

## A RUSSIAN ISCARIOT

**The Astounding Story of Eugene Azeff, Spy and Terrorist.—By G. H. Ferris.**

A pitiful and tragic, but alas! not unprecedented episode of the Russian Revolution has been unveiled during the last few days by the Paris group of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, acting upon information obtained at considerable risk, in particular by Vladimir Bourtsseff. Bourtsseff, as some of our readers may remember, was tried ten years ago or more at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of publishing matter inciting to Tsaricide. After his release he went from London to Paris, later to St. Petersburg (during the brief period of comparative freedom under Sviatopolk-Mirsky, if I remember rightly), and then, on the triumph of the reaction, back to Paris. Bourtsseff is hardly himself a politician or an active conspirator; but he has done invaluable work as bibliographer of this vast and interminable struggle; and no doubt the information he has thus obtained aided him in this extraordinary detective effort.

The facts so far revealed in what our Parisian friends call the "Azeff affair" are, briefly, as follows: Eugene Azeff, a comparatively young and evidently an exceptionally able man, has for six years past or more been a Russian police agent and spy, and yet has managed to reach and hold one of the highest positions in the "fighting organization" of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, which, as is well known, is distinguished from the Social Democrats especially by its agrarian program, and by its having a responsible though self-governing branch devoted to "terrorist" acts of a strictly limited kind. As a polytechnic student, in 1895, he first joined the movement. Afterwards he traveled about Russia organizing groups and starting papers. He became, in fact, one of the founders of the party as it now is. As far back as June, 1902—when the Russian laborer was beginning to awake, and when a revival of terrorism threatened to mark a new and acute stage of the anti-governmental struggle—the head of the foreign secret police service, Ratchkovsky, was asking for money for Azeff on the score of his being a personal friend of Dr. Gerchouni, the famous revolutionist, who was afterwards arrested, tried in March, 1904, and sentenced to penal servitude in Siberia, whence he escaped to die in Paris. For a time Azeff gave only insignificant information to his police masters—betraying a clandestine printery here, a consignment of smuggled literature there. From the autumn of 1904, feeling firmly fixed in the confidence of the party, his boldness increased. He denounced as a terrorist a mere propagandist named Sletoff; made a pretty story about some educational plans of Prince Dimitri Hillkoff; and reported upon a revolutionary congress in Paris to which he was himself a delegate.

The mysterious thing is that he apparently did not warn the Russian government of some major enterprises of the "fighting organization," including the murder of M. Plehve, the great coercionist, in July, 1904, and of the Grand Duke Sergius in February, 1905, and the attempt on the late General Treppoff in January, 1905. He is believed to have taken part in the arrest of a terrorist group (Schiffar, Gronsky, and others) supposed to be engaged upon a plot against the Tsar, and of another group (Calvino, Trauberg, etc.), of whom several were hung. But this is not all. According to one of the informants, M. Bakay, he ran a number of terrorist affairs of his own, planning in 1904, a plot to kill M. Lopukin, then director of the department of police; after the manifesto of October 30, 1905, a scheme to blow up the police headquarters in St. Petersburg with dynamite; and in the spring of 1906 a plot to kill the aforesaid Ratchkovsky.

The Lopukin just named plays an important part in the revelation. Although he had for years been, as one of the heads of the secret police, a right-hand man of Plehve, he is believed to be an honest man, one of the few officials awakened by the popular outburst which led to the creation of the Duma to the possibility of a better political system. Accordingly, he resigned his position; and it was he who gave Prince Urussoff much of the evidence for the latter's famous exposure of the official organization of the massacres of Jews in Kichineff and other places. Many small pieces of evidence had been laid against Azeff, but his prestige as self-claimed organizer of the assassination of Plehve saved him until Bourtsseff obtained an interview with Lopukin, which settled the matter once for all. The recently retired chief of police said that Azeff had twice to his knowledge demanded an increase of his "salary" in view of the dangers he ran, and that he was originally recommended by the former minister of the interior, Durnovo, "as a man very precious to the government." Lopukin, it should be added, did not know that Azeff was an actual member of the revolutionary headquarters.

Finally, Lopukin himself has had to demand protection against the now unmasked spy. Writing to the Russian premier, M. Stolypin, of "necktie" fame, he tells how Azeff ("whom I knew when I directed the police department from May, 1902, to January, 1905, as an agent of a police official in Paris") visited him, on November 11 last, at his St. Petersburg residence. The revolutionists, said the spy, were on his track, and his life was in Lopukin's hands. On November 21, General Gerassimoff, now chief of police in St. Petersburg, visited Lopukin, at the request of Azeff, and asked what he intended to do. In these visits, "I saw," says Lopukin, "a menace directed against myself; and I think it necessary to bring the whole affair to the knowledge of your excellency, asking you to defend me against the spies who disturb my peace and perhaps even threaten my life."

More extravagant suspicions have been set afloat, involving "high personages" in Azeff's own murderous enterprises. Until these charges are proved I shall hold them incredible, and shall not further specify them. The general responsibility of the Russian Government for his career is a sure and sufficient ground for judgment.

The first feeling of the impartial outsider in this extraordinary story must be one of horror and loathing of the men whose power rests upon a spy system, such as, for its enormous extent and resources, its craft and relentless cruelty, the world has never known. The Inquisition, the system of "lettres de cachet" in Bourbon France, even the Hamidan espionage which the Turkish Revolution has just killed, sink into insignificance beside this bodyguard of his sacred Majesty, Nicholas II., whