

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 419

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born: Feb. 12, 1809--Died: April 15, 1865.

O, Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills,  
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores  
a-crowding.

For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces, turning;  
Here, Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!

It is some dream that on the deck, You've fallen cold and dead.

This dust was once the man,  
Gentle, plain, just and resolute, under whose cautious hand,  
Against the foulest crime in history known in any land or age,  
Was saved the Union of these States. —Walt Whitman.

The coming of Lincoln's birthday finds every year ever increasing numbers of people throughout the country to celebrate the anniversary, not with lip services only, but with genuine thoughtful tenderness.

The people never seem to tire of hearing over again even the smallest details with regard to Lincoln's life up to the time he became President. Enshrined in every state of the Union are relics of one kind or another that have become precious through his connection with them in his earlier days, and all his genuine photographs are zealously cherished. The accompanying portrait is, in many respects, the most interesting of all Lincoln's pictures, for it was taken at Springfield in 1860, about six weeks before he was nominated for the presidency.

The original of this photograph is now in possession of David McWilliams, Dwight, Ill.

The photograph is highly regarded by all who knew Lincoln at the time as being probably the most perfect representation of his real appearance that exists. Milton Hay, writing from Springfield several years ago with regard to it, said:

"I am greatly pleased with this picture of Lincoln. I think it reproduces the man as he was, in the sober expression most habitual with him, better than any other photograph I have ever seen of him, and this is the opinion of all the old familiar acquaintances of his to whom I have shown it."

John G. Nicolay, who is the joint biographer with John Hay, of Lincoln, says it is the best photograph of his old chief, as he looked previous to leaving Springfield for Washington, that he has ever seen. Recently, at Dwight, Mr. Nicolay visited the high school in company with Mr. McWilliams, and, addressing the pupils, delivered the following beautiful eulogy on the private character of the man whom for five years he served as private secretary:

"While I can confirm everything the books say about Abraham Lincoln's greatness, I can also personally bear witness that he was, at the same time, one of the best, kindest and most humane men that ever lived. He was always gentle and never severe, always anxious to praise and never to blame—always eager to reward and reluctant to punish. Throughout the long and difficult years of his administration and the fluctuating vicissitudes of the war, through disappointment as well as success, through defeat as well as victory, dealing day by day with some of the most momentous phases of American history, wielding a power greater than that of European monarchs, he continued always to be the same plain, kind, unassuming, good man as when he lived in his father's cabin or sat in the quiet of his Springfield law office."

As the years pass, humanity's estimate of Mr. Lincoln becomes greater and more profound. In every city and capital today there will be banquets and orations in commemoration of his birth. John Russell Young, who knew Lincoln personally and saw him daily at the White House during the war, says: "The atmosphere about the White House in those Lincoln days was unnatural. It was hard for those of us who are accustomed to ways of peace to understand the Washington of the war times. What I confess, and as reflecting the feelings of the elders around me, was a distrust of Lincoln. It comes back as an evidence of the strength of the man. I take it that a great genius is always solitary—that we attain the Alpine altitude whenever we ascend."

"As we recall it now, there could have been no atmosphere more unwholesome, and amid those fetid surroundings, how could we, even with the eyes of trust and hope, see the true greatness of Lincoln? He stood in the mists. He was nebulous, uncertain, trying to the eyes. When the mists lifted we saw him as he was, and saw that what were apparent clouds, black and trembling, was Mont Blanc in its mighty splendor, the eternal sunline resting on its head."

"When we approach Lincoln it is as if we were on enchanted ground in an atmosphere of incense and repose. Memories of him, more than any of the famous men of the day, crowd upon me. At Independence Hall, raising the flag; at the famous review of Munson's Hill; in almost daily sights at Washington; in beleaguered roadways through the camps; in lonely striding walks to the old war office, at midnight, disturbed from his slumbers; in that window recess of the cabinet room, which I never see without a hush, as if we were there; at Gettysburg; in his coffin, when the lilacs were in bloom and the great star hung in the evening sky. Memories, all sacred to me now—but what better recognition than silence? In silence, yes; but with gratitude—humble, devout—that even these eyes were permitted to see and know him. In that spirit, as somewhat incumbent upon me—and let this be my excuse—I have sought to recall Lincoln as I found him, and in doing so, with reverence, with a sentiment akin to worship, once again to pay tribute to his pure, undying fame."

The lesson of Mr. Lincoln's life is thus summarized by former Secretary Long:

"The best tribute to pay to Mr. Lincoln is to act in his spirit, to remember his generous sympathies with all men and his love for freedom."

"Where did Shakespeare get his genius?" asked Henry Watterston. "Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish plowman and stayed the life of the German priest? God, God and God alone. And as truly as these were raised up by God, inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells the story of his life and death."

Lowell's poem on Lincoln is:

His was no lonely mountain peak of mind,  
Broad prairie, rather; genial, level lined,  
Fruitful and friendly, for all humankind;  
Yet also nigh to heaven, and loved of loftiest stars.

Great captains, with their guns and drums,  
Disturb our judgment for the hour,  
But at last silence comes;  
These are all gone, and, stand'ng like a tower,

## CRUCIFIED



"They Gave Him Vinegar to Drink Mingled with Gall."—Matt. 27:34

Our children shall behold his fame.  
The kindly, earnest, brave, far-seeing man,  
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,  
New birth of our new soil, the first American.

Emerson says: "A plain man of the people, all extraordinary fortune attends him. He grew according to the needs, his mind mastered the problem of the day, and as the problem grew so did his comprehension of it."

"In four years—four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity were sorely tried and never found wanting. There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the center of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people of his time, the true representative of this continent—father of his country, the pulse of millions throbbing in his heart—the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue."

In his oration before the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady has this to say of Washington and Lincoln:

"At Valley Forge it was demonstrated whether or not the republic should die in its childhood; at Gettysburg it was settled whether or not the republic should exist in its manhood. As in the winter of '76 the opponents of liberty put forth their greatest efforts, seconded by the bitter circumstances of nature, to stifle the new idea and failed, so in '63 the confederacy reached the 'high topgallant' of its fortunes when brave Armistead fell before the Pennsylvania soldiers on Cemetery Ridge. There were five years of varying conflict after Valley Forge and two years of bloody fighting after Gettysburg, but in both cases it was but the ebbing of a tide. \* \* \*

"The man who stands to us for the heroism at Valley Forge is George Washington; the man who stands to us for the supreme event at Gettysburg is Abraham Lincoln. At first glance no two men could be more dissimilar, yet the first is the cause of the second, the second the complement of the first. For to George Washington and Valley Forge are due Abraham Lincoln and Gettysburg. In history they can never be dissociated. This is a contrast, a comparison and a consequence."

Edwin Fairfax Naulty, who was chosen spokesman of the Valley Forge committee that sought President McKinley for an address, gives an interesting account of the occasion and of the bust of Lincoln which appears on this page, and has the praise of John Hay, President Roosevelt and other men of eminence. Mr. Naulty says:

"Just before the meeting of the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1900 which renominated William McKinley there was a great demand on the part of the press that President McKinley declare his position on certain public questions. At the same time there was a movement on foot to preserve Valley Forge as a national park. The convention met in Philadelphia on Monday, June 18, and a field day had been arranged for at Valley Forge on the preceding Saturday.

"Those in charge of the Valley Forge movement wanted President McKinley to deliver an address at their celebration, and although they knew President McKinley would not go to the convention they thought he might come to Valley Forge, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and there deliver a timely address. So a committee composed of John W. Woodside, Judge Robert von Moschzicker and Edwin Fairfax Naulty, was sent to Washington to invite the President to deliver the address. The committee was received by President McKinley in the old office on the second floor of the White House. Secretary Naulty, who had been chosen spokesman, said:

"Mr. President, we have come from Philadelphia to Washington to ask you to come to Valley Forge and make there another such address as Lincoln made at Gettysburg."

"A twinkle shone in the eyes of President McKinley for a moment as he saw the skillfully implied compliment, then he shook his head gravely and answered:

"That would be impossible for me. It was possible only at one time, in one place and by one man."

"McKinley's reply was perhaps as great a tribute as was ever paid by one President to another."—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

### 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.

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

## Lincoln, the Emancipator

By Robert Hunter.

Today the whole nation commemorates solemnly the name of Lincoln. All classes and ranks of life gather today to listen to eulogies pronounced upon the life and service of our martyred President.

Brilliant corporation lawyers will pronounce their labored orations. Leaders of the party which traffics in his name and violates every ideal he cherished will use the moment for profit.

Masters and slave-drivers will assemble to voice their hypocritical praise for this dead champion of the slave.

The Scribes, Pharisees and Hypocrites, the whited sepulchres, who on Christmas day celebrate the name of Jesus, will meet today to celebrate the name of Lincoln.

Others will assemble, also, great multitudes of them, who worship, not in lip service, but in truth.

They now face the crisis he knew would come. They fight anew the battle he fought.

It is the old, old struggle, ever taking new forms, ever masking under new terms, but ever the same ancient, hoary struggle between master and slave.

"In my present position," Lincoln said as President, "I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism."

"What despotism?" you ask. And he answers, "The effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, Labor in the structure of government."

Mark these words. They were not thoughtlessly uttered. They were, as were all Lincoln's public utterances, measured, weighed and put forward with grave deliberation.

Read them again. He denies to capital the right to an equal footing with Labor. He refuses to admit that oil and steel and factories and gold should have a place in the structure of government equal to that of Labor.

And yet he was hardly buried before the party, which he helped to bring into being to war on despotism, began to break the power of Labor, and to place capital in absolute control of the government.

Now, forty-four years after his death, HIS party even questions the right of Labor to free speech and a free press. It has abolished trial by jury in Labor cases. It has allowed capital to use the militia to drive miners from their homes and force them into bull pens. It has stood by and watched hundreds of thousands of blacks and WHITES in the South being shorn of their only peaceable weapon against despotism—the right to vote.

In a word the Despotism Lincoln warned us was coming is HERE.

It has been said that Lincoln was not a Socialist. That is true, of course. He understood in a vague way only the economic power of capital. He knew nothing of the theory of Surplus Value. He saw only in its crudest form the exploitation of Labor by capital.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Lincoln should not have been a Socialist, but it is surprising that this great, simple man of the people should have stated as powerfully as he did the entire demand of Labor and Socialism.

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by Labor," he said in 1847, "it follows that all such things OF RIGHT belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. TO SECURE TO EACH LABORER THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

And again he says, "Our whole species falls into three great classes: Useful labor, useless labor and idleness. Of these the first only is meritorious, and to it ALL the products of labor rightfully belong. But the two latter while they exist are heavy PENSIONERS upon the first, ROBBING it of a large proportion of its just rights."

Has any Socialist ever stated more clearly and forcibly the entire contention of modern Socialism?

Lincoln's analysis of economic justice is matchless in its simplicity, and his statement as to the purpose of good government is an economic and political program in itself.

"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor" is all any Socialist or Trade Unionist or workingman anywhere demands.

In the message to Congress, from which I have already quoted, he not only warned the people of returning despotism, but he also declared with evident warmth that the effort to place capital EVEN on an equal footing with Labor in the structure of government should be resisted to the last.

Knowing, doubtless, that Labor alone could be depended upon to put forward that resistance he welcomed any sign of approaching unity and organization among the workers of the world.

To a committee of the first International in London, of which Karl Marx was secretary, he wrote a letter expressing his ardent sympathy with those who aimed at bringing together in one vast fraternal and political union the workers of the world.

And in a letter to the Workingmen's Association of New York, in 1864, he urged workingmen "to beware of prejudices, division and hostility" among themselves.

"The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

Think one moment of those words. They are the words of Lincoln, the greatest of our Presidents, the truest of our manhood, the noblest of our kind.

He says, "The strongest bond." That means stronger than the bond of patriotism. That means stronger than the bonds of party. That means stronger than the bonds of religion. "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

O ye who labor, listen. Not to grafting wardheelers, nor to hypocritical civic federations, nor to treacherous politicians, nor to petty and jealous fomenters of division, but to Lincoln, that "kindly, earnest, brave, far-seeing man."

Listen! He said all that is to be said. Not one word need be added, and not one word can be taken away.

His program is this: TO OBTAIN FOR LABOR THE FULL PRODUCT OF ITS TOIL.

His politic is this: TO OBTAIN FOR LABOR A MASTERLY POSITION IN THE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT.

And his tactic is this: TO UNITE WITH THE LOVE OF COMRADES THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL NATIONS, AND TONGUES, AND KINDREDS.

And in this program, this politic, and this tactic of the Great Emancipator lies the promise, and the only promise of the emancipation of all mankind.



## FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY

**Dr. Tschirner, the Former County Secretary, Unseated as Delegate in County Committee—Local Olivette's Seats Also Declared Vacant in County Committee and State Committee Requested to Revoke Their Charter—Secretary Lehner of Olivette Had Voted Fourteen Members on State Referendum While There Were Less Than Half Dozen Members Entitled to Vote.**

## OFFICIAL MINUTES OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The delegates of the County Central Committee met in regular session, Sunday, February 7, 1909, at Woodman Hall, Brentwood.

Comrade Cassens called the meeting to order; Comrade Sturtz was elected chairman of the meeting. The first business was the election of a County Secretary, as Secretary Howe had resigned. Comrades Ross and Georges were nominated. Comrades Meyer and Jeska acted as tellers. Twelve votes were cast, of which Comrade Ross received 10, Comrade Georges 2. Comrade Ross was declared elected for rest of term, and assumed the position.

The minutes of the meeting of January 2, 1909, were read and approved with corrections.

Comrade Meyer reported that with the assistance of Local Longwood he would try to organize Edgewood. Comrades Cassens reported that he had seen comrades from Edgewood and that they would be ready to organize in the spring.

Comrade Ross reported that Local Maplewood held regular meetings and that Comrades Howe and Thompson were dropped, they having left the state.

Comrade Cassens presented bills for \$12.25, stamps for December and January; \$1.00 for postage and 50 cents for hall rent, to Dr. Eckels. Motion made to allow same; carried.

Local Longwood presented communication to seat Comrade Jno. Eckel, delegate to C. C. C. Local Maplewood presented name of Comrade Love. Motion made to seat both delegates; carried.

Local Olivette sent letter signed by J. E. Lehner, Secretary, to withdraw its delegates from C. C. C. Letter ordered laid over to new business.

On motion of Comrade Cassens the body resolved itself into a committee of the whole to listen to the report of the delegates appointed to act on the Tschirner investigating committee. Comrade Cassens reported that he went to Olivette and saw Comrades Schmieder and Kramer. They told him that there had been no meeting since September. Comrade Kramer's book was stamped for August and Comrade Schmieder's for September, the last meeting of the Local. Cassens called up Lehner by phone and asked to be allowed to see the minutes of the Local, but he refused to consent. He also said that Kramer and Schmieder were not in good standing. Comrade Sturtz verified the report of Comrade Cassens. Comrade Ross reported that he had in his possession 14 stamped and addressed envelopes with letters and postal cards to inclose asking six questions of persons said to be members of Local Olivette. No letters appearing for Schmieder or Kramer. Also that Comrade Lehner had shown a book, said to be the minutes of the meetings of Local Olivette, which began with meeting dated September 5, 1908. In minutes of October 25, 1908, the record shows that Dr. Lindsay was admitted to said Local, although Comrade Schmieder reported that there had been no meeting since in September, with the exception of one called for New Year's evening, and that as far as he knew there had been no meetings. Comrade Cassens also reported that Local Olivette had only purchased \$6.00 worth of stamps in the last year. Comrade Tschirner was given the floor for defense. He said that the delegates were trying to 'railroad' him without a trial, but that the matter would be brought before the State Committee. He said that Comrade Lehner could not be present as he had to work and that they could prove by him that the accusations were false. After hearing the report of the comrades appointed to investigate the affair and some further discussion the body came out of committee of the whole. Comrade Cassens made motion to unseat Comrade Tschirner as a delegate to the County Central Committee from Local Ferguson. Motion carried.

Comrade Meyer reported that Local Longwood was holding regular meetings and that one member, Nic Ruf, had been dropped for non-payment of dues.

It was moved to unseat delegates of Local Olivette to County Central Committee and recommend to State Committee to revoke their charter, on account of having been in arrears for more than four months, for voting 14 members in state referendum, when only \$6.00 worth of stamps had been purchased in the last year, and none since September, 1908. Carried.

State Secretary Pauls was allowed the floor and stated that Dr. Lindsay had made a statement to the effect that he (Pauls) had been in some illegal action and that if Pauls would withdraw action against said Lindsay he (Lindsay) would not carry matters any further.

Dr. Lindsay was allowed the floor to speak on Pauls' statement, but could prove nothing, as he had no papers, and statements he made were hearsay.

Regularly moved and seconded that minutes of meeting be sent to "St. Louis Labor." Carried.

Financial Secretary's report:  
Brought forward .....\$ 70  
Receipts ..... 7.20  
Cash on hand .....\$7.90

Expenses, none.  
Stamps on hand, 60; stamps sold, 48.

A collection was taken to pay for the hall, which netted \$2.20. Same was turned over to Financial Secretary. It was stated next meeting would be held at Brentwood.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned.  
K. L. ROSS, County Secretary.

## "NATURAL DEVELOPMENTS"

**Olden Times Butler-Indian Methods and Democratic Crookedness Will Not Be Tolerated in Socialist Party—St. Louis County Central Committee Determined to Call Halt to Rotteness by Unseating Dr. Tschirner as Delegate and Declaring Local Olivette No Longer Entitled to Representation in Central Committee.**

## "Local Olivette" Developments.

In this same column of St. Louis Labor will be found the minutes of last meeting of the St. Louis County Central Committee. Quite a number of things developed of which the minutes give only the barest outline.

It appears that Local Olivette had bought but 40 stamps during 1908, which would indicate a membership of about 4. Notwithstanding this, Secretary Lehner sent the state office 14 straight votes for Clyde A. Berry for State Secretary. Three members of Local Olivette that were entitled to vote did not get an opportunity to do so. Consequently, of the 14 votes sent in by Lehner, at least 10 or 12 were fraudulent, deliberately "faked" by Lehner, under the influence of A. Tschirner of Ferguson and H. E. Lindsay of St. Louis. Comrade Schrick of Olivette stated that in the election for State Secretary in 1907; Lehner had sent in about 6 or 8 fraudulent votes for A. Tschirner, who was a candidate at that time. Members of Olivette that were present in the meeting stated that no meetings of Local Olivette had been held since September and that they had not been notified of any meeting; that Secretary Lehner had been urged to call meetings so that the Local could be kept in good standing, but had given various excuses for not doing so.

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

## Referendum Results.

Owing to the cost and great amount of space required the vote for National Executive Committee, National Secretary and Referendum C is not published in tabulated form. The general result is as follows: Candidates for Executive Committee that received 50 or more votes: Allan, 96; Barnsley, 68; Behrens, 257; Berger, 350; S. J. Clark, 115; Davis, 105; Floaten, 175; W. R. Gaylord, 80; Hillquit, 203; Hoehn, 114; Hunter, 242; A. M. Lewis, 117; M. T. Maynard, 74; McClellan, 61; Maxwell, 54; Spargo, 107; Strickland, 107; Stedman, 52; Stokes, 124; Simons, 209; C. D. Thompson, 132; Unterman, 61; Work, 164. For National Secretary—Barnes, 505; Branstetter, 57; Lipes, 2; McClellan, 26. On the Amendments—No. 1, 183 yes, 404 no; No. 2, 406 yes, 174 no; No. 3, 502 yes, 82 no; No. 4, 405 yes; 157 no; No. 5, 379 yes, 170 no.

Forty-six locals and three members-at-large sent in returns in time to be counted, to-wit: Aurora, Bevier, Chillicothe, Gream Ridge, Desloge, Edna, Eldorado Springs, Fly Creek, Fordland, Ferguson, Greenfield, Hartsburg, Hannibal, Branch 2 of Joplin, Jennings, Job, Kansas City, Kirksville, Liberal, Leadwood, Lone Tree, Luebbering, Longwood, Milan, Myrtle, Mindenmines, Mountaintop, Maplewood, Nelson, Neosho, Cates, Puxico, Poplar Bluff, Peirce City, Richwoods, Richmond, Reeds Spring, St. Louis, Sedalia, Springfield, Turnback, Thayer, Vanduser, Windsor, West Plains, Webb City. Returns were received from St. Joseph, Arnett, Mountaingrove, Dexter and Oran after the vote had closed. In all, 51 locals made returns.

## Keep Everlastingly at It.

Nothing worth while has ever been attained without determined and persistent effort. A movement so great and vital as the Socialist movement can not be built up over night or attain success with one effort. Our party organization must be maintained the year round, from one election to another. A spurt just prior to election is justifiable, but we must develop sticking qualities that will produce steady workers, year in and year out. Quite a number of locals are now in arrears with their dues. Not only does this hurt the local, but it cripples the state organization and delays much good work that is waiting to be done. At present there is a cash deficit in the state treasury which forbids any new undertaking. Every member of a local should make it his business to see that the dues are collected and regularly paid to the state office. It may be that your secretary is not attending to business like he should. Possibly you are to blame because of non-attendance at meetings, etc. Pay your dues; get a stamp pasted in your dues-card for each month that you pay. Without the stamps affixed to your card you have nothing to show that you are a member of the Socialist Party. Anyone more than three months in arrears can not take part in party affairs. The first commandment for a real Socialist is, "I will keep my dues in the Socialist Party paid up, even though I go hungry."

## A New One on the Frisco.

Miss Hollowell's speech at Sullivan aroused the comrades there and ten of them apply for a charter. Comrade Kidwell is pushing matters and has more members in view.

## In the Southeast.

Cardwell—There are plenty of Socialists here, but to get them to work together, and especially to pay dues, is rather a difficult matter. But now, thanks to Comrade McAllister's efforts, we have succeeded in arousing some enthusiasm and think we can make the organization permanent at this point. Inclosed find \$3 for due stamps. We have some good workers here and I mean to leave no stone unturned that promises success to our people and the consequent emancipation of the class to which I belong. Give my earnest regards to Comrade McAllister, at your convenience.—W. H. Warren.

Another good result of McAllister's trip through Dunklin is the awakening of Paulding comrades. They send in dues and get in good standing again.

Dexter—I think that when spring opens up and we have settled weather, so that outdoor meetings can be held, we should have a good organizer come here for a week. The drawback here is that we have no hall to meet in unless we hire the opera house. I understand that Comrade McAllister is now in this county for several dates. He will not speak here, but we will help pay expenses if called upon by the comrades where he does speak.—C. D. Bailey.

Gibson—I am still on the firing line and am now having splendid meetings. With proper handling we can elect every official in Dunklin County. Out in the schoolhouses is the place to work, and now is the time. Go to every schoolhouse from five to ten miles around and then have a round-up meeting at the county seat.—W. W. McAllister.

## Speakers' Dates.

W. W. McAllister finishes in Stoddard County on February 12 and then goes to Morehouse for eight days. On the 21st he will be en route to Brownwood, where he speaks February 22 and 23.

The dates for Ralph Korngold are about as before announced, except for one or two changes. Arrangements for the Eugene meeting are still pending.

Carl D. Thompson announces that he can give us a few dates after he gets through in St. Louis; and Eldon comrades have engaged him for three days. Locals between Eldon, Kansas City and St. Joseph that want to secure Thompson should apply to the state secretary. The terms are \$6 per lecture, hotel and railway fare. The time will be about the first week in April.

Stanley J. Clark will speak at Springfield and one or two other places while on his way up to St. Louis. It is likely that he will also fill dates on his way back to Arkansas, down in the southeastern part of the state.

## Joplin Has Spring Election.

With a city election coming on in the Spring, Joplin comrades are hustling to make a good campaign. The city convention will be held on the first day of March and Secretary Holbrook, of Branch No. 2, writes: "We are going to wake them up here this Spring." The branch met recently and elected a campaign committee. They have a phonograph with speeches by Debs and others which tends to make the meetings interesting. This is a good plan to follow for occasions or places where a speaker can not be secured.

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

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

The 14 letters, mentioned in the minutes, purporting to be the names of the 14 members of Local Olivette, were merely a ruse to induce the County Committee to delay action. Investigation has since proven that four of the parties addressed are not party members. One is a girl of 14, another is a boy of about 17, another is a woman that never was a party member and the fourth was a one-time member who was over 8 months in arrears. Further investigation will undoubtedly show that the other names, with possibly 2 or 3 exceptions, are equally fraudulent. This indicates to what means Lehner, Tschirner and Lindsay are ready to resort. This trio is responsible for the communication that was sent to locals in the state, signed "Local Olivette." All the circumstances go to show that this communication was never authorized by the members of Local Olivette; that the local has not been in good standing for some time; that the secretary, J. E. Lehner, allowed his name to be used to further the criminal schemes of Tschirner and Lindsay.

It was with these things in mind that the County Committee voted to unseat Tschirner as a delegate and drop Olivette as a local, at the same time recommending to the State Committee that the old charter be revoked and the local reorganized.

As to the allegations made in the "Local Olivette" communication it will suffice to say that Local St. Louis has appointed a committee to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges and a report will be made next week. The County Committee is thoroughly aroused over the rascally work that has been uncovered and it is reasonably safe to predict that justice will be done to those guilty of besmirching the good name of the county organization.

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

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

GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.

CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

GLOVES—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, 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. Faby, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleason, 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—Reingle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohnopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

The St. Louis Socialists are making extensive preparations for a Woman's Suffrage demonstration, to be held at Druids Hall, Sunday, February 28, 1909. Every effort will be put forth to make this a memorable gathering. An interesting program will be prepared for the occasion; the list of speakers will be announced at a later date.

Comrades, Now to Work for the April Elections! What We want is a good, strong, militant Socialist Party, true to the cause of the working class, marching hand in hand with the Organized Labor movement.

## Socialist Sunday School.

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



# ABE LINCOLN

**"O God, Let This Lesson Be Enough!—Spare Us Any More Such Costly Teaching!"**

Address After the Assassination of President Lincoln, Delivered at Fremont Temple, Boston, April 23, 1865.

By **WENDELL PHILLIPS.**

These are sober days. The judgments of God have found us out. Years gone by chastised us with whips; these chastise us with scorpions. Thirty years ago how strong our mountain stood, laughing prosperity on all its sides! None heeded the fire and gloom which slumbered below. It was nothing that a giant sin gagged our pulpits; that its mobs ruled our streets, burned men at the stake for their opinions, and hunted them like wild beasts for their humanity. It was nothing that, in the lonely quiet of the plantation, there fell on the unpitied person of the slave every torture which hellish ingenuity could devise. It was nothing that, as husband and father, mother and child, the negro drained to its dregs all the bitterness that could be pressed into his cup; that, torn with whip and dogs, starved, hunted, tortured, racked, he cried, "How long, O Lord, how long!" In vain did a thousand witnesses crowd our highways, telling to the world the horrors of this prison-house, none stopped to consider, none believed. Trade turned away its deaf ear; the Church gazed on them with stony brow; letters passed by with mocking tongue. But what the world would not look at God has set today in a light so ghastly bright that it almost dazzles us blind. What the world refused to believe, God has written all over the face of the continent with the sword's point in the blood of our best and most beloved. We believe the agony of the slave's hovel, the mother, and the husband, when it takes its seat at our board. We realize the barbarism that crushed him in the sickening and brutal use of the relics of Bull Run, in the torture and starvation of Libby prison, where idiocy was mercy, and death was God's best blessing; and now, still more bitterly, we realize it in the coward spite which strikes an unarmed man, unwarned, behind his back, in the assassin's fingers which dabble with bloody knife at the throats of old men on sick pillows. O God, let this lesson be enough! Spare us any more such costly teaching!

This deed is but the result and fair representative of the system in whose defense it was done. No matter whether it was previously approved at Richmond, or whether the assassin, if he reaches the Confederates, be received with all honor, as the wretch Brooks was, and as this bloodier wretch will surely be wherever rebels are not dumb with fear of our cannon. No matter for all this. God shows this terrible act to teach the nation in unmistakable terms the terrible foe with which it has to deal. But for this fiendish spirit, North and South, which holds up the rebellion, the assassin had never either wished or dared such a deed. This lurid flash only shows us how black and wide the cloud from which it sprang.

And what of him in whose precious blood this momentous lesson is writ? He sleeps in the blessings of the poor, whose fetters God commissioned him to break. Give prayers and tears to the desolate widow and the fatherless; but count him blessed far above the crowd of his fellow men. (Fervent cries of "Amen!") He was permitted himself to deal the last staggering blow which sent rebellion reeling to its grave; and then, holding his darling boy by the hand, to walk the streets of its surrendered capital, while his ears drank in praise and thanksgiving which bore his name to the throne of God in every form piety and gratitude could invent; and finally, to seal the sure triumph of the cause he loved with his own blood. He caught the first notes of the coming jubilee, and heard his own name in every one. Who among living men may not envy him? Suppose that when a boy, as he floated on the slow current of the Mississippi, idly gazing at the slave upon its banks, some angel had lifted the curtain and shown him that in the prime of his manhood he should see this proud empire rocked to its foundations in the effort to break those chains; should himself marshal the hosts of the Almighty in the grandest and holiest war that Christendom ever knew, and deal with half-reluctant hand that thunderbolt of justice which would smite the foul system to the dust, then die, leaving a name immortal in the sturdy pride of our race and the undying gratitude of another—would any credulity, however sanguine, any enthusiasm however fervid, have enabled him to believe it? Fortunate man! He has lived to do it! (Applause.) God has graciously withheld from him any fatal misstep in the great advance, and withdrawn him at the moment when his star touched its zenith, and the nation needed a sterner hand for the work God gives it to do.

No matter now that, unable to lead and form the nation, he was contented to be only its representative and mouthpiece; no matter that, with prejudices hanging about him, he groped his way very slowly and sometimes reluctantly forward; let us remember how patient he was of contradiction, how little obstinate in opinion, how willing, like Lord Bacon, "to light his torch at every man's candle." With the least possible personal hatred; with too little sectional bitterness, often forgetting justice in mercy; tender-hearted to any misery his own eyes saw; and in any deed which needed his actual sanction, if his sympathy had limits—recollect he was human, and that he welcomed light more than most men, was more honest than his fellows, and with a truth to his own convictions such as few politicians achieve. With all his shortcomings, we point proudly to him as the natural growth of democratic institutions. (Applause.) Coming time will put him in that galaxy of Americans which makes our history the day-star of the nations—Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson and Jay. History will add his name to the bright list, with a more loving claim on our gratitude than either of them. No one of those was called to die for his cause. For him, when the nation needed to be raised to its last dread duty, we were prepared for it by the baptism of his blood.

What shall we say as to the punishment of rebels? The air is thick with threats of vengeance. I admire the motive which prompts these; but let us remember no cause, however infamous, was ever crushed by punishing its advocates and abettors—all history proves this. There is no class of men base and coward enough, not matter what their views and purpose, to make the policy of vengeance successful. In bad causes, as well as good, it is still true that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church." We can not prevail against this principle of human nature. And again, with regard to the dozen chief rebels, it will never be a practical question whether we shall hang them. Those not now in Europe will soon be there; indeed, after paroling the bloodiest and guiltiest of all, Robert E. Lee, there would be little fitness in hanging any lesser wretch.

The only punishment which ever crushes a cause is that which its leader necessarily suffers in consequence of the new order of things made necessary to prevent the recurrence of their sin. It was not the blood of the two piers and thirty commoners which England shed after the rebellion of 1715, or that of five peers and twenty commoners after the rising of 1745, which crushed the House of Stuart. Though the fight had lasted only a few months, those blocks and gibbets gave Charles his only chance to recover. But the confiscated lands to his adherents and the new political arrangement of the Highlands—just, and recognized as such, because necessary—these quenched his star forever.

Our Rebellion has lasted four years. Government has exchanged prisoners, and acknowledged its belligerent rights. After that gibbets are out of the question. A thousand men rule the Rebellion, are the Rebellion. A thousand men! We can not hang them all; we can not hang men in regiments. What, cover the continent with gibbets! We can not sicken the nineteenth century with such a sight. It would sink our civilization to the level of Southern barbarism. It would forfeit our very right to supersede the Southern system, which right is based on ours being better than theirs. To make its corner-stone the gibbet would degrade us to the level of Davis and Lee. The structure of government which bore the earthquake shock

of 1861 with hardly a jar, and which now bears the assassination of its chief magistrate in this crisis of civil war with even less disturbance, needs for its safety no such policy of vengeance; its serene strength needs to use only so much severity as will fully guarantee security for the future.

Banish every one of these thousand rebel leaders—every one of them—on pain of death if they ever return! (Loud applause.) Confiscate every dollar and acre they own. (Applause.) These steps the world and their followers will see are necessary to kill the seeds of caste, dangerous State rights, and secession. (Applause.) Banish Lee with the rest. (Applause.) No government should ask of the South, which he has wasted, and the North, which he has murdered, such superabundant Christian patience as to tolerate in our streets the presence of a wretch whose hand upheld Libby prison and Andersonville, and whose soul is black with sixty-four thousand deaths of prisoners by starvation and torture.

What of our new President? His whole life is a pledge that he knows and hates thoroughly that caste which is the Gibraltar of secession. Caste, mailed in State rights, seized slavery as its weapon to smite down the Union. Said Jackson, in 1833, "Slavery will be the next pretext for rebellion." Pretext! That pretext and weapon we wrench from the rebel hands the moment we pass the Anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. Now kill caste, the foe who wields it. Andy Jackson is our natural leader for this. His life has been pledged to it. He put on his spurs with this vow of knight-hood. He sees that confiscation, land placed in the hands of the masses, is the means to kill this foe.

Land and the ballot are the true foundations of all governments. Intrust them, wherever loyalty exists, to all those, black and white, who have upheld the flag. (Applause.) Reconstruct no State without giving to every loyal man in it the ballot. I scout all limitations of knowledge, property or race. (Applause.) Universal suffrage for me; that was the Revolutionary model. Every freeman voted, black or white, whether he could read or not. My rule is, any citizen liable to be hanged for crime is entitled to vote for rulers. The ballot insures the school.

Mr. Johnson has not yet uttered a word which shows that he sees the need of negro suffrage to guarantee the Union. The best thing he has said on this point, showing a mind open to light, is thus reported by one of the most intelligent men in the country, the Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth:

"The Vice-President was holding forth very eloquently in front of Admiral Lee's dwelling, just in front of the War Office in Washington. He said he was willing to send every negro in the country to Africa to save the Union; nay, he was willing to cut Africa loose from Asia, and sink the whole black race ten thousand fathoms deep to effect this object. A loud voice sang out in the crowd, 'Let the negro stay where he is, Governor, and give him the ballot, and the Union will be safe forever!' 'And I am ready to do that, too!' (loud applause) shouted the Governor, with intense energy, whereat he got three times three for the noble sentiment. I witnessed this scene, and was pleased to hear our Vice-President take this high ground; for up to this point must the nation quickly advance, or there will be no peace, no rest, no prosperity, no blessing, for our suffering and distracted country."

The need of giving the negro a ballot is what we must press on the President's attention. Beware the mistake which fastened McClellan on us, running too fast to indorse a man while untried, determined to manufacture a hero and leader at any rate. The President tells us that he waits to announce his policy till events call for it—a wise, timely and statesman-like course. Let us imitate it. Assure him in return that the government shall have our support like good citizens. But remind him that we will tell him what we think of his policy when we learn what it is. He says: "Wait. I shall punish; I shall confiscate. What more I shall do you will know when I do it."

Let us reply: "Good, so far good! Banish the rebels; see to it that, beyond all mistake you strip them of all possibility of doing harm. But see to it also that before you admit a single State to the Union, you oblige it to give every loyal man in it the ballot—the ballot, which secures education; the ballot, which begets character where it lodges responsibility; the ballot, having which no class need fear injustice or contempt; the ballot, which puts the helm of the Union into the hands of those who love and have upheld it. Land, where every man's title-deed, based on confiscation, is the bond which enables him to defend his property and the Union—these are the motives for the white man. The negro needs no motive but his instinct and heart. Give him the bullet and ballot; he needs them, and while he holds them the Union is safe. To reconstruct now without giving the negro the ballot would be a greater blunder, and considering our better light, a greater sin, than our fathers committed in 1789; and we should have no right to expect from it any less disastrous results."

