koehler, Jr., Democrat, president American Brewing Co. and vice-president Commonwealth Trust Co.

John F. Lee, Democrat, lawyer.

Owen Miller, Democrat, president Central Trades and Labor Union.

Julius Pitzman, Republican, civil engineer.

John Schmoll, Republican, contractor.

John Schroers, Democrat, newspaper man, former secretary German-American Press Association.

Robert H. Whitelaw, Republican, paint and oil merchant, member Municipal Bridge and Terminals Commission.

Fred G. Zeibig, Democrat, real estate dealer.

Of these twelve men there are several that are entitled to the support of friends of Charter Revision. It is an insult to good citizenship when the two political machine bosses, in obedience to powerful capitalist monopoly interests, fix up a slate like the above, and then audaciously asked that the people will ratify their work April 6.

There will be an independent Freeholders' ticket in the field for the April elections. The citizens of St. Louis will be given a chance to weed out political bossdom and "dignity" graft from the Charter Revision board.

Not even the daily capitalist press can swallow the bait without a faint protest. Says the St. Louis Republic:

It is not necessary to say that the nominations are altogether ideal. They are not. Sins, or, to phrase the criticism more charitably, errors of both commission and omission are chargeable to each of the party committees by which the ticket was named. There are some unsuitable names in the list, and some of the suggestions presented by the Joint Conference Committee were so exceptionally good that it can not but be regretted they were ignored. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in commenting on the Howe-Ward selection, goes a little further in its criticism, saying:

### Politics in Charter Revision.

Evidence of that lofty public spirit which it was promised would actuate the party committee in selecting twelve freeholders to revise the charter is conspicuously absent in the list of nominees. Several of the nominees met the standard of fitness for this special work, which should govern the selection of the board, but manifestly the principle of selection was political availability, not special fitness. It is difficult to pick a name in either party list that does not suggest party advantage or political pull as the reason for the choice.

Partisan competition—the selection of tickets by each party to be voted for in the election—would have given better results than party collusion on a bi-partisan ticket.

This exhibition of partisanship in nominations for places of the highest importance to the whole city and its future welfare, demanding non-partisan public spirit, is proof of the untrustworthiness of either party organization. The only hope of good municipal government lies in the independence and intelligence of citizens expressed at the polls.

We shall not have a new charter from the Board of Freeholders selected by the "bi-partisan sub-committee." Be not deceived on that point. Either this board would fix up a Big Cinch charter, provided they could see their way clear of getting it adopted at

the referendum vote, or an instrument will be prepared that the people of St. Louis would promptly reject.

In either case we should not secure the much-needed Charter Revision, and in either case the North American Co.-Big Cinch monopolists would gain their point.

The only way to secure a new charter is to elect a progressive Board of Freeholders, the majority of whom will represent the welfare of the people and the best interests of the municipality. This board will then draft a charter in accordance with the demands of the people, and there will not be the least doubt as to its adoption when submitted to a referendum vote.

## HELP THE WOMEN

Equal political rights for men and women! What objection can any sensible man have to this reasonable demand?

Woman Suffrage has become a standing order of business in the political movements of all civilized countries. In America, England, France and Austria, even in Turkey, woman demands public recognition and political equality with man.

In Finland, a Russian province, woman has forced her way into Parliament, and there she is today recognized not only as citizen and voter, but as public legislator.

Woman shall have the right to vote! She shall have the right to be elected to any public office.

On Sunday, February 28, public mass meetings in behalf of woman suffrage will be held all over the United States, in accordance with a former decision of the Socialist Party National Executive Board. This action was taken by special request of the Socialist women's clubs of the country.

In St. Louis a public woman suffrage mass meeting will be held this Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at Druids' Hall, Ninth and Market streets. Let us make this meeting a rousing success. We owe this to our mothers and sisters, to our wives and daughters.

## Editorial Observations

The Campaign Is On. Once More the Democratic and Republican machine managers are presenting "clean tickets" and the "best men."

With Public "Dignity" Grafters and Political Party Bosses as the leading spirits of the Board of Freeholders, St. Louis citizens may get a good-sized dose of Charter Revision chloroform. Will they swallow it?

With the Inauguration of Wm. Taft as President of the United States come the inauguration of a general wage reduction for about 600,000 employes of the Steel Trust. "Honi soit qui mal y pense!"—Dishonor on him who evil thinks!

Wanted: A Political Gypsy Smith to Hypnotize the Democratic and Republican voters during the present municipal campaign. Applications will be received at the offices of Bosses Howe and Ward, or at any local North American Co. or Big Cinch office.

The St. Louis Socialists' Attention Is Called to the Sixteen campaign meetings which will be held within the next two weeks, and which will be addressed by Comrade Stanley J. Clark; also to the Korngold lecture at Druids' Hall next Wednesday evening. Admission free.

Sunshine, Republican Sunshine, Is Now Enjoyed by Over Two million unemployed wage slaves, most of whom voted for Taft and the Republican ticket. While Taft is playing golf in the Sunny South, the good Republican and Democratic wage workers out of jobs all over the country are sawing wood in the Provident Associations' yards, and others make up the bread lines in front of the Salvation Army soup-houses. Brave, independent American citizens, where are you at?

The Miners' Magazine, the Official Organ of the Western Federation of Miners, publishes the A. F. of L. appeal for funds in behalf of Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and adds the following commendable expression of solidarity: "The above circular letter, which has been drafted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and sent out to the various labor bodies of the country, should bring in the necessary sinews of war to carry the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to the highest tribunal of the nation. It is not alone Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison who are involved in the fight, but the whole labor movement of this country. It is not only Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison whose liberties are threatened, but the very life of the labor movement is in jeopardy should the rank and file of Organized Labor fail to respond, while organized greed is conspiring to send these men to jail in the hope that the spirit of unionism may be weakened and ultimately crushed. During the stormy days when the Western Federation of Miners suffered the barbarism of the bull-pen and deportation, and while the organization was battling for its life, the membership of the American Federation of Labor generously responded, and now when the storm rages and the common enemy is plotting for the destruction of the A. F. of L. it is only reasonable to assume that the men of the mines, mills and smelters of the West will act as a unit and demonstrate to the profit pirates, the truth of that old slogan: "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The Following Concise Biography of Comrade August Bebel appeared in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat: "Bebel was cast upon his own resources early in life. Born in Cologne, on February 22, 1840, he lost his father when only 2 years old. After a short schooling he was apprenticed to a turned and wood carver, and at the age of 22 he threw his knapsack over his shoulder and tramped the roads of Germany in search of work. When 24 he opened a little shop of his own in Leipsic. These were the days when the workingmen of Germany were organizing under the banner of the Social Democratic Party. Bebel became converted to its principles and entered the movement with such vigor that within only a year he became a recognized leader. But it was not until prison gates had shut him away from the world that Bebel found opportunity to obtain that high degree of intellectual training which has made him such a power in the Reichstag. He calls his 57 months in imprisonment his university career. This period afforded him his first chance to study in peace and quiet. He learned to speak English, and gained a much wider knowledge of literature and history from Liebnicht, the founder of the Social Democratic Party, who was a fellow-prisoner. Liebnicht was a man of unusual education, a man of the universities. Behind prison bars Bebel planned his first

and most successful book, "Die Frau," in which the writer takes woman's side in dealing with the industrial conditions in which the woman of today has been forced to live. This work has gone through 25 German editions, besides being translated into 15 other languages. Bebel is a strong advocate of equal suffrage and equal legal rights, as a citizen, for woman, and his opinions are gaining ground in the fatherland. He was a bitter enemy of Bismarck, and led the Socialists of the Reichstag in refusing to send congratulations to the 'man of blood and iron' on the 80th birthday of the former chancellor. Bebel recently has called Emperor William insane for giving the secrets of the German war office to the press."

Our New York Socialist Daily, The Call, Gets the Following complimentary send-off in Wm. Marion Reedy's The Mirror: "The Socialists have a daily paper in New York city—the Evening Call. It is a pretty good paper, too, if anyone should ask you. It is sensational as to make up, and some of its headlines out-shriek the stud-horse lettering of Hearst, but it contains a fair showing of telegraphic and local news, and it prints first-class dramatic and musical criticism, while its selected matter is of an intellectual quality to put to shame the trivialities and silliness of the greater papers with millions of dollars behind them. Its six pages are readable and provocative of thought. Its news is real news and not too much of anything. The editor is William Mailly, and his editorials are not so frenzied as those of Arthur Brisbane in the American, on the one hand, and those of Mr. Laffan, occasionally, on the other, in the Sun. It is not strong in advertising. None of the big New York stores is represented in its pages. There are some small advertisements of stores and shops owned by men of foreign names, in many cases, on the East Side and up in Harlem, or in the Bronx district. The Call doesn't look as if it is making money, though it is to be hoped its looks belie the facts. It has its regular daily cartoon, its comic pictures and even a puzzle department. Altogether it is a creditable newspaper production and indicative of journalistic skill and knowledge in its management. That it continues to 'come out' regularly, so long after the dying down of the excitement and enthusiasm of the election, is a sign of singular vitality in the Socialist movement in the chief city of the United States. It makes strenuous appeal to Socialists to support the institution and the casual reader of its pages can not restrain a thrill of admiration for the courage such an undertaking in money-mad Gotham represents. The paper stands for an idea, for an intelligent and a deeply felt idea, which is more than can be said of most papers in New York or elsewhere. It is not a raving, frantic sheet. Indeed its tone is sanity itself compared with other evening papers in its own field and its appeal is not to the salacious by way of its news. It is not smeared over with muliebrity, or with the inanities of the fashionables."

## THE IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

Bernard McMahon, National Secretary.  
Headquarters: 5042 Washington Park Place.

Chicago, Feb. 23, 1909.

Dear Comrades—The writer has been asked to act temporarily as national secretary of the Irish Socialist Federation until such a time as a better organization can be effected.

The object of this society is to make special efforts to acquaint men and women of the Irish race with the truths of Socialism, to appeal directly to them through speakers and literature that tell of Ireland's history in the past, of her present economic enslavement not only to the Saxon conqueror but to the Irish capitalist and politician that either betrays her interest or have no knowledge of the necessities of the hour.

Ireland has suffered more than any other country of similar size in all history, and this, too, despite the continuous and resolute resistance of her sons and daughters.

And now, remarkable to relate, in this capitalist twentieth century in the greatest economic struggle of all ages, when almost every nationality is marching together to the goal of the co-operative commonwealth, Ireland not only lags behind, but is frequently found making war on those engaged in this noble work.

The Irishman's position is anomalous. The religious upheaval of three centuries ago did not displace her from the old faith, and today 75 per cent of the people are still attached to the old church.

This has made him the most conservative of men, while at the same time he is naturally one of the most revolutionary because of the material wrongs to which he has been subjected. It is this that we as Irishmen have to deal with, for we constantly hear the charge that the church with which most of us is affiliated is against the proposed social change. This, of course, can not be true, for Socialism, if anything, is applied Christianity.

It may be said that some of the clergy of some of the Christian churches condemn our ideas. This they have a perfect right to do, but we rely on their honesty of purpose to combat our position with argument and not with wholesale denunciation, and we as Christian laymen should also be careful that no mistaken policy on the part of our religious leaders should go forth without reply.

The Socialist movement needs the Irish men and women particularly; it needs their force and organizing qualities; their eloquence and wit; their daring and their self-sacrifice.

It is therefore proposed to establish branches of the Irish Socialist Federation throughout the United States and Canada to further the cause in every way, to distribute literature which will teach our people their needs and requirements and of the best methods to aid themselves.

It is for this reason that a literary monthly with the appropriate title of "The Harp" is now published and adopted as our organ.

It is gratifying to know that our efforts are meeting with considerable approval and requests are coming forward from all over as to the way in which to join us. Chicago, because of its central position, has been selected as headquarters.

We are desirous of forming a branch in every city, and would be glad if friends would bestir themselves in this direction.

Fraternally yours, Bernard McMahon, Secretary.

Granite City (Ill.) Socialists Nominate Ticket.

The Socialist Party of Granite City, Ill., has placed the following ticket in the field: Mayor, M. E. Kirkpatrick; clerk, Terrence Burns; treasurer, George H. Jones; marshal, Earl Galloway.

### An Exile's Death.

Some little time ago three members of the second Duma were sentenced to penal servitude for holding Socialist opinions. Two of them are still in prison, but the third, M. Djharparidze, has just died in exile, owing to the severe climate and rigorous prison life. At the funeral, which took place in Tiflis a few days ago, many thousands were present, and the revolutionary requiem was sung at the graveside. In this requiem, which is very beautiful, the following sad phrases occur:

You have fallen as victims;  
You gave up all, love and honor and life, for liberty.  
Goodby, brothers, goodby; you have nobly done.

### Expelled From the Party.

State Secretary Ringler of Pennsylvania reports the expulsion of H. P. Rees and Adolph Dieckman by Local Philadelphia for having voted for other candidates than of the Socialist Party.

### Socialist Sunday School.

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



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## WESTERN MINERS OF BUTTE, MONT.,

### Issue Strong Resolutions in Behalf of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Local Union No. 1, Butte, Mont., W. F. of M., issued the following:

To the Workingmen and Women of the United States and to the Members of Organized Labor and Their Friends in General: Whereas, The history of civilization is the history of the painful struggle of the common people against wrong, oppression, tyranny and greed. The history of progress is written in the blood and tears of brave souls who would not bow their heads to tyrants. To attack a King was ever treason.

The bastle and the scaffold has ever been erected by tyrants. "Truth forever on the scaffold. Wrong forever on the throne." The King ruled by force. He said to the people: "Obey me. God made you peasants and me a King. He clothed you in rags and housed you in hovels. Upon me he put robes and gave me a palace." To dispute or question the laws or superstitions of any age has ever been treason that must be suppressed by the dungeon or the gibbet. To differ with the laws that have been framed and enforced by the wealthy tyrants of every age has been considered the blackest of all crimes. "Obey the laws" has been the cry that has been hooted at us by the hypocrites and vultures of every age and clime. For holding the laws and superstitions of his day in contempt, Christ was nailed to a cross 2,000 years ago. For this crime, contempt of the laws and superstitions of their day, the world's best and bravest men have been consigned to early and ignominious graves. For this Bruno was burned at the stake February 16, 1600, for differing with tyrants and their laws. Robert Emmet gave up his brave young life, murdered in the name of law and order. Washington, Patrick Henry and Adams were traitors in their day in the eyes of those who bowed to law and order. For holding the laws of his day in contempt Wendell Phillips was dragged through the streets of Boston. For this Lovejoy was murdered. For his defense of human liberty John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry in the name of law and order.

In the Philippine Islands we have seen our American editors arrested for publishing the Declaration of Independence. Another vicious infringement of our liberties has grown out of government by injunction. We very frequently find courts issuing injunctions against the strikers which, under pain of imprisonment, prevent them from talking with strike breakers, or even walking on streets adjacent to their former place of employment. In passing it is worthy of note that we never find an injunction issued against employers to restrain them from conversations with one another. Because it might lead to agreements in restraint of competitors as employers. We have seen the editor of a Colorado paper arrested for exercising his right of the freedom of the press in criticism of military authorities. The general in charge of this official outrage considered he had given sufficient reason for his action by saying: "To Hell with the Constitution!" and

Whereas, Oppression either mental or physical is a monster that has ever filled the world with misery and tears, and

Whereas, Free speech and free press has been guaranteed us by the Constitution and had been wrested from tyrants at the cost of years of struggles, countless human lives and rivers of blood. Every human being has the right to the public ear. If a man can not speak others can not hear. The right of free speech and free press is the shining, sparkling, priceless gem in Liberty's crown, and any man who does not allow another the right of free speech or press is a barbarian. Speech is the wing of thought, and if you will not allow free speech and free press, you are not a civilized people.

Free speech has been denied by kings, they were tyrants; and when denied by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States he is also a tyrant. Laws, tyranny and capitalism have impeded but can not stop the onward march of the human race. Liberty or freedom of speech can not be burned, imprisoned or starved. It laughs at laws, courts, judges and ermined tyrants. Freedom of speech is the eternal dawn, the morning star, of Liberty. It is the last and best thought.

In every age there have been brave souls who would not bow their heads to the dead, dried and decayed mummies of the past. In every age there have been brave souls who would not obey, and to them we owe what liberty we enjoy. "The undesirable citizens" of one age have been heroes of the next, and

Whereas, In the age-long struggle of right against might, in their exercise of free speech and free press, in defense of their rights as free men and as American citizens, in defense of ragged, hungry, tear-stained women and children, Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell were sentenced to imprisonment by a corporation judge at the behest of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, for advertising the above company as being unfair to Organized Labor.

Therefore, We, the members of the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, in harmony with the forces of progress, a higher humanity and in the name of right, justice and human brotherhood, hereby go on record as holding the decision of said judge in utter contempt, and reiterate the statement of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell that the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis is unfair to Organized Labor, and, in the words of Patrick Henry, "if this be treason, make the most of it!"

OWEN McCABE,  
JOHN WINSTON,  
J. R. ROBINSON,  
Committee.

## FROM THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

### Special Correspondence by Chairman Fear of the Federation's Legislative Committee.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 22.—The General Assembly is planning to receive no bills, petitions, etc., after March 10, and the legislative committee of the Missouri Federation requests that all petitions and amendments to laws or bills be forwarded to them at once, care the Baltimore Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

Representative Coakley held a conference with the members of the legislative committee last week and agreed to strike from his bill all reference to the plant being on the inside of the penitentiary walls. It is now the intention to place the plant in the old Supreme Court building. The legislative committee will now lend every effort to Mr. Coakley in having his bill enacted. The bill is somewhat patterned after the bill introduced last year by Representative Austin Biggs. The fact that Representative Coakley's bill provided that the plant be operated in connection with the penitentiary brought forth a vigorous protest from the labor representatives, and when Mr. Coakley's attention was called to the matter he readily agreed that he had misinterpreted the action of the Hannibal convention and consented to a change being made in his bill.

The stationary engineers' bill is being knocked by Kansas City engineers. Several protests have been filed against the measure, but it is believed that the bill is not fully understood.

Senator Casey overlooks no opportunity to show his opposition to labor measures. In a committee meeting last week he opposed one of the labor measures, saying, "You labor men think you can come to the Legislature with any old fool bill and have it passed." He referred to the bill presented to the Hannibal convention by the Bartenders' Union to prohibit women from working in barrooms and places where intoxicating liquors are sold. Incidentally, Casey has proven to be one of the bitterest opponents to labor measures ever sent to the legislature from any district in the state.

The barbers' bill seems to have a fair chance of passing, and it does will hereafter apply to all parts of Missouri.

Owing to the fact that the funds of the Missouri Federation were low the first of the year, Austin W. Biggs and Charles W. Fear, members of the legislative committee of the Federation, were not permitted to stay at the capital during the first portion of the session. However, both Biggs and Fear are now at the capital city on the job. Chairman Ed McGarry had full charge of affairs during the absence of the other committeemen.

The engineers' bill, the headlight bill, the full crew bill, the roth of the month pay day bill, the safety appliances bill, the bill requiring railroads to employ skilled labor, and a number of other measures are receiving close attention of the legislative agents of Organized Labor of the state.

The measure indorsed at the Hannibal convention to abolish the present system of leasing convict labor by the state has been introduced by Representative Glover Branch and will undoubtedly pass the House. In the Senate, however, the measure will have hard sledding. Senator Casey of Kansas City and Senator Kinney of St. Louis should be requested to support this measure, for both contend that they have not been asked to support any such measure by their constituents.

### Send in Petitions.

The legislative committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor urges that union men and women and their friends write to the State Senators and Representatives at Jefferson City and ask them to work for the abolition of the leasing system of convicts. Also send in all petitions to Charles W. Fear, care Baltimore Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

### Federation Eight-Hour Measure as Introduced at Jefferson City.

Following is complete text of the eight-hour bill introduced at Jefferson City. It is urged that those favoring this measure write to Representative Roach and give him all assistance in having the measure enacted:

House Bill No. 203, 45th General Assembly, introduced by Mr. Roach of Jasper. Read first time February 3, 1909, and 500 copies ordered printed. W. C. Goshorn, Chief Clerk.

An Act to prevent persons, companies and corporations from working laborers in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality.

Sec. 2. Any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, contractor or subcontractor who shall violate the provisions of this act, or who shall aid, abet, assist, connive at or permit any violation thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment. Each day such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 3. Not less than the current market rate of wages in the locality where the work is performed shall be paid.

### SHOE WORKERS IN DOUGLAS FIGHT.

#### Men Working for Dummy Concern of Shoe Men Demand Recognition of Their Union.

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 20.—Twenty lasters are on strike at the factory of the Merrimack Shoe Co., an offspring of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, to enforce the recognition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The men, through their business agent, asked for a price list for lasting about two weeks ago. They were told to wait until the following Monday, February 8, when an answer would be given to their request.

No sooner had the agent left the building than the foreman went around among the help and told them distinctly that they must treat with the firm individually, and if they refused to do so the firm would pull up stakes and get out, or words to that effect.

The lasters, however, didn't scare a bit; they insisted that the firm deal with their agent, and that they would bargain collectively or not at all. They insisted on a price list based on what manufacturers were paying in Brockton and other places for the same grade of work.

The company turned down the proposition and the lasters promptly struck for their rights.

### IMPORTANT VICTORY OF HATTERS.

#### Lamson & Hubbard Surrenders to the Union and 300 Strikers Return to Work.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 21.—The striking hatters of this city scored an important victory when the Lamson & Hubbard Co., employing 300 men, withdrew from the National Hat Manufacturers' Association and signed an agreement with the union. This triumph of the union hatters means practically the end of the strike in this city.

It is believed that this break in the ranks of the manufacturers will result in victories for the strikers in other cities. Already there is much dissatisfaction among the individual members of the association with the officers, who have held out promises of a speedy ending of the strike by the employment of non-union hatters.

Several weeks have passed since the strike began, and yet there is not a factory that has been able to turn out any work with the aid of strike breakers.

Credit for the victory is due to the agitation for the Hatters' Union Label made by the strikers and their friends.

### MINERS TO THE FRONT.

#### Send Secretary Morrison a Check for \$2,500.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers, in session last week at Indianapolis, Ind., donated \$2,500 to the defense fund of the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary Morrison has received the check for the same. If the other international organizations will do half as well Jim van Cleave will have to get busy and hustle up another million and a half "wah" fund.

Money contributed for the purpose of protecting the representatives of labor in their constitutional rights while they are engaged in the work of securing industrial freedom is money worthily bestowed, and a man contributing any sum, no matter how small, ought to be able to breathe easier for having done so. It is an opportunity seldom offered in a lifetime, to contribute to freedom. The unions, by their contribution, have set a splendid example.—Washington (D. C.) Trade Unionist.

### WORKMEN'S LIVES ARE CHEAP.

#### Over One Hundred Men Killed in Durham Mine Explosion.

London, Feb. 22.—Rescue parties succeeded in penetrating to all but the lowest of the coal seams in the West Stanley mine, near Durham, where the disastrous explosion took place, imprisoning about 150 members. They recovered 32 of the buried men alive. One of them has since died. Eight corpses were found. This leaves about 110 men still to be accounted for. It is now regarded as certain that all those not rescued are dead. The air in the mine can not be breathed. The exact number of victims is not known. The estimates vary from 100 to 150.

## ASSIST THE STRIKERS!

### Appeal of the United Hatters of North America for Assistance.

The National Association of Hat Manufacturers at a meeting held January 14 at the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York City, passed a resolution to discontinue the use of the union label of the United Hatters of North America in all factories controlled by members of their organization. This action on the part of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers is not only an attempt to destroy the usefulness of our union label, but an effort to disrupt our entire organization. We emphatically protested against this action of the manufacturers, and in every instance where the label was discontinued our members went out with it. Since January 14 about twenty thousand men and women, comprising about 90 per cent of our entire membership, are out on strike and determined to remain out until the manufacturers agree to recognize the union label of our organization. As you are aware, the individual bank accounts and homes of our members in the Connecticut district are now held under attachment by order of the court, thereby depriving our members of their savings. The manufacturers, knowing that we can neither draw our savings from bank or raise money on our homes, are now trying to starve our members into submission. Deprived of the use of their savings, they are compelled to look to our organization for support, and with only ten per cent of our members working, and \$70,000 per week required to support our members who are on strike, we are compelled for the first time in the history of our national organization, of over sixty years, to appeal to our brothers in labor for financial assistance. We believe that this fight for the recognition of our union label is of the greatest importance to all organizations. Our organization and label has been for several years the target of the National Association of Manufacturers, and, on account of the recent decisions of the court, they now thought the time was ripe to make a general attack on our union label. Owing to the many lawsuits in which our organization is involved and the great expense incurred thereby, our treasury is not as strong as we would like to have it.

We therefore appeal to the members of your organization to render us whatever financial assistance they can. A small weekly assessment on the members of Organized Labor (if such could be secured) would show the manufacturers that we are prepared to carry on this fight indefinitely.

Assuring you that any help you may render will be inexpressibly appreciated by your brothers in the United Hatters of North America, we are, respectfully yours,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary.

P. S.—Make all remittances payable to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

### WHAT THEY VOTED FOR.

#### Six Hundred Thousand Men in Iron and Steel Industry Will Have Their Wages Cut.

New York, Feb. 22.—It was stated officially today that wages will be reduced in the steel and iron trades before May 1. The wage cut, it is estimated, will be no less than 10 per cent on unskilled labor, and from 15 to 20 per cent on skilled labor.

Six hundred thousand employes of the steel industry and its allied interests will be affected by the reduction, which is the latest move on the program to follow last week's abolition by Morgan's steel trust of its "stand pat" business policy and the opening of a price war with the 14 leading independents.

The yearly payroll—wages to employes of the blast furnaces, the steel trades and its allied companies—amounts to \$500,000,000. The steel trust's proportion is \$200,000,000, divided among 240,000 employes in a normal period.

Depending upon this army of steel workers are 2,400,000 women and children.

No one realizes the effect of a price war on the steel workers better than former Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary, when seen today, said:

"Just now I do not care to say anything about the effect of the 'open market' on the wages of steel workers. I am very sorry."

"The steel trust simply had to get out and hustle for business or else default on its fixed charges at the end of the year," said a leading member of the Stock Exchange today. "The net earnings of the trust in 1907 were \$161,000,000, and last year they had shrunk to \$93,000,000. This year the net earnings will go below \$73,000,000, which were the earnings for 1904—a most disastrous year."

### NINE-HOUR WORKDAY FOR WOMEN.

Bill submitted by the Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis, and indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union and Committee for Social Legislation.

An Act to regulate the hours of employment of females in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, laundries and restaurants, provide for posted notices and impose a penalty for its violation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. No female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry or restaurant in this state before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock in the evening of any day, nor for more than 54 hours in any one week. A printed notice, in a form which shall be furnished by the Commissioner of Labor, stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of females, and the time when such work shall begin and end, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in each room where they are employed. The presence of such female employes in any of the places herein mentioned at any hours other than those stated in the posted notice shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this act.

Sec. 2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, shall employ any female in violation of the provisions of this Act, and any employer who shall fail to post or to keep posted the notice required by the preceding section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

### "TRADE UNIONISTS, STAND FIRM!"

#### Under the Above Appeal the London Labor Leader Publishes the Following Editorial:

Various judges have decided during the past week that in consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals members of trade unions must not be compelled to pay Parliamentary levies. These judgments have created no surprise. The Court of Appeals is evidently bent on crippling the action of the unions, and, whilst its opinion is law, it must be enforced by other judges. We congratulate the unions which have determined to continue their levies until specifically prevented from doing so. The country expects that of them, and we hope there will be no wavering in the determination of those unions against which no injunction has yet been issued to go on as they were going. The workers must show to the country in the most emphatic way possible that in the Court of Appeals decision is a serious encroachment upon their liberties, and that this encroachment will be fought to the last ditch. The enemy hopes otherwise. He knows how difficult it will be for the Parliamentary party to get the law altered—if the House of Lords' decision goes with the Court of Appeals—unless the unions do their part in resisting it.



Every union which backs down now is, therefore, playing the game of the capitalists. Every trustee who fails to muster up courage to set the Court of Appeal's decision at defiance is helping to throw back to its old ineffectiveness the trade union movement.

As it stands the Appeal Court's decision has to be enforced by injunction. The judgment has no specific application till an injunction is issued. For a union executive or union trustees to accept that judgment before an injunction is issued against them is an act of surrender for which the general body of their members should hold them responsible. We expect our trade union allies to fight like men in whose keeping has been placed the welfare of their class.

Let, therefore, injunctions be issued by the dozens and score. We suppose every union contains a man, or a handful of men, willing to do the dirty work of the common enemy. Let them do it. The mass of the organized workers expect courageous determination on the part of their officials to counteract and ultimately defeat the injustice of judge-made law. Meanwhile, our heartiest congratulations and homage are due to the South Wales Miners and the London Society of Compositors for showing the other unions how to act.