This is the lesson God teaches us in the blood of Lincoln. Like Egypt, we are made to read our lesson in the blood of our first-born and the seats of our princes left empty. We bury all false magnanimity in this fresh grave, writing over it the maximum of the coming four years, "Treason is the greatest of crimes, and not a mere difference of opinion." This is the motto of our leader today; that the warning this atrocious crime sounds throughout the land. Let us heed it, and need no more such costly teaching. (Loud applause.)

**Watch the Latest Developments in the North American Co. and Big Cinch work in St. Louis.** Look for the "nigger in the woodpile" and don't permit yourselves to be fooled again by capitalist party politicians.

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

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

## 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; 2d, W. P. Kubitz; 23d, 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 fortune, which is inhumane. We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions; therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That the Socialist Party insists on the following reforms: (1) Separation of the Health Department from the Hospital Department; (2) Vesting of control over the hospitals in a Board of Trustees, similar to the School Board and elected by the people; (3) Provision for an executive superintendent; (4) Provision for a medical staff of experienced physicians, appointed by the Board of Trustees for a term of years; (5) Provision for an interne body of physicians, to be chosen on the basis of competitive 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 Union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes.  
 While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employes.

In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those 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 workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

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

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, 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.



# LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the  
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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

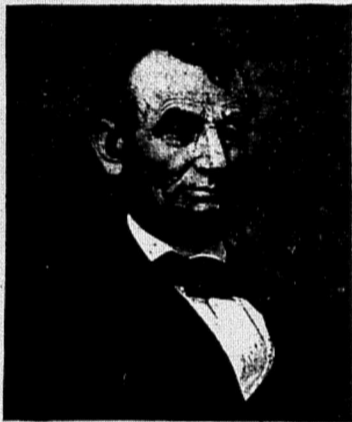
## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## LINCOLN



Friday, February 12, America celebrates the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln, the poor farmer's boy! Lincoln, the beloved child of a poor, hard working woman! Lincoln, the workingman, the man, the true son of true parents!

Free of the crusty social polish, free of every polite hypocrisy, with a heart as clean as the heart of the child in the cradle, with a mind sound and strong, with a character as solid as the oak and hickory trees that protected him against the burning rays of the summer sun in his childhood days—this was Abraham Lincoln!

"These are the times that try men's souls!" exclaimed Thomas Paine during the stormy days of the American Revolution. When the storm-clouds of the Civil War of 1861 were darkening the horizon of the American continent, there again, came the times that tried men's souls.

And in those trying, turbulent and critical days there was a soul, clean, good, great and true, facing the storm, like the giant oak in the forest, graciously bowing, but ever standing erect. It was the true, the good, the noble soul Abe Lincoln.

Every inch a man! as the old German proverb says. With every fiber and every drop of his life-blood a true American. Not a shining imitation/jewel, not a polished piece of cheap cottonwood, but a real diamond of manhood!

Every generation produces but few of this sort of men. They grow under certain economic and social conditions. Thus we had our Elijah Lovejoy, our William Lloyd Garrison, our Wendell Phillips, men whose names are kept out of our present day school books by the ruling American plutocracy.

Abraham Lincoln! We love you! We honor your memory! With tears in our eyes we read of the struggles and tribulations of your great life! You, the man of the common people, you were the greatest president that ever entered the White House!

When the Civil War was over you feared for the safety of your country, and your fears were well founded. You saw the advent of graft and political corruption under a capitalist corporation regime. The capitalists feared and hated you, as intensely as the slave barons of the South.

We are no hero worshippers. It is not the hero Lincoln we love and honor. We love and honor Lincoln the MAN, because true heroism is the blossoming flower of true manhood and noble womanhood.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION, 1908.

Get a copy of this great document in American Socialist history! A perusal of the same will show that it is a document that should be in the hands of every student and, in fact, every active party worker. It is a complete stenographic report and the entire argument upon each question is presented. The index is admirably arranged for ready reference, and the PRICE PER SINGLE COPY IS FIFTY CENTS. The hope is entertained that it will secure the circulation it merits, and I therefore ask that you will make an announcement regarding the same and direct purchasers to the National Office. Or if you desire to accept orders and transfer them to this office, you may remit at the rate of thirty-five cents per copy.

Thanking you in advance for your usual courtesy,  
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

## CHARTER REVISION

The Municipal Assembly, after considerable delay and wirepulling, passed the Charter Revision bill asked for by the civic improvement associations and labor organizations of St. Louis. Under the ordinance there will have to be an election of thirteen freeholders on the sixth day of next April, so the ordinance settles the question of a board to prepare the new Charter, and the people are only called on to select its members. Under the requirements of the State Constitution the members of this board of freeholders will have to be chosen from citizens of the state who have been qualified voters for at least five years, and they must finish their work within ninety days after they are elected. Within thirty days after the new Charter is delivered to the Mayor it must be submitted at a special election to be approved or disapproved by the voters of the city. The State Constitution requires that the new Charter prepared by the Board of Freeholders, shall be ratified by the favorable vote of four-sevenths of the qualified voters, and that means an affirmative vote of about 81,000, if as many people vote as cast ballots for lieutenant governor at the late election. Since a bare majority would require about 71,000 votes, the constitutional requirement demands only a matter of 10,000 more. If adopted, the new Charter becomes effective and will be in full force thirty days thereafter.

Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party machines have done anything in support of the Charter Revision movement during the last two years. However, the moment the Municipal Assembly had taken favorable action on the Revision bill, the central committees of both old parties hurriedly got together to fix a slate for the Board of Freeholders, without consulting any of the forty-one or more civic organizations, including the Central Trades and Labor Union. That the Socialist Party would not be considered by the old party engineers, was to be expected. But we wish to say that the Socialist Party will be heard from before this campaign is over.

The Socialist Party was unanimous in its support of the Free Bridge movement; the Socialist Party was unanimous in its support of the Charter Revision movement; and the Socialist Party will be a unit in its efforts to defeat any reactionary scheme in connection with the election of the thirteen freeholders and the drafting and adoption of the New Charter.

When it comes to the question of arousing the people on important public questions the St. Louis Socialists will know how to go about it.

We are willing to agree on a list of candidates for freeholders, provided not only the political affiliations, but the wishes of Organized Labor and the civic improvement associations will be fairly and justly considered. We think it is possible to reach some understanding whereby the names of the same thirteen freeholder candidates could appear on all the party tickets.

If the old political parties believe that they can disregard the wishes of the same people who by their associated efforts brought this Charter Revision movement about, they may soon have to change their minds.

We advise the Socialists and Union men to be on their guard. We shall keep them well informed on every move the enemies of Charter Revision may undertake; and it is superfluous to assure them that we shall not hesitate a moment to reach the 140,000 voters of St. Louis within less than forty-eight hours, if necessary.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has the propaganda machinery to do it, and we will do it when the time comes.

## The Douglas Trouble

Some labor papers are making much hubbub over the fact that a few labor papers have taken the Douglas advertisement. We do not believe in the open shop, and as the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will allow its members to work in the Douglas factories and take the company's money, we do not see why the labor paper cannot do the same thing. We do not advocate the purchase of the Douglas shoe any more than we ask you to patronize any particular department store of this city. If they haven't got what you want, simply refuse to take it. Douglas does not advertise union label shoes, and if they have not got the label on don't buy them. If the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will close the Douglas shops to its members, the Dispatch will close its columns to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.—The Weekly Dispatch, San Antonio, Texas.

The Weekly Dispatch claims to be the official organ of the San Antonio Trades Council and affiliated unions. It is only natural that any paper taking unfair employers' ads. and at the same time pretending to be a bona fide labor union organ, will attempt to crawl out of an unpleasant situation. We can well imagine under what financial difficulties the San Antonio paper has to carry on the struggle for existence. We are also convinced that perhaps ninety per cent of the Union men of San Antonio fail to do their duty toward their official organ. There may be other "extenuating circumstances," but none of them justifies the acceptance of advertising from a firm at the very hour when said corporation severs its relations with Organized Labor and shows its hostility to the labor movement.

But here is another vital point involved which must condemn the action so childishly defended by our Texas contemporary. The Douglas Shoe Co. very seldom, or never, paid any attention to the insignificant labor press, so long as there was no trouble with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. At any rate, the Douglas concern would never pay from \$25.00 to \$35.00 a week to any local union labor organ.

When the Douglas Shoe Co. refused to have any further dealings with Organized Labor, when the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was compelled to withdraw its Union stamp from the Douglas factories, these facts were advertised broad and wide by the labor press of the country. If there was any labor editor who did not know of what happened in the Brockton shoe industry at that time, he simply neglected his duty.

On comes Hon. Douglas and offers a quarter page electrolyte advertisement at the exceptionally high rate of \$1.04 per single column inch, and without much ado and with no consideration for the organized Shoe Workers the "good, bona fide trades and labor union organs" swallow the bait.

This is nothing short of bribery, no matter from what side you may look at it. If these papers had had an advertising contract with the Douglas concern prior to the withdrawal of the Union stamp, there would be at least some little excuse for their action.

It is rot when a labor paper argues that before the Boot and

Shoe Workers' Union has any claim to the support of said paper it should call its membership out on strike and not accept the money of the unfair concern. There are thousands of union men working for Citizens' Industrial Alliance concerns, and yet the latter are under boycott. But what right has a labor paper to accept ads. from the boycotted firms?

We know of but one would-be Socialist organ that argues on the same Jesuitical lines as the San Antonio paper, namely "Wiltshire's Magazine," which, for years, has accepted the bribe money (for advertising) from Citizens' Industrial Alliance Leader Post of Battle Creek.

The trade union movement is a war for the improvement of Labor's conditions. In war the best means of warfare must be used, the best weapons selected. In war we must protect our own army of the working class and inflict as much injury on the enemy as there is within our power. When all means of a peaceable settlement of the differences are exhausted, war is declared, open hostilities begin, and the laws governing war and warfare supersede the laws of peace.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been forced into war. Now is the time to line up for the battle.

Here Organized Labor!

There the Douglas Shoe Company!

In no way can we support the Douglas Company. To do so would be treachery to the labor movement.

It would be folly for the Union to call the Union men in the Douglas factories out on strike. This would weaken our own army. There are better weapons at our command. One of them is the boycott. Van Cleave, Douglas & Co. don't like the boycott, but we do. And we'll use it, too, and some day our children will praise us for it.

All you are asked to do is to buy no Douglas nor any other shoe without the Union stamp on. Your boycott motto in this particular case must be:

"I cannot buy any but Union stamp shoes!"

To help this boycott, labor papers must also refuse to advertise the boycotted shoes of the Douglas Company.

Will our San Antonio colleague now see the point? And there are others who ought to see it.

## Editorial Observations

The North American Company and the Big Cinch are closer together today than they have ever been before. This double-faced monopoly will continue to empty the pockets of the 700,000 St. Louisans.

Every member of the Socialist Party should carefully read the official proceedings of the St. Louis County Central Committee in this week's St. Louis Labor. There is no room for crooks and schemers in the Socialist Party.

Charter Revision is a live subject for the St. Louis Socialists. Our comrades should get in closer touch with some of the progressive improvements associations in their respective wards. It requires the co-operation of all the progressive citizens to overcome the tremendous power and money influence of the corporation politicians.

The "City Party" is trying hard to prove its inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness. It is getting more and more into the milky way. In the advertising columns of last Sunday's papers the following appeared: To Every Good Citizen—The organizing committee of the City Party requests you to send your name and address to the temporary secretary of the committee, T. A. Myers, 913 Star Building, if you are in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the movement. The party stands for the absolute divorce of municipal politics from national party lines, and the prejudices and division of good citizens consequent thereupon. It also stands for honest, business-like administration of all city business and the rule of the people as against the influence of special interests. Those desiring to become active workers will please indicate that fact.