#### ANOTHER BLOW AT UNIONS.

##### This Time the Machinists Feel the Heel of Capitalist Courts.

Another smash has been delivered at Organized Labor in New Jersey—in fact, two blows have been struck. At White Plains, N. J., the machinists struck against the Jones Speedometer Co. and picketed the plant. President Jones of the company sued Local Union No. 460, District Council No. 15, and officers and members of the organization. The court not only granted Jones an injunction, but awarded him damages to the amount of \$3,847, which the unionists are called upon to pay. The other case was decided against the plumbers at Newark, N. J. A scab plumber sued Local No. 24 and its officers because he had lost two jobs. The union men simply exercised their right to strike when the scab was hired, which resulted in his discharge, and the court decreed that the unionists must pay him \$250 damages. Both cases have stirred up a great deal of discussion. The situation is becoming serious.

#### LABOR'S FREEDOM IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Feb. 21.—Confirmation has been received here of the reports of trouble with Korean laborers on large haciendas in Yucatan, and of summary methods adopted to suppress the strike. Several thousand Koreans recently went on strike and the hacienda owners asked for an intervention of state authorities. An order was issued to imprison the striking Koreans as vagabonds. This had the desired effect and the Koreans went back to work. The Koreans were imported to replace Chinese coolies, who left to try to smuggle themselves across the United States border.

#### UNFAIR LIST of the

#### 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" contains.

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 Uzman 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, Philadelphia 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, New York.

**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.; Pittsburg 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.

**BAGS**—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. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

**WALL PAPER**—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

**WATCHES**—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; 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 Service.

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., Cincinnati, 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.

## Missouri Socialist Party

News From All Parts of the State, Reported by  
Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South  
Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo

#### Scott County.

County Secretary Jacobs announces that he will do field work in the county for a month or more. Every Socialist in the county should give him all the aid within their power. It takes hard work to build up the county organization and when a comrade undertakes the work he must get the hearty support of all Socialists and sympathizers. Rustle around and get everybody to the meetings, then "dig up" when the collection is taken, so that expenses will be met.

Scott County comrades wanted McAllister for a week or more, but they applied for the dates after he had been routed elsewhere. The comrades should now pitch in and make Comrade Jacobs' trip through the county a winner. Stanley J. Clark will come through about a week in March and locals desiring a date should notify the county secretary right away.

#### Dues-at-Large.

Members-at-large should take notice that dues-at-large are now 25c per month. When remitting dues be sure to do so at the 25c rate.

#### The Way of It.

The main difference between an army and a mob is that one is organized and the other is not. A force of ten men who are organized and act in concert can easily overcome a loose mob of 100. Whatever the Socialist movement has accomplished has been through organized effort. A few Socialists, acting in unison, will do far more and better work than many that go it helter-skelter, anarchist fashion. The basis of organization is the dues-paying system that has been established. By paying your dues you support the movement all along the line. Your local gets part as well as the state and national office. This stimulates activity in all directions. When you neglect to pay your dues and keep in good standing you inflict a direct injury to the party everywhere. Regardless of what plans may be adopted in the co-operative commonwealth, we must keep before us the fact that he are fighting under capitalism and have to abide by the rules of the system until we are strong enough to change them. It takes money to make the mare go. Socialists usually manage to get along with very little, but can not do entirely without. Pay your dues. Discharge your obligation to the party. Assist in supplying the "sinews of war," and enable the state office to push the work to the best advantage. Get your neighbor to do likewise.

#### Here and There.

Stanley J. Clark will speak at Springfield on March 4. Beginning March 6 he will put in two weeks for St. Louis comrades.

R. J. Cate of Bloomfield writes that he thinks very well of the "schoolhouse plan" of agitation. Arrange meetings at all the schoolhouses in the vicinity and wind up with a final rally in town. This captures the outposts and enables the comrades in charge to make a good showing.

National Secretary Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., will send you a copy of the report of the 1908 National Convention proceedings for 50c. Every party member should have one for reference and future information.

H. L. Roney of Paris, Mo., says he knows of enough Socialists in his vicinity to organize a local and he will round them up and put the international brand on them. Several efforts to organize Paris have had no result, but prospects are better this time.

Make that Woman Suffrage meeting a hummer. February 28 is the day, and indications are that it will be generally observed by locals throughout the country. Send a report to the state office of the meeting, or whatever efforts were made.

Many good speakers are waiting to be put at work, but finances will not permit. Quite a number of locals are in arrears and that hinders all kinds of effort. Make yourself a committee of one to see that the dues of your local are paid up to date. That is the most important thing for you to do right now.

Local Cedar Hill has decided to meet on Sunday hereafter. The members are widely scattered and find it difficult to get together. Furthermore, they believe in doing the most "righteous" work possible on that day. Efforts are being made to start other locals in the county and eventually start a county organization.

#### The Roster of Locals.

Any local in good standing can secure the roster of locals in the state by applying to the state office.

#### State Committeemen.

Locals in districts that are not represented by a state committeeman should get together and elect one. Districts 3, 6, 8, 9 and 16 have no committeeman.

#### Referendum Calls.

Four calls for a new referendum on the election of state officers have been received. The four locals are: Kansas City, Joplin, Neosho and Maplewood.

#### For Union Men 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.

## 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 concern 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.

#### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD  
UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS  
LABEL?

#### IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

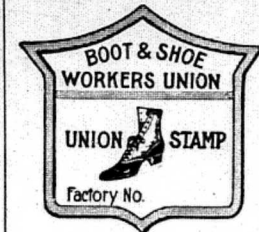
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

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

Herman Winters of Kansas City is now in St. Louis as special organizer of the Bakers' International Union. He is doing good work for his Union, and with the assistance of Peter Beisel and others he is succeeding in getting many new members.



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

#### DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

**Cigars** { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

**Brandt & Stahl** :: 319 ::  
Walnut Street

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and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only  
Saloons displaying  
Union Bar Card



and where  
the Bartenders wear  
the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

## Blue Union Label

## ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

## HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD



## TWO UNION PRINTERS EXCHANGE DEAS

**President Wilson of Typographical Union No. 8 and Comrade Robinson, Socialist Majority Candidate, Write Interesting Letters Concerning Political Attitude as Union Men.**

I. Geo. W. Wilson, President. H. S. Sharpe, Sec.-Treas.

ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 8.

Rooms 407-408 Burlington Bldg.  
Office of the President.

Wilson's Letter to Robinson.

St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1908.

Mr. Frank L. Robinson, 4937A Vernon Ave., City:

Dear Mr. Robinson—Kindly accept my heartiest congratulations on your nomination for the office of Mayor of St. Louis on the Socialist ticket.

No doubt you are aware that I am a member of no political party; only a trades unionist—first, last and all the time. The welfare of the union man is paramount with me, and in order that I may always cast my vote in his interest I have declined to become allied politically with any party. Few Socialists that I have met can understand the wisdom of this position—particularly the editor of "St. Louis Labor," your official paper—yet when I say to you in all seriousness that this very position I now occupy permits me to give you my undivided support in your campaign, you, at least, can better understand. This I shall do, take pleasure in doing—not because you are a Socialist, but because you are a union man, having the fundamental principles of unionism for your every act—and this underlies, far deeper and more ineradicable, than any doctrines of any political party known to the present day or to history. How old is unionism? Where were the principles of unionism born? Reflect on those two questions and then look again at him who boldly proclaims unionism his politics, his religion, his standard of life. He will not look nearly so much like an enemy as I fear Bro. Hoehn thought of me. I doubt very much if he understood my communication, published some time since. All political parties have various good, bad and indifferent recommendations; all sorts and conditions of men are placed in nomination by them. All depends upon the standard by which the merit marks are given, and the yardstick I use says "the principles of union labor" first. If the candidate measures up to that standard his political affiliations do not worry me.

For these reasons I wish you all success and will help in its consummation. Sincerely your friend, GEO. W. WILSON.

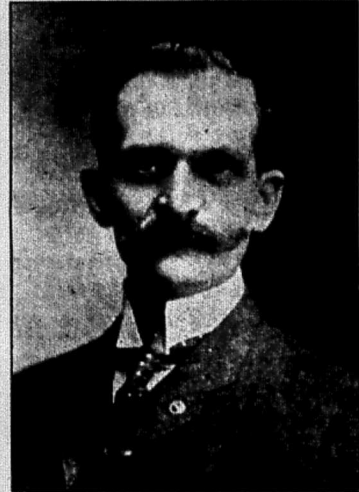
### II.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1909.

Mr. Geo. W. Wilson,  
President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8,  
Burlington Bldg., City.

Dear Mr. Wilson:—

Your letter congratulating me upon my nomination for Mayor of the City of St. Louis on the Socialist Party ticket, and pledging me your support, was duly received, and I extend my sincere thanks for the same.



Frank L. Robinson.

The one point in your letter which interests me most, however, is your recognition of the necessity for working class organization and action in the industrial field, while you ignore a like necessity along political lines.

In view of this fact, I would feel that I had neglected a duty if I did not embrace the opportunity to discuss that phase of your letter. It is unfortunate that all workingmen do not understand the importance of voting for Labor in matters political instead of Labor's "friends," and by so doing hasten the day when we may have some reason to hope for better conditions for the great mass of workers, wrought through the agency of Government. Government is what the voters make it, consciously or unconsciously, and if its powers are used against the workers it is because the workers, who cast a big majority of the votes, have failed to use their ballots effectively in their own interest. Every workingman can see that practically every department of government is now used by and for that class in society which profits by the exploitation of labor, and it has now reached that point where insult is heaped upon insult and injury upon injury by the financial lords and rulers of society, with but little effective effort being made upon the part of the workers to defend themselves. They fritter away their strength where they might be strong—they are practically non-resistant. I fear the evil of non-resistance has crept into your own philosophy, unconsciously to yourself, of course, because you say you indorse me as a candidate for Mayor for the reason that I am a union man, and not because I am a candidate of a party whose every effort is devoted to the cause of labor. I hope the inference that you would as readily indorse a union man on an anti-union ticket is incorrect, but, as you seem to eliminate the question of political party (no matter what its attitude toward labor) and base your support upon a man being a trade unionist, it is difficult to arrive at another conclusion. By your process of reasoning, the candidate is put above the party, while in truth the party is the main thing. The candidate must work in practical harmony with the party on all fundamental proposition or he soon ceases to be a part of it. And behind the party is that economic class in society, quite clearly defined, which uses the party to protect and defend its industrial and economic interests through the control of the agencies of government. This point was splendidly illustrated at the Republican National convention of 1908. President Gompers went to that convention with certain demands which he sought to have incorporated in the platform. This is all recent history. It is now the boast of the Manufacturers' Association, the Citizens' Alliance, etc., composed entirely of capitalists and employers of labor, that twenty thousand telegrams from all over the country were sent to the Republican convention protesting and threatening the defeat of the party in November if the Gompers plank were put in the platform. Can it be imagined that any good union man on the Republican ticket last year, if elected to office, could do anything of value for labor, surrounded by and under the control of such influences as dominated that convention? A mere presentation of the facts gives an emphatic negative answer. The Democratic convention at Denver put a meaningless (alleged) anti-injunction plank in their platform at the request of Mr. Gompers for the same reasons that a drowning man grasps at a straw, not because the Murphys, Taggarts, Roger Sullivan et al, and the rest of the trust busting crowd in control of the party have any love for the cause of Organized Labor, but because they hoped to ride into political power on a sham, well knowing that the forces behind the party and in control of it would prevent anything happening that would curtail the powers of the capitalist class and benefit labor. Get the fact clearly in your mind, Brother Wilson, that political parties are but an expression of economic class interests. That is why we Socialists speak of the Democratic and Republican parties as the two wings of the capitalist class. The fall of that class from power, however, is not seriously threatened to take place right away unless more workingmen come to a realizing sense of their duty to themselves, so we will continue to have the political sham battles between the aforesaid two wings for some time to come.

Unfortunately, many good union men, with the welfare of labor close to their hearts, are unable to see the facts as they are, and, in their eagerness to "get something now," continue to vote for their class enemies on election day, instead of studying the platform of the Socialist Party and supporting it from principle as the political expression of the working class. To illustrate:

Suppose the printers and their employers were all accepted as active members of the Typographical Union. Would not that immediately destroy the militant character of the organization, in fact, destroy its class character as a union of workmen? The utter uselessness of an organization of opposing interests is so well recognized by trade unionists that such a thing is not tolerated to any extent, and some unions will not even permit foremen to be active members of the union, while holding foremanships, the theory being that the foreman "stands in the shoes of the employer" and has no more business in the union for the time being than the employer himself.

The same principle applies with equal force to political parties—yes, with much greater force, for the reason that the political power is the most far-reaching of any that a people may wield, and when the political party through which the people act is corrupted by a mixed interest (such as that of capitalists and workers), with the capitalists in absolute control, in the name of reason and common sense what hope has the worker of defending himself or promoting his interests through such a party?

The value of political action along class lines is well illustrated by the experience of our English brethren, who have 31 Socialists and about ten trade unionists in Parliament. Within half a dozen years they have forced the reversal of some of the most drastic anti-labor court decisions and made them forever impossible in the future by legal enactment, and have wrung from Parliament about all the reforms the A. F. of L. is still begging Congress for in this country. The begging policy pursued by labor in England for many years gained nothing but kicks for the workers—it will gain nothing else here. Working class political action (we have the votes!) is the only sane or effective course open to us.

In your letter you ask: "How old is unionism?" "When were the principles of unionism born?" In a broad sense, a correct reply to these two questions will define the causes which brought into being the Socialist movement. The trade union movement and the Socialist movement both grew out of the developments manifested in the growth of capitalism. When wage labor became an established condition, as a result of the invention of machinery and the concentration wrought by capitalism, the worker found that he, individually, was at a great disadvantage in negotiating terms at which he was to sell his labor. The most natural thing in the world for him to do under such conditions was to combine with his fellow-workers for the purpose of negotiating collectively. Hence the trade union and the trade union movement.

For a long time nearly all trade unionists believed this character of organization to be all-sufficient to protect the workers, not realizing that the master class owned the government, the police, the army, the courts, and would use all these agencies against the workers in industrial controversies whenever it might be necessary so to do in order that the capitalists might win. Dearly-bought experience has proven all that is suggested by the foregoing to be true, as you will understand, and, in order to prevent the abuse and misuse of governmental power against the workers, it became necessary for them to attempt the capture of those powers by a proper use of the ballot. Hence the Socialist political movement.

We, therefore, see that the same basic causes which produced the trade union movement also brought into existence the Socialist movement.

In view of the facts of the case which are spread about us on every hand, do you believe that union men may consistently give their support to any party other than the Socialist?

While I greatly appreciate your friendly and wholly unexpected letter, at the same time, I wish to emphasize to you in closing what I have stated many times to friends since my nomination, namely, that it is far more important for the workers to know what their favorite party stands for, and what they are voting for, rather than that I should receive the votes of friends on election day, or even that I should be elected Mayor of St. Louis. It is better to vote for what you want, even knowing that you will not get it, than to vote for something you do not want and which will rebound to your injury, with the certainty of getting it. Fraternally yours,  
FRANK L. ROBINSON.

JOHN MITCHELL AND PRESIDENT ELIOT.