Speaking of the Rudiwiltz case, Louis Post says in The Public: The fact that a refugee could have been held in one of our jails for months, upon a case as flimsy as this, under the shadow all that time of a fear of extradition to a country which is now governed by a barbarous and bloodthirsty oligarchy, emphasizes the necessity for further and more fundamental action. The extradition treaty with Russia should be abrogated. It enables the Russian oligarchy to reach over the sea and into our own country for political refugees of whom it would make examples at home. Russia does not seek for real criminals. As for our own country, the treaty serves it in no way whatever. Our criminal fugitives do not escape to Russia; if they did it would be well for us and worse for them to let them stay, than to bring them back for trial and punishment. Such a treaty with a barbarous power is unworthy of the people of this Republic. It should be abrogated without further unnecessary delay.

Gypsy Smith left St. Louis. As an advertising medium Gypsy Smith is far above the best billboard in town. Every night for two weeks from ten to fifteen thousand people with lost souls gathered at the Coliseum to listen to the religious regenerator, and it is said that he saved thousands of souls while in St. Louis. Some of the leading capitalists, preachers and politicians came to the Coliseum to have their old sick souls repaired by this great divine soul doctor. Saving and repairing sick and torn souls has become quite a business of late, and it seems that Gypsy Smith has already a monopoly on this line of work. In our modern capitalist life man is not supposed to have a soul. Whenever going out to take up the daily life struggle he draws the curtain over his heart and soul. Under such conditions the soul degenerates into a superficial "piece of furniture" like the tail of the ape-man. No wonder that sick souls and lost souls are as numerous today as old shoes, and whenever a good, experienced cobbler like Gypsy Smith appears on the scene, the lost souls are piling up in his repair shop. By the way, the corporation which profited most by the Gypsy Smith excitement, is the United Railways Co. that took in from ten to fifteen thousand extra fares every night.

## Woman Suffrage Meeting in St. Louis.

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

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



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## ST. LOUIS THEATRICAL BROTHERHOOD L. U. No. 6, A. T. S. E.

will give its annual Mardi-Gras Ball at the New Coliseum, Jefferson and Washington avenues, Tuesday evening, February 23. A band of 50 musicians has been secured for the occasion and a great time is promised to all who will attend.

## LINCOLN CENTENNIAL MEETING.

A Lincoln centennial celebration will be held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union Friday evening, February 12, at 8 o'clock, at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Rev. Dr. W. J. Williamson of the Third Baptist Church will be the principal speaker, but addresses will be made by other prominent men.

## Another Injunction Against the United Mine Workers.

Judge R. D. W. Holder of the Belleville Circuit Court, issued an injunction against John H. Walker, Adolph Germer and Michael Le Grende and other members of the United Mine Workers, restraining them from interfering with the operation of the mine of the Kolb Coal Company in Mascoutah.

## MINERS COMMEMORATE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The United Mine Workers of Berkemeyer, Ill., will hold a big mass meeting Friday afternoon, February 12, which will be both in commemoration of Lincoln's hundredth birthday and a protest against Judge Wright's decision in the case against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. Mother Jones and G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis will be the speakers.

## RUDOWITZ.

Justice is not dead yet in the United States. Rudowitz will not go back to Russia, and the despotic Czar will grind his teeth on being cheated out of a victim. Secretary Root refuses to surrender the Russian refugee, whose only crime was partaking in a political revolution that should have come a hundred years ago, and would have but for the military despotism of the Russian government.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

## TYPO SECRETARY RESIGNS.

### John W. Bramwood Steps Out on Account of Ill Health.

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has been forced to resign his position, owing to ill health.

Mr. Bramwood was elected at the convention held at Colorado Springs in 1896, and has served since then. Besides his duties as secretary-treasurer, Mr. Bramwood was editor of the "Typographical Journal," a monthly, published in the interests of the printing craft. John W. Hayes, first vice-president of the I. T. U., has been appointed to fill Mr. Bramwood's place.

## A SCHEME TO BREAK UP UNION.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has made a ruling that is calculated to break up the Diamond Workers' Protective Union. A number of Belgian scabs were imported under contract. The union protested against their admission, but the government officials ruled in favor of the foreigners. Every diamond worker in this country is a member of the union. The plutes who employ them and those who purchase their product regard their wages as being too high, and to overcome this "oppression" of the poor devils who have to wear diamonds by the greedy unionists the scheme has been hatched to bring in foreign scabs to help pound wages down and make it possible to obtain the sparkling gems cheaper. What does the law amount to among friends?

## MINERS ACCEPT REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND FINISH OTHER WORK.

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.—With the election Friday of E. S. McCullough, of Michigan, vice-president, and Edwin Perry, Iowa, secretary-treasurer, the United Mine Workers proceeded to conclude the convention work. President Lewis' report was accepted, save that the convention did not agree that he and the executive board did not exceed their authority in suspending the officers of the Indiana district. Other reports were accepted without question.

A resolution to indorse the strike in the Mercer-Butler field, Pennsylvania, and appropriate funds to promote it was referred to the executive board.

The Alabama state officials were condemned for interfering in the strike in that district.

## FOR CIGAR MAKERS' UNION.

### The United Cigar Stores of the American Tobacco Trust a Menace.

The dividends of the United Cigar Stores of the American Tobacco Trust have increased from twelve to forty per cent in two years. There is no doubt but what the wage workers of this country are in a great measure responsible for the wonderful growth of this octopus, where child labor is used whenever possible. Realizing the menace which this soulless corporation is to the welfare of Cigar-makers and Tobacco Workers who work under fair conditions the delegates to the Missouri State Federation of Labor from the Cigar-makers' Unions, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The American Tobacco Co. (trust), the most soulless corporation, organized with the avowed purpose of seeking absolute control of the cigar and tobacco industry, has not only resorted to the pernicious practice of employing child labor, but likewise operating in defiance of state laws and federal statutes to the extent that the department of justice of the United States government has been compelled to institute proceedings, both civil and criminal, against this monster monopoly; and

Whereas, It has been fully demonstrated that this gigantic corporation has developed almost wholly from the patronage of the working class; and

Whereas, Organized Labor possesses the power to check this powerful syndicate of interests in its attempt to monopolize the entire cigar and tobacco industry, un mindful of the dire effects it may have upon the hundreds of thousands engaged therein seeking a livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the delegates assembled at the seventeenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation, to impress upon the membership of their respective unions the necessity of their refraining from patronizing any of the products of the American Tobacco Co., or its subsidiaries, the United Cigar Company (which latter company represents the retail departments of the trust); and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to insist upon the locals with which they are affiliated to cause the members of same to put forth renewed efforts in behalf of the Blue Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, thus demonstrating to this and like institutions antagonistic to the best interests of organized labor and the public in general, the effectiveness of honest organized labor against the unscrupulous methods of trust syndicates and combinations.

## WANT GOMPERS IN JAIL.

### Brick Manufacturers Indorse Decision of Judge Wright Against Labor.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The National Brick Manufacturers' Association Friday prepared to place itself on record as supporting strongly the decision of Supreme Court Justice Wright committing Samuel Gompers and the two other labor leaders to jail.

A resolution was introduced which, in substance, expressed the satisfaction and confidence of the association in the decision of Justice Wright, and the association's faith in the courts and the law. It was referred to the committee on resolutions to be reported on at the closing session of the convention.

One of the officials of the association said that the resolution would probably be adopted.

## THEIR EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Here is another contrast of how the law, or rather the capitalistic political power, is manipulated. John Mitchell, of the Miners, is sentenced to six months in prison because he boycotted the Bucks stoves and ranges. Down at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Superintendent Geo. W. Steel and Foreman John L. Williams, employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, were charged, tried and found responsible for the death of 18 miners and the injury of 20. They had neglected to provide safeguards as directed by law. Yet the court declared that, although guilty, the finding was sufficient sentence and that the pricks of their conscience would be adequate punishment. They were permitted to roam at large. Query: If a labor official is given six months for advising others not to purchase a scab stove, how many miners must be killed and wounded before a mine official is given six months' sentence?

## GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE FOR LIVING WAGES.

### Five Thousand Pants Makers and 3,000 Knee Pants Makers Walk Out of 175 Non-Union Shops in Greater New York York to Enforce Their Demands.

Last week began one of the most determined strikes that has occurred in the clothing industry in this city for many years. It was not precipitated by any demand of the union on the employers for an advance in wages to union workers, as the union scale has been maintained in the union shops throughout the depression of the last year and a half. The trouble grew out of conditions and wages in non-union shops. The unorganized workers, knowing their helplessness to remedy conditions without the assistance of the union, made most urgent appeals for aid to the locals representing the pants makers' branch of the clothing industry, and the unions decided to give them all possible aid in securing their demands, and in this way Locals Nos. 8, 40, 43 and 159 became involved in the contest, and all the unorganized workers are applying for membership in the locals. It is a veritable stampede to become enrolled in the membership, and hundreds are joining daily.

Never in the history of the pants trade were the shops so thoroughly tied up as in the present strike. This is due to the fact that the employers in the unorganized shops had taken advantage of their workers during the depression of the last eighteen months and had reduced their wages to such a point as to make a decent living impossible even by working sixteen hours a day. The intolerable conditions drove the workers to desperation, and the present strike is the result. The determination to strike for better wages and conditions was shared by all workers in the shops, and when the strike was declared every worker responded to the call with an enthusiastic feeling that he was taking the only course possible to secure a redress of his grievances.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

### Idleness Among Organized Labor Greatest Since 1886—Earnings Decrease—Accidents Grow.

The Labor Bulletin, just published by the New York State Department of Labor, dwells largely upon the increased number of idlers for the third quarter of 1908, compared to other years. Not in the last dozen years has the percentage of idleness in the third quarter been much over half as high as in 1908, while in the most recent years the contrast is even greater. Out of 358,756 members of organized labor reporting, 80,576, or 22.5 per cent., were returned as idle at the end of September. The previous high record, since 1896, was 13.8 per cent. in 1897, while since 1900 the highest figure was 10.5 per cent. in 1907. The returns of causes of idleness show that it was solely "lack of work" which caused the excessive idleness in 1908. All the trades suffered in contrast to previous years. Considering both idleness at the end of the quarter and continuous idleness throughout the quarter of the four leading groups of organized trades, the building trades show the worst conditions, followed in order by the metal, clothing and transportation trades. The printing industry is noticeable as having suffered less than any other of the more important industries reported.

Organized workmen not entirely idle averaged 66.3 days of work in the third quarter of 1908 (288,181 reporting), as compared with 72.4 days in 1907, or 72.1 days in 1906, or with 69.8 days in 1904, which is the lowest previous record since 1902. With amount of work thus reduced, earnings for the quarter inevitably declined and averaged \$207 (for men), as compared with \$227 in 1907, with \$225 in 1906, or with \$219 in 1905. But the returns afford no evidence of any general or extensive lowering of union wages in 1908. On the contrary the average daily pay of those reporting employment in 1908 was \$3.12, or only one cent (seven-tenths of a cent exactly) less than the average in 1907, and of the thirteen different groups of trades represented in the returns seven actually show higher and two show as high averages for daily pay in 1908 as in 1907, and of the four showing a lower average only one—the building group—is notably important.

Accidents in factories, quarries and tunnel construction, reported to the Bureau of Factory Inspection in the third quarter of 1908 numbered 3,441 as compared with 3,248 in the second quarter. This increase is probably to be accounted for by the larger numbers employed in the third quarter. Such a grim accompaniment of returning prosperity gives point to the governor's recommendation in his annual message "that provision be made for special and expert inquiry into the questions relating to employers' liability and compensation for workmen's injuries." The Bulletin contains an article briefly reviewing the present situation with respect to the problem, pointing out the grievous burden imposed on workmen by accidents, the injustice and anachronism of the present law of liability as well as its wastefulness in practice, and the immediate pressure of the problem upon individual states for its solution.

During the six months of April to September in 1908 the total membership in the labor unions of the state decreased from 398,582 to 372,459, a loss of 26,123 members.

## 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.

## MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

### Much Important Business Transacted During Last Days of Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 10.—The United Mine Workers' National Convention adjourned. E. S. McCullough, of Bay City, Mich., was elected vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Edwin Perry, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was elected secretary-treasurer of the organization as the result of the second ballot, which was announced at 10:20 this morning by the tellers of the national convention.