By Robert Hunter.

John Mitchell gave an interesting interview recently to the Chicago Daily Socialist.

He said Socialists were often unjust in their attacks upon labor men who exercised the political rights of an independent voter.

His idea was that a labor leader, or a trade unionist, should have the right to vote for any party or candidate whose politics he approved of.

It was the frank, honest statement of a man who differs with us.

This difference of opinion between Socialists and many trade unionists as to the vote involves a great question which should be discussed calmly and earnestly between campaigns, instead of passionately and intolerantly in the heat of campaigns.

It is desirable to make our position clear, to show justification for such bitterness as unquestionably exists when a great labor leader becomes a candidate on a capitalist ticket, or openly supports a Democratic or Republican ticket.

Many labor leaders are honest in giving such support, and when we speak of them as traitors to their class, as we sometimes do, we speak truth without fully explaining what we mean.

Perhaps our position can be most easily made clear by asking John this question: Does he believe a trade unionist should exercise his right to work or not to work, regardless of the interest of his fellows?

Does he believe that when a large body of trade unionists have united to fight the battle of labor, individual workmen should aid the employers to defeat the union?

Of course, he doesn't. John sees perfectly that without unity of the working class on the industrial field their cause is hopeless. He grants that trade unionists are justified in their bitterness against "scabs." He admits that a workman who assists the employer at the time of a strike is a traitor to his class.

But curiously enough, when the fight is carried on to the political field, John can not see that exactly the same principle is involved.

As a trade unionist he disagrees with President Eliot. As a voter he agrees with President Eliot's dictum which makes the man a hero who fights his comrades.

John believes that the individual workman can't deal with the employer. He knows the individual is helpless to make a protest against injustice. He sees perfectly in union there is strength, that where one man is powerless, the whole is powerful.

But what about the isolated individual voter? He wants to protest against political oppression and injustice.

Here his demands are political demands to be made upon organized parties now existing. The individual voter is helpless. The politicians will not listen to his demand, and if the voter doesn't like things as they are, he can take his vote and quit, just as an individual workman can take his labor and quit.

They are identical cases. The only difference between John Mitchell and the Socialist is that he believes in unity on the industrial field and they believe in unity on BOTH the industrial and the political fields.

But John may say that would be all right if you really represented the working class, but you have only a few hundred thousand workers in your political union.

But doesn't the same criticism apply to trade unions? In the

early days they had only a handful, and today out of many millions they have only two million organized workmen.

It is not, therefore, the number in the union, but the principle of unionism that should be considered.

No man can deny that wherever labor is united politically it exercises tremendous power. It forces concessions that are simply incredible to American workmen. These political unions of the workers are altering the political party of every European government. They don't beg nor plead. They present their demands, and by their power obtain their demands.

I want to ask any trade unionist anywhere if in the face of such positive, definite evidence of the power of political union he will come out and call that man a hero who votes against his POLITICAL union, just as President Eliot calls that man a hero who works against his TRADE union?

Why is it that the trade unionists see a proposition with absolute clearness in one field of life and fail utterly to see the same proposition in another field of life?

There IS bitterness among Socialists when labor leaders become candidates on capitalist tickets. There IS bitterness on the part of Socialists when labor leaders go out and fight the political unity of the workers and aid capitalist candidates.

There is no use denying it. It is there. It expresses itself often in unlovely terms. But it is precisely the SAME BITTERNESS the trade unionists feel when they see their fellow-workingmen fight against industrial unity, and give aid to employers at the time of a strike.

### Co-operative Printing House

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**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
Colored and Union Work a Specialty  
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

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Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.  
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Large Variety at Lowest Prices.  
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REPAIRING AND RECOVERING.

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RATES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.  
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Proprietors.

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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.  
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Meeting Place of Unions of the  
Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen, and many other organizations.  
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Large hall for balls, entertainments and lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Grude, 2857 Chouteau Ave

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A Real Estate Mortgage (deed of trust) drawn at our office is the very best security for your savings. Not only that, we have learned to know the values of St. Louis Real Estate, and know how much can be loaned on any particular piece. We also take care to fully investigate the title to same and protect the loan with the very best available fire and tornado insurance. Interest is made payable semi-annually at our office and we charge no collection fee.  
That our Real Estate Mortgages are good will be illustrated by the fact that during the last 24 years we were compelled twice only to foreclose a mortgage and sell out the security to satisfy the loan.  
Our mortgages will pay you five and six per cent on your money and are by far safer than any bank account. Call at our office or write us how much money you can invest and when you can do so and we will advise you of what we have on hand.  
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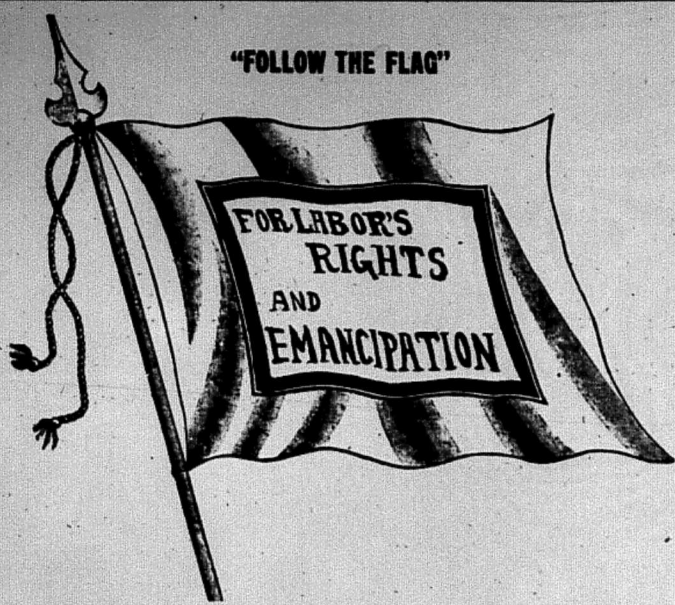
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THE GOOD WORK

Of securing new subscribers for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung goes merrily on. Thirty-two new subscribers have been secured within the last seven days by 22 comrades.

For St. Louis Labor news subs. were reported by: Frank Bierman 1, Karl Hirschenhofer 3, H. Rackow 1, J. H. O'Connell 1, Hungarian Branch 1, R. A. Levitt 1, O. Pauls 2, O. Kaemmerer 1, L. Gensburg, Chicago, 1, W. F. Crouch 2, F. J. Kloth 2, Hy. Schwarz 4.

For Arbeiter-Zeitung: Konrad Koch, Elmhurst, Cal., 1; Josef Buschmann, St. Louis, 1; Fred Kloth, St. Louis, 2; Wm. Crouch, St. Louis, 1; Jos. A. Bachmann, St. Louis, 1; Carl Hirschenhofer, St. Louis, 2; Fred Ernst, St. Louis, 1; Val Spoettling, Livingston, Ill., 1; C. Roelchen, St. Louis, 1.

Renewals were sent in as follows: A. A. Haehn, Baltimore, Md., 31; Henry Redmann, Hillsboro, Kas., 1; August Spielmann, Rockville, Conn., 10; R. H. Strube, Ludlow, Ky., 1; Richard Hanel, Staunton, Ill., 1; R. Krause, Monson, Mass., 1; Max John, Utica, N. Y., 1; Heinrich Grindel, Bevier, Mo., 1; Heinrich Krieger, Rockville, 7; Wilhelm Kramer, Coal City, Ill.; John Koester, Covington, Ky., 1.

A municipal campaign is the best time to secure new subscribers. In former campaigns this important work was neglected. In every Socialist meeting an effort should be made to secure new subs. to St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

NOTICE!

Headquarters of the Socialist City Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

Mass meetings are hereby called for the Primary Districts of the various wards within the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to be held on the 17th day of March, 1909, at the hour of eight (8) o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate candidates for the Board of Freeholders to be voted for at the election to be held on April 6, 1909.

The said convention to be held on the 18th day of March, 1909, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo., at eight o'clock p. m.

The Socialist voters of the various wards shall meet at the places hereinafter designated, each in his own ward and primary district thereof. The number of delegates to be chosen and the persons who shall call the various meetings to order shall be as follows:

- Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—4150 Lee avenue; Julius H. Kramer, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 1, Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—5312 North Broadway; Peter Frank, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 1—822 Tyler street; Adam C. Rapp, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 2, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1401 Salisbury street; L. F. Rosenkranz, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—1118 South Eighth street; Thomas E. Delmore, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 6, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1305 S. Thirteenth street; W. R. Bowden, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—625 Soular street; J. Necker, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 7, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1219 Soular street; A. Siepmann, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2508 South Tenth street; R. N. Brown, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 8, Precincts 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 2—2215 South Tenth street; H. G. Mueller, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 9, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2875 South Seventh street; W. F. Hunstock; Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 9, Precincts 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1052 Cherokee street; John A. Weber, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, Primary District 1—3825 Ohio avenue; Jacob Fries, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 10, Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3430 Tennessee avenue; G. A. Hoehn, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 11, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—5711 Gravois avenue; A. F. Tamer, Chairman; 5 delegates.
- Ward 11, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, Primary District 2—6720 Minnesota avenue; F. J. Kloth, Chairman; 5 delegates.
- Ward 12, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, Primary District 1—2623 Lemp avenues; Jos. Glader, Chairman; 4 delegates.
- Ward 12, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3022 Minnesota avenue; Jacob Dorner, Chairman; 4 dels.
- Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2632 Caroline street; Wm. F. Crouch, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 13, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 2—1616 Texas avenue; Wm. Lyons, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2307 Cass avenue; Wm. L. Bierach, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 17, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3608 N. Twenty-third street; Wm. L. Bachman, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2108 North Fourteenth street; Henry Kloth, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 18, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1946 Hebert street; Henry Schwarz, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2730 Sheridan avenue; Fred Werner, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 20, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Primary District 2—2627 Slattery street; F. J. Mittendorf, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 21, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—1102 Leonard avenue; L. E. Hildebrand, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 21, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, Primary District 2—3129 Easton avenue; Otto Poeschmann, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 23, Precincts 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—3306 St. Vincent avenue; Samuel Resh, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 23, Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 2—3431 Walnut street; J. E. Wilson, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 24, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 1—3130 Morganford road; Gustav J. Eckhoff, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 24, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Primary District 2—6838 Arthur avenue; Henry Fete, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 25, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—4345 Arco avenue; Henry Siroky, Chairman; 1 delegate.

SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVALS AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS



SENATOR WINFIELD GAYLORD, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

ON Sat., March 20, 1909

CONCORDIA TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND ARSENAL STS.

SPEAKER: State Senator Winfield Gaylord OF WISCONSIN. Concert with Fine Musical Program Followed by Dancing. Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m. ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE. Come and Hear the Socialist Senator.



CARL D. THOMPSON, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

ON Saturday, April 3, '09

SOCIAL TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND MONROE STS.

SPEAKER: Carl D. Thompson OF WISCONSIN. Concert with Fine Musical Program, Followed by Dancing. Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m. ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE.

Come and Hear this Able Speaker

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- Ward 25, Precincts 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3745 Laclede avenue; David Allan, Chairman; 1 delegate.
  - Ward 27, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, Primary District 1—4214 Aubert avenue; Carl Hirschenhofer, Chairman; 4 delegates.
  - Ward 27, Precincts 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Primary District 2—5528 Easton avenue; Chas. G. Krell, Chairman; 4 delegates.
  - Ward 28, Precincts 1 to 14, Primary District 1—4429 Rutger street; Thos. Aughivan, Chairman; 1 delegate.
  - Ward 28, Precincts 15 to 27, Primary District 2—5586 Vernon avenue; James K. Savage, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Said delegates in said convention shall also transact such other business as may legally come before them.
- F. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.
- Attest: L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary. City Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

Socialist News Review

MEETING OF SPRING FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

Spring Festival Committee will hold a general meeting Saturday night, February 27, 8 o'clock sharp, at 212 South Fourth street. The various sub-committees have organized and will make their report to this meeting. All members of the general and sub-committees should attend.

Second Ward Club.

Comrade Leuenberger writes that the Second Ward Club has organized another branch in the ward. The South Branch meets at 822 Tyler every first and third Thursday; the North Branch meets at 1401 Salisbury street, first and third Tuesday. He reports they had a splendid attendance at the last meeting, and the organization of the new branch is to make it more convenient for all members to attend meetings. It was decided that every effort possible be made to man every precinct in the ward with a watcher on election day. Comrades Rapp, Rosenkranz and Reider were elected delegates to the Executive Board.

Tenth Ward Club.

Secretary Brinker of the Tenth Ward Club sent in an outline of the work they propose for this campaign. The work so far outlined indicates that there will be some real constructive work done. They have already secured the halls for eight public mass meetings and ordered about 30,000 circulars to advertise these meetings. Besides this they will distribute 7,000 campaign pamphlets and 7,000 cards of their candidate for House of Delegates. The Tenth Ward Club is one of the first to send in their list of watchers and challengers.

Nineteenth Ward Club.

Comrade Diers reports that the Nineteenth Ward Club will meet every Wednesday night at 4055 Kossuth avenue till after the election. Watchers will be chosen at their next meeting. Mass meetings have been arranged in the ward, and they promise to distribute their share of literature to make the meetings a success.

Twenty-Seventh Ward Club, South Branch.

The South Branch of the Twenty-Seventh Ward Club will meet every Wednesday night at 5526 Easton avenue. Mass meetings have been arranged in the ward for Clark, Gaylord, Thompson and Oneal, and the Twenty-seventh Ward comrades can be counted on to work hard for the success of these meetings. Comrade Krell was elected delegate to the Executive Board.

The Pouren Case.

The national committee of the United Lettish Social Democrats of America calls attention to the injustice perpetrated upon Jan Janoff Pouren by the further postponement of his trial until April 1. They point out the fact that he has been in prison since January 13, 1908. They make the suggestion that all meetings of the Socialist Party, and especially protest meetings arranged against the action of Judge Wright, that the case of the extended imprisonment of Pouren and the facts relating to the attempt to have him extradited by the Russian government be presented.

Against the Russian Extradition Treaty.

A resolution demanding the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia has been introduced by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin State Legislature. This resolution has been favorably reported by the State Senate committee to which it was referred. It will no doubt pass the State Senate in a slightly modified form. So much for a few Socialists in the Legislature. The old-party politicians never thought of introducing such a measure. But once introduced, they will not dare to combat public opinion by voting against it. A few Socialists in the Legislatures of all the states would put an end to this outrageous treaty, and secure the complete safety of our Russian comrades in this country for all future time.

Socialists in School Board Elections.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats are now voting by referendum on candidates for alderman-at-large and school board directors. The election of the school board next spring promises to be a very warm battle in view of the attack of the Mayor upon our public schools, his fight against the school appropriations, and his partiality to the Roman Catholic parochial schools.

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