The result of the vote was:

For Vice-President—E. S. McCullough, Bay City, Mich., 1,402; John T. Dempsey, Scranton, Pa., 1,110.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Edwin Perry, Oskaloosa, Ia., 1,313; John Fahy, Pottsville, Pa., 1,097; Joseph Pope, Danville, Ill., 185.

Election of both officers was on the second ballot cast by the delegates in the miners' international convention, the international election in December having failed to give a majority to any one of the many candidates for both offices.

Both McCullough and Perry said they would probably move their families to Indianapolis.

After short speeches by Congressman W. B. Wilson and W. R. Farley, the miners' convention adopted a resolution strongly condemning the state officials of Alabama for actions in the big Alabama coal strike last year.

The declaration read as follows: "We deeply deplore the conditions that made it necessary for our officials to declare the strike off and we condemn the state government officials of Alabama for their interference in the industrial conflict that was being conducted with due regard to law and order. We commend our officers for the good judgment displayed in conducting the strike and in declaring the strike off after all possibility of winning the same had vanished."

The convention also adopted a strong resolution to live up to contract obligations. It declares:

"We agree with the president that wage contracts when entered into should be lived up to in letter and spirit, and fines as a penalty should not be necessary to have our agreements enforced. The basis of our joint agreement is the solemn obligation that they will be strictly observed by both parties, and we recommend that each delegate to this convention impress upon the members at home that only by a strict observance of the agreements entered into can we hope to extend the joint movement to the unorganized coal fields of our country."

The convention also adopted President Lewis' recommendation that a business manager be employed to take charge of the organization's official organ, the United Mine Workers' Journal. The editor will be employed by the president of the organization, subject to the indorsement of the international board.

Lewis' statements concerning the anthracite situation were also concurred in. Among them was the declaration in which he urged "complete recognition of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite districts," and "that we should have an agreement signed direct by our official representatives on behalf of the United Mine Workers."

## President Re-elected by Majority of 16,296 in Total Vote of 149,805.

Thomas L. Lewis was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America over John H. Walker of Illinois by a majority of 16,296, according to the official report of the national tellers today. Lewis got 83,037 votes, Walker 66,768. No one received a majority of votes for either vice-president or secretary-treasurer. The vote for vice-president follows:

W. D. Van Horn, Indiana, 45,986; John Dempsey, Pennsylvania, 30,901; Samuel Pasco, Illinois, 21,418; E. S. McCullough, Michigan, 17,907; C. P. Gilday, Pennsylvania, 6,418; W. H. McCloskey, Missouri, 6,823; J. W. Murray, Illinois, 15,114.

The vote for secretary-treasurer was: Edwin Terry, Iowa, 42,795; John Fahy, Pennsylvania, 42,395; John W. Hartline, Pennsylvania, 13,376; Joseph Pope, Illinois, 32,893; John Fogg, Indiana, 11,945.

## THE WOMEN'S LABOR LEAGUE IN ENGLAND.

We congratulate the Women's Labor League on their successful conference and demonstration at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and also on the crowded meeting in behalf of unemployed women in London last Thursday. The League was formed a few years ago as a women's section of the Labor Party. Its main object is to arouse the interest of women in the social and industrial questions which specially affect working-class women, in order that they may agitate, side by side with men, for the economic emancipation of their sex. The suggestion for the formation of the League came, we believe, from the London branch of the Railway Women's Guild, and Mrs. Ramsay McDonald has thrown herself heart and soul into the task of organizing the League on a national scale. It is altogether a healthy and a cheering sign for the future of the Socialist and Labor cause that the young movement has now established thriving branches in the leading industrial towns, and has gathered into its service a host of the most earnest and brilliant women propagandists in the country.—London Labor Leader.

## AZEF'S FATE IS LIKE ISHMAEL'S.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Eugene Azef is hunted by the government, as well as by the fighting Socialists, the organization which has declared him a traitor and condemned him to death. The government has decided, because of the revelations concerning his terrorist activity, to withdraw its protection and to make every effort to apprehend him. The secret police, deeply compromised in the Azef revelations, also will be investigated.

In a statement to his colleagues at a private sitting of the cabinet Premier Stolypin declared that although secret agents abroad were indispensable and the employment of renegades was a regrettable necessity, the work of provocative agents as set forth in the records of the Azef case would not be countenanced. He expressed himself in favor of exposing the entire affair in open court as the only way of vindicating the government and satisfying the public.

M. Lopukin, the former chief of police, who is also charged with treason, is held in close confinement. He is not permitted to see even a lawyer. It was discovered that he was sending letters to his wife through secret channels, and the director of the prison in which he is held was removed.

## "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.



## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ida Husted Harper.

### II.

Miss Anthony first met Mrs. Stanton in 1851 and from that time organized work for woman's rights began to take shape in New York. The first conventions were principally in the interests of temperance, but in these the rights of women at once took the lead. In 1852 a bona fide Woman's Rights convention, with delegates present from eight states and Canada, was held in Syracuse. It brought to the front the wonderful galaxy of women whose names were henceforth connected with this movement, and here began its fifty-four years' leadership by Miss Anthony. From that time until the present, with the interim of the Civil War, the work has actively continued in this state.

On April 19 and 20, 1850, a Woman's Rights convention was held in the Second Baptist Church of Salem, Ohio. Frances Dana Gage and the anti-slavery speakers had been for several years sowing the seed in that state, and the call for this meeting was signed by ten public-spirited women who were impelled to action by the approaching convention to revise the state constitution. Emily Robinson, J. Elizabeth Jones and Josephine S. Griffing were three of the leading spirits. Letters of encouragement were read from Mrs. Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and others in the East who were now becoming known as advocates of the rights of women. The Memorial to the Constitutional Convention and the Address to the Women of Ohio have not been surpassed in eloquence and force in the years that have since elapsed. It is said that nearly 8,000 signatures to the memorial were secured. In 1852 the first State Suffrage Association was formed. Woman's Rights conventions were held annually in Ohio thereafter until the approach of the Civil War.

In May, 1850, during an Anti-Slavery convention in Boston, a few women in attendance decided to call a convention to discuss exclusively the rights of women, and the time and place were fixed for October 23 and 24 in Worcester. The arrangements were made principally by Lucy Stone and Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, and from the holding of this convention the Woman's Rights movement may be said to have assumed a national aspect. Nine states were represented by speakers and among these were Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury Foster, Burleigh, Douglass, Channing, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Rose, Abby Kelly, Lucy Stone, Antoinette Brown, Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, and many more of note, and letters were read from Emerson, Alcott, Whittier, Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, Mrs. Swisshelm, Elizur Wright, Mrs. Stanton and others. Mrs. Davis presided. A national committee was formed; under whose management conventions were held annually in various cities, while the question was always thereafter a leading one in Massachusetts.

An account of the Massachusetts convention in the Westminster Review, London, by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, marked the beginning of the movement for woman suffrage in Great Britain.

In 1856 the constitution of Indiana was revised and, under the leadership of Robert Dale Owen, chairman of the revision committee, the laws for women were liberalized beyond any then existing. The question of the rights of women was widely discussed and at an anti-slavery meeting in Greensboro, in the spring of 1851, a resolution by Amanda M. Way was adopted to hold a Woman's Rights convention. This took place in Dublin in October; Mrs. Hannah Hiatt presided and the large audiences of the two evening sessions were addressed by Henry C. Wright, the noted Abolitionist. Dr. Mary F. Thomas sent a strong letter; a permanent Woman's Rights Society was formed and a convention appointed for the next year at Richmond. Thereafter these meetings became annual.

In June, 1852, the first Woman's Rights convention of Pennsylvania was held in West Chester, and was largely under the auspices of the Friends, or Quakers, among them James and Lucretia Mott. Prominent speakers came from New York and Massachusetts, and the next convention was appointed for Philadelphia.

From 1852 Woman's Rights conventions were held in many parts of the country. Leading men and women supported the movement for the rights of women, but as most of them were also leaders of the movement for the abolition of slavery, the former had to suffer the odium and opposition directed against both. It was slowly gaining ground, however, when the breaking out of the Civil War banished all other questions from the public thought. When the war was ended and the women again took up their cause they met the vast complication of the rights of the emancipated negroes, and were compelled even by those who had been their strongest supporters to yield their claims to those of negro men. The civil, legal and political results of the 14th and 15th amendments to the national constitution tended still further to obscure and hinder the efforts to obtain the franchise for women. An Equal Rights Association had been formed to promote the interests of both negroes and white women, but in 1869 the latter were forced to recognize the necessity for a separate organization if they were not to be entirely sacrificed. At the close of a meeting of the Equal Rights Association in New York, women who had come from nineteen states to attend it met at the Woman's Bureau in East Twenty-third street, May 15, 1869, formed a National Woman Suffrage Association, whose sole object should be to secure a 16th amendment to the national constitution which would enfranchise women. Mrs. Stanton was made president and Miss Anthony was put on the executive committee. As there was some division of sentiment at this time, a call was issued by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and others for a convention to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, the following November, and here the American Woman Suffrage Association was formed, with Henry Ward Beecher, president, and Lucy Stone chairman executive committee. It worked principally to obtain the suffrage through amendments to state constitutions. Both societies held national conventions every year thereafter.

In 1890 the two bodies united under the name National American Woman Suffrage Association and since then both methods of work have been followed. Mrs. Stanton was elected president of the new organization; Miss Anthony, vice-president-at-large; Lucy Stone, chairman executive committee. In 1892 Mrs. Stanton resigned her office because of advancing age; Miss Anthony was elected president and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, vice-president. Miss Anthony resigned the presidency in 1900 and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected to it. In 1904 she felt unable to serve longer and Miss Shaw was made president.

National headquarters were opened in 1895, and in 1903 they were removed from New York, where they had been under the supervision of Mrs. Catt, to Warren, Ohio, where they were placed in charge of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, national treasurer. The National Association is a federation of the State Suffrage Associations; the latter are composed of county societies made up of local suffrage clubs. All members pay annual dues. An individual who is a member of any local club is thereby a member of county, state and national associations.

Women now have complete suffrage on the same terms as men in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho; municipal suffrage in Kansas; school suffrage in 26 states and territories; taxpayers' suffrage in four states.

In New Zealand, Australia and Finland all women vote on exactly the same terms as all men, and in the last two countries may sit in Parliament. In Norway women have the complete suffrage with a very slight property qualification. In Great Britain, Sweden and Iceland they vote for all officials except members of Parliament. In Canada they have the school and municipal suffrage.

In 1902 an international meeting was called in Washington, under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association and a committee formed, with Miss Susan B. Anthony, chairman, to take steps for organization. In Berlin, in 1904, the International Suffrage Alliance was formed, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as president. Thirteen nations are now affiliated with this alliance, which held its first convention in 1906, at Copenhagen. The second will take place in 1908 at Amsterdam.

### PERSUASION OR RESPONSIBILITY?

#### POLITICAL EQUALITY ARGUMENTS.

By Florence Kelly.

For five and twenty years the writer has striven for legislation to protect wage earning women and children in our rapidly developing industries.

Freedom of speech and press, the right of public meetings and the right to petition, all these have been used to the uttermost.

The statute books of many states contain laws placed upon them by ceaseless effort covering a quarter of a century. But what is the next result?

According to the latest report of the Department of Education, the per cent of our population enrolled in the public schools has diminished during the past five years. The cotton fields of the South call for the black children; the cotton mills, wherever found, summon the white children. In the middle states, the sweatshops of the great cities, the glassworks, and the Pennsylvania mines absorb the boys and girls.

Schools cost money, and boards of education are composed chiefly of business men, men eager to keep down the taxes and willing to have children work.

According to the census of the United States there were, in 1900, 579,947 illiterate children between the ages of 10 and 14 years. Of these, about 510,000 were in the thirteen southern states and about 70,000 were scattered throughout the other states.

It may be a mere coincidence (but an interesting one) that illiteracy looms largest where women have least power, and grows less where they vote. Of the twenty states which have fewest illiterate children, women vote in eighteen.

Not only is the per cent of our population enrolled in school diminishing, not only have we a half million illiterate children, we have also nearly two million children working for their living. In this, we rank with Russia, not with the enlightened states of Western Europe.

These general facts concerning the children and the republic are disheartening. We are not gaining upon child labor, or upon child illiteracy. These grave evils are gaining upon us. There are more illiterates, more child laborers, a smaller per cent of the population upon the rolls of the schools.

Why are these things true? First, they are true because our industrial system calls for cheap labor. And to the employers, child labor seems cheap.

Second, they are true because the mothers, the teachers, the women fitted by nature and by training to guard the welfare of the children are prevented by law from electing the officers who enforce the laws.

For instance, the laws of New York are, in some respects, the most drastic and enlightened laws in the republic. But the magistrates in New York City will not fine fathers who break the child labor law, and the compulsory education law. The head of the city truancy department excuses his own incompetence, and the utility of his subordinates, by pointing out the fact that the magistrates dismiss the few offenders whom he brings before them.

The Commissioner of Health makes no attempt to prosecute merchants and telegraph companies who employ children at night or without "working papers." The present Commissioner of Police has not punished one parent for flagrant and wholesale violation of the "newsboy law," which forbids boys to work after ten at night or before they are ten years old.

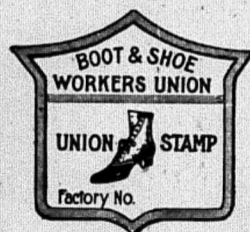
Finally, the notorious Judge Deuel (unfavorably known in the Town Topics scandal) is one of the judges of the Juvenile Court. This judge was one of three who recently handed down a decision that the beneficent statute is unconstitutional, which has, for twenty years, protected women and minors under the age of 18 years from night work in factories.

If the mothers and teachers voted in New York City, none of these things would occur. The same eager interest which has placed the child labor law, the compulsory school attendance law, the newsboy law, and the juvenile court law upon the statute books, would elect a Mayor pledged to the enforcement of those laws.

The same inference applies fairly to the whole country. Until women are enabled to perform their full duty in the selection of officials who enforce laws, their efforts to persuade legislators must remain in large degree fruitless.

Today women (outside the four states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho) are confined to persuasion and publicity as means of gaining protection for the weaker classes in the community. To this must be added full political responsibility.

Because women consider the government men's affair, 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 hear 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. 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.—Jane Addams.



### 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.

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

### THE LOVE FOR ME.

Marxine.

The love that loiters through a summer's day  
Otherwise empty, garlanding with flowers  
The Beloved's hand, and pledging with sweet vows  
And soul-awakening kisses, deathless faith—  
Pleasant is love thus loved, but not for me.  
When two together grapple with world-wrongs,  
With upas-monsters of wide-withering hate,  
And only in the pauses of the fray  
Turn each to other for the unfaithful love,  
The comrade-faith that cheers for further fight—  
This is life's crown of joys, love's height of bliss.

### 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-Hoerl 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.

Painters' Union No. 137 will hold an interesting at the New Club Hall, 13th and Arsenal streets, Tuesday, February 16. Wm. M. Brandt and G. A. Hoehn will address the meeting on the subject: "Trade Unionism, Its Causes and Aims." It is expected that all the members will be present.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

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### Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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



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## 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



# Woman's Study Corner

DO THE RICH NEED SOCIALISM?

Josephine C. Kaneko, in Socialist Woman.

"Rich women are pigs," said Ethel Barrymore, recently, in St. Louis.

It was an inelegant accusation to make against women who are supposed to have all the opportunities in the world for culture and refinement.

"Society women as a class are such liars I can't endure them," Miss Mary Fullerton, who has recently come into a great fortune, declared. "I shall never make a profession of society," she continued. "I don't like New York; the men there are an idle, useless lot, living off their inheritances." Mrs. W. E. Cory says the life of an artist is infinitely better than that of a society person. "It is really too absurd," she declared, "to think of people devising new forms of entertainment—curious dinners and queer bizarre functions for the delectation of their friends."

"They have given entertainments that belonged under a circus tent, rather than in a gentleman's home," said the late Mrs. Astor, recently, of New York and Newport society women.

Medill Patterson, who has blood connections with some of the families of the "inner circle" and who knows, even as those I have quoted know, lays at the feet of rich society people of America almost every immortality conceivable to the human mind. And many that are not conceivable to the mind of the busy toiler. Upton Sinclair does the same in his recent books. And many others besides these, who have studied the ways of the ultra rich.

To the simple mind of the working man and woman, these persons in "high society" must be excessively wicked. Possessing as they do, every possible advantage for culture, refinement and goodness, nothing short of a fallen human nature could force them into their present corruption.

But let us reason for a moment. Do the ultra rich possess all the advantages? Do they possess the one supreme advantage of necessity? Of the necessity to produce something useful?

No, they do not. They sit like young birds with their mouths open, while society pours into their maws all that they need, and so much more besides that they can not feel—they are utterly dead to the necessity of personal endeavor.

So they don't work. They don't even develop their brains, their talents. They don't have to. All the brains, all the talent of the world is at their disposal. The talent of the world crawls on its hands and knees in surfeiting the rich, until the rich turn away to bizarre parties and monkey dinners for a change.

If, feeding the flesh continuously, they succumb to its call, it is but a natural consequence. They are liars, drunkards, adulterers. They live abnormally, think abnormally, act abnormally. Nature demands her quota of returns from every human life. Nature forces people to act. And if they can't act intelligently, why, of course, they will act imbeciles or criminals.

The ultra rich are but the other extreme of the excessively poor. Nature abhors extremes. She tries to sluff them off in disease. What Nature does like is a happy medium. This happy medium she will always take care of, always protect, always love into better and better things.

Socialism stands for the happy medium. Socialism is in harmony with Nature. And Socialism and Nature are bound to win out.

The poor need Socialism, and so do the rich. Everybody needs Socialism!

## The Gold Fingerbowls

By Louisa Harding, Chicago.

I notice that John W. Gates has ordered \$6,000 worth of gold finger-bowls, said to be cheap at \$400 each. The eloquent chairman of the Republican convention was correct; ours is a rich country, sure enough. The fact that men are hanging and shooting themselves in this era of prosperity, rather than proceed further with the process of starving to death and watching their families starve, does not affect the general proposition that the amount of wealth in these United States is more than it was ten years ago. In another ten years, perhaps John Gates may have finger-bowls with diamonds set about the rims, and of such elegance that another Omar will really be needed to describe them for us; and then we shall be sure we have genuine Republican "prosperity."

For the fact that some men and women are forced to end their lives on the public street, or under the dark dock, for lack of work, we are told that not alone the brutal greed of the few, but the indifference of the many, is responsible. But it is very hard to blame the overworked man for his slowness of perception and his readiness to bear the ills he has so long as he carries some coarse food in his dinner pail and boasts of any sort of a miserable shack in which to lay his head at night. "All work and no play" does not improve the spirit and intelligence of Jack. Bishop J. L. Spalding of Peoria said in his book on "Opportunity": "The inferiority of the multitude is due to their spiritual indolence. Their routine work performed, they sink at the end of each day into somnolence and lethargy. Their attention is not really aroused, and their minds are not really at work." Well, Bishop, you try routine work ten or even eight hours a day, six days in a week, and fifty-two weeks in a year, if you are lucky enough to have a steady job; breathe the vitiated or lousy air of a factory, and let the bang and roar of machinery ring through your head; then go home at night and see with what an alert intelligence you sit down to find out what's the trouble with the world.

The delegate from Mississippi to the National Child Labor Conference just held at Chicago asserted that they were not troubled with the problem of ten, twelve and fourteen-year-old workers down that way, for the reason that the high wage scale in his state made it unnecessary for the children to leave their homes and the public schools. He also added that this high scale keeps the factories pretty much out of Mississippi; South Carolina is a better place to make profits from the work of little slaves. The unions of Mississippi seem to be conspiring to prevent trade, and Justice Wright is needed down in that community.

The police officer walked into a saloon over in the vicinity of the Desplains station, and saw a man sitting near another man who was making something approaching music on an old, out-of-tune piano. The listener had a yellow-haired little girl upon his knee, and she looked with wide-opened blue eyes at the revelers, and coughed a little at the thick tobacco smoke. "Take the child home," commanded the officer; "this is no place for children at half-past ten at night." A saloon is no place for children at any hour, that's true; but walk down Peoria street and see the house to which this man goes with the child. That ugly affair with no sign of a book or a musical instrument in it, is also no fit place for a man: will the police official order him to come out of it?

Archbishop Quigley's Chicago publication, "The New World," tells workingmen that it will profit them nothing to become Socialists and find themselves in hades in the ultimate hereafter. In other words, it is inferred that the triumph of Socialism means the decay of religion. But why a better manner of producing and distributing wealth should tend to do away with any divinely revealed religion, I do not know. If the dogmas of Christianity are true, the scientists and the Socialists can no more destroy them than they can change the size and motion of the sun. If they are not true, then of course the Church must dread and oppose anything that will give working-folk more leisure for reading and more money to buy books. In the meantime, Bourke Cockran informs us that "if every man and woman, every government officer in this country, were a Catholic,

the result would be the conservation of the republic on existing lines." We also know that the conservatives in the English Parliament vote down every proposition to take the schools of Ireland out of the control of priests. But new wine can not be "conserved" in old bottles, Mr. Cockran; and it is the attempt of the stiff earth to "conserve on the existing lines" and hold the mass inside just where it is, that finally results in the explosion and the rush of deadly lava down the mountain side. The biologist tells us that those organisms which for any reason lose their freedom and become fixed, i. e., "conserved," at once degenerate. I do not believe that all Catholics, however, will assent by any manner of means to the encyclical of the Pope on "Modernism," or will agree with Archbishop Quigley regarding the future destiny of Socialists.—Louisa Harding.

## JOINT ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE FOR SPRING FESTIVAL AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Spring Festival Committee met Saturday night, Feb. 6, organized and arranged the details of the work for the two celebrations to be held at Concordia Turner Hall, 13th and Arsenal streets, and Social Turner Hall, 13th and Monroe streets.

The meeting was well attended and the delegates present showed by their interest that they were determined to make these affairs a great success.

The following comrades were elected to serve on the various committees:

**Printing and Program Committee:** A. Siepmann, David Allan and G. A. Hoehn.

**Music Committee:** J. C. Siemer, C. F. Zautner and Hy. Siroky.

**Bar Committee:** Wm. M. Brandt, Wm. E. Kindorf, F. J. Kloth, Albert Siepmann, Frank Heuer, Miller, Frank Franz, David McClosky, Jacob Luetzel, Sam Bernstein, Hy. Schwarz and W. W. Baker.

**Door Committee:** L. F. Rosenkranz, W. R. Bowden, Wm. Eckert, Jakob Necker, R. W. Brown, Wm. Crouch, Richard Thieme, R. Munzinger, H. J. Steigerwalt and J. S. Kiefner.

**Floor Committee:** Ed. Ottesky, J. E. Wilson, Phil H. Mueller, J. C. MacBride, J. C. Siemer, E. J. Hilliard, Geo. Alexander Jr., Oswin, O'Brien, Ed. Heilman, H. G. Mueller, Martin Belly and Joe Heuer.

**Lunch Committee:** Gus Eckhoff, Fred Wedel, John Mueck, B. Brockmeier, John Weber, Arthur Berkemeyer, George Nein, N. Labanias, Mrs. Boetger, Emily Kientz and Mrs. Mary Hoehn.

**Literature Committee:** Otto Pauls, Mrs. Wildberger, David Allan, Jos. Dialer, Jos. Glader, Carl Hirschenhofer, Charles Krell and Evaline Hunstock.

**Cloak Room Committee:** Mrs. Phil Mueller, L. E. Hildebrand, Jacob Wunsch, T. Prendergast and A. C. Rapp.

The Committee decided to meet every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at 212 South Fourth street.

All comrades elected on subcommittees should attend the meetings of the general committee.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

## 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.

## Missouri Socialist Party

Missouri Financial Report for January.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Dues:		Willmathsville	1.80
Arnett	1.00	West Plains	1.20
Bell City	.60	Warrensburg	1.00
Bevier	3.00	H. N. Karr	.60
Belton	4.00	D. C. McCall	1.50
Chillicothe	1.70	Total dues	\$142.75
Cream Ridge	.70	Books and Supplies.	
Cedar Hill	1.00	Licking	.75
Delhi	1.00	Maplewood	.30
Eldorado Springs	2.50	Barren	.06
Elvins (new)	.90	Fly Creek	.50
Flat River	2.00	Fordland	.15
Fly Creek	3.00	Jasper County	.15
Greenfield	3.00	Oates	.30
Jasper County	5.00	Desloge	.25
Job	.60	Mountainview	.10
Keota	1.20	Kirksville	.25
Kirksville	4.00	Cash	.30
Kansas City	15.00	W. W. McAllister, books	4.00
Luebbering	.60	Neosho, books	.20
Lone Tree	3.60	Total	\$ 7.31
Licking	1.00	Dues received	142.75
Laclede	.80	Total receipts	\$150.06
Lynchburg	.40	Expenditures.	
Monett	1.00	Due stamps	\$ 75.00
Mountainview	.50	Supplies	6.00
Mountaingrove	2.00	Stationery	2.40
Milan	1.00	Printing, posters, etc.	10.00
Marcelline	4.60	Bulletin	9.00
Mindenmines	3.00	Rent	7.00
Myrtle	1.55	Postage	7.82
Novinger	2.00	O. Pauls, January	35.00
Neosho	2.20	Books	7.00
Poplar Bluff	3.60	Appeal to Reason list	.75
Providence	1.50	Express	.60
Richwoods	2.50	Total expenditures	\$160.57
Rural	1.00	Total receipts	150.06
Springfield	4.00	Deficit for month	\$ 10.51
St. Joseph	2.00	Deficit of Dec. 31	7.49
St. Louis	40.00	Total deficit, Jan. 31	\$ 18.00
Spring Creek	.50		
Scott County	2.00		
Sedalia	3.00		
Turnback	1.00		
Warsaw	1.10		

## SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

### A Little Brother of the Rich.



Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensation and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

### The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

- The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20
- The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50
- The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... 1.50
- Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo..... .50
- Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy......50

If sent by mail, 15c extra.

Labor Book Dept., 212 South Fourth St.

Convention Proceedings.

The stenographic report of the last national convention is now printed and ready for distribution. This is a document that every Socialist will want. It contains the entire argument made upon all questions that come before the convention and is of great value for reference purposes. The book is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. The price is 50c per copy; no reduction in quantities.

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Teacher of Music

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.

...Tuning \$1.50....

All Work Guaranteed; Consult Persons for Whom I Have Tuned.

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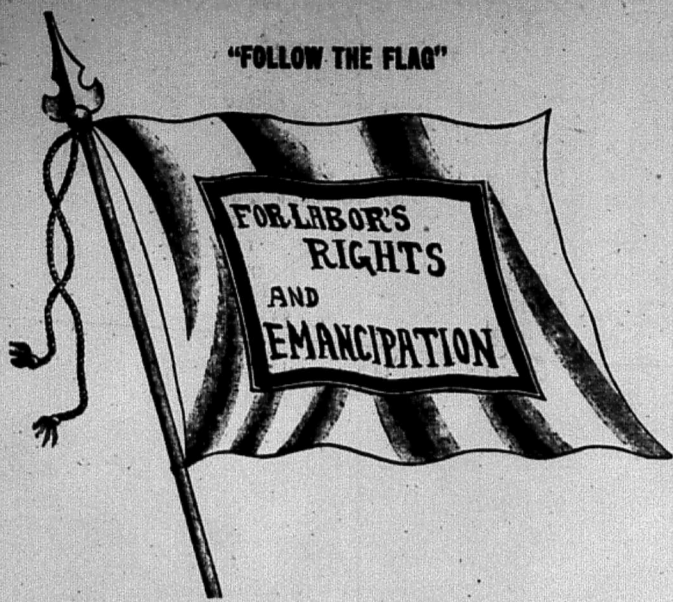
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"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

The Good Work for Our Press

continues, and we hope that the number of hustlers reporting every week will increase to several hundreds before the year is up. New subscribers have been reported by the following:

**For St. Louis Labor:** R. L. Traxler, Oklahoma, 1; F. Bierman, St. Louis, 6; Le Coinard, St. Louis, 1; Hy. Pasteau, St. Louis, 1; F. G. Kloth, St. Louis, 1; Fred Grove, St. Louis, 1.

**For Arbeiter-Zeitung:** Edward Szeveri, St. Louis, 1; Ferd Zipper, Staunton, Ill., 1; F. O. Buschbaum, St. Louis, 1; Eugene Schoenheit, St. Louis, 1; Conrad Roellenchen, St. Louis, 1.

Renewals were sent in by Comrades Richard Haenel, Staunton, Ill., 3; L. Gratewohl, Alton, Ill., 1; C. Raspiller, Canton, O., 1; Wm. Grapp, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1; E. H. Roeger, Carlin, S. D., 1.

Eleven comrades secured sixteen new subscribers within the last week. Eleven out of hundreds! Every new subscriber to our Socialist press means an additional recruit for the army of organized labor and Socialism.

**Socialist News Review**

The Workmen Circle Branch No. 60, St. Louis will give a concert and ball Saturday, February 27, 1909, at Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue, for the benefit of its newly established Sanitarium, near Liberty, N. Y. All friends and sympathizers are cordially invited. Doors open at 7 p. m. Admission 25 cents a person.

HAYWOOD IN PUEBLO.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 8.—William D. Haywood delivered an address in G. A. R. Hall last Friday night to a good crowd of interested auditors. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Local. Haywood left Saturday for Salt Lake and San Francisco, and will make an extended lecture tour along the coast.

SAYS WORKERS CAN AVOID TRADE EDUCATION MENACE.

That industrial education is about to become a grave menace to the workingmen of America unless the workers throw off their attitude of hostility toward it and themselves help to shape its methods and aims is the startling assertion made by Prof. Noyes of Columbia University in the leading article in the February number of the Progressive Journal of Education. The article is entitled "Some Objections to the Industrial Education Movement," and should be read by every Socialist and trade unionist. The Progressive Journal is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, at 50 cents per year.

LIVINGSTON SOCIALISTS HAVE GREAT GATHERING.

The Socialists of Livingston, Ill., celebrated their first anniversary last Saturday evening, which was a decided success and made the comrades feel very much encouraged. In spite of the fact that the weather was very unfavorable and the roads almost impassable quite a number of comrades from Staunton, including the Forward Singers and the Labor Lyceum band, were present. Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis was the speaker of the occasion, speaking in English first, and later in the evening in German. The Staunton Socialist singers rendered several songs which were much appreciated. A dance lasting till six o'clock in the morning, concluded the anniversary celebration.

WANTED: SPIES FOR THE LABOR UNIONS AND SOCIALIST LOCALS.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes writes: That the Citizens' Alliance, Manufacturers' Association, or some kindred institution is more active than usual seems evident from the fact that a number of want ads. in the Chicago daily papers are answered by proposals for the applicants to accept a position as a spy with territory within the trade unions or labor organizations. Good wages and permanent employment are among the inducements offered for this class of Judas work. Information from the National Headquarters of the Machinists' Union is to the effect that these tactics seem to be pursued all over the country as a general policy in an assault upon workmen's organizations.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SOCIALIST EDITOR.

Persecution seems to be helping the Socialist cause in Two Rivers. Comrade Althen, editor of the Two Rivers Reporter, it will be remembered, was found guilty of criminal libel for exposing a graft case. He was fined \$168. But that simply woke up our people. Mass meetings were held last Saturday and Sunday in Manitowoc and Two Rivers. In vain did the worst blizzard of the year conspire to aid the capitalistic forces—Comrade Thompson walked to the Two Rivers meeting, when the cars could not run, and good audiences turned out at both meetings in spite of the storm. A collection was taken which covered the entire amount of the fine. Best of all, the affair has stirred up the community and excited new interest in our movement. Let the capitalists keep up their persecutions! It is only grist for our mill.

THE SOCIALIST FIGHT FOR THE MILWAUKEE SCHOOLS

The fight of the Social Democrats for the public schools was renewed in the Milwaukee City Council last Monday. Alderman Melms (Social Democrat), made another warm plea for the schools. He pointed out that with the exception of St. Louis and Buffalo there was no other city of its size in the United States with so small an annual appropriation for public schools as Milwaukee. His arguments seemed to have some weight, for upon the roll call, the Council lacked only one vote of passing the full appropriation of \$360,000 for the school fund. The nine Social Democratic aldermen, of course, all voted in the affirmative. As a compromise, \$245,000 was voted. This was at least a gain from the contemptible sum of \$120,000 with which Mayor Rose wanted to put off the public schools. Thus our Social Democratic aldermen have made a fine record in their war against illiteracy.

FOR SALE.

Set of Butcher Fixtures, in first-class order. Sell cheap. Call at 5711 Gravois Ave.

**THE ONLY DAY**  
of  
**REGISTRATION**  
for the Coming  
**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS**  
will be  
**THURSDAY, FEB. 18**

in the Voting Place of Your Precinct.  
**Polls Open From 8 a. m. Till 10 p. m.**

Don't fail to register, if you have changed your address since last election, or if you are entitled to vote for the first time at the April elections.

**REMEMBER THE DATE!**

A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

The following letter appeared in most of the St. Louis daily papers:

To the Editor:

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—This morning's papers report that the Central Committees of the Democratic and Republican parties have practically agreed on a plan by which they calculate to dictate to the people of St. Louis the names of all the members to be elected as a Board of Freeholders, whose duties shall be to revise the City Charter. This is their privilege, but the people will have a word to say in this matter before politicians, whose ability in selecting "clean" men, "good" and "true" men will succeed in foisting upon our citizenship their kind of "bi-partisan" Board of Freeholders.

The people will be aroused to the importance of this question and if the many organizations, like the Ward Improvement Associations, the labor unions—including the Central Trades and Labor Union—which have taken an active part in the crystallizing of opinion in favor of a revision of the city's charter, are ignored, together with the political organizations of the Socialists, then there will be ways and means found by the Socialist Party to secure the election of at least a part of the board and thus insure voice to the demand of the people for the reforms so badly wanted.

And, as a last argument, we may remind the politicians of the old party machines, that it requires a majority of the voters to adopt or reject what a Board of Freeholders may be pleased to submit. The people may side with the Socialists, the labor unions and the improvement associations and kindred bodies, and defeat a reactionary charter.

The Socialist Party will certainly demand that it receive proportionate representation in the proposed Board of Freeholders, and that all other bodies of citizens be given representation.

L. E. HILDEBRAND.

THE VOICE OF LINCOLN.

And inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.—Abraham Lincoln.

The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers.—Abraham Lincoln.

We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. Somebody has to reverse that decision since it is made, and we mean to reverse it and we mean to do it peaceably.—Abraham Lincoln.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much more consideration.—Abraham Lincoln.

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	3,000 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	1,000 copies
23rd Ward Club	1,000 copies
24th Ward Club	1,000 copies
27th Ward Club (South Branch)	5,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies
Wm. Kreckler	500 copies
Total	40,000 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.

THE FACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For years the picture of Abraham Lincoln has appeared on the five-cent postage stamp; for years it has been the most admired of any picture so used. The rugged, honest, homely face has reminded the people of a tragedy that was the climax of a bitter sectional fight, in which the grandest history in the world was made.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the centennial of the birth of the great emancipator on the 12th of next month. At that celebration the worth of honest "Old Abe" will be told on every rostrum, platform and street corner. His praise will be sung by every child in the country and he will be hailed as the savior of the nation.

It is therefore with profound regret that we note the postal authorities have decided to substitute the picture of some other worthy on the face of the stamp mentioned and drop that of Lincoln.

To us it appears a wanton and unmeritorious act on the part of the postal officials, a desecration of the name and fame of a great man, and one in which the people will be disposed to express their resentment in no uncertain sound.

What would be thought of the vandal who journeyed to Springfield, Ill., and attempted to destroy or even deface the monument

erected to Lincoln's memory, or the remains of the old homestead? It would be enough to provoke a riot. And yet the government contemplates doing a deed in the removal of his picture from the postal stamp that is equally obnoxious to the lovers of the history of this country and all patriotic American citizens.

Loud protest should be made against such an act as would outrage the feelings and sentiments of the people. We protest against the removal of the picture of that rugged, honest face from the stamp that it has adorned for so long. Let it remain there, and quit your foolishness.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

DEBS' LIFE AND WRITINGS.

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

Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

Outside Speakers for St. Louis Campaign.

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

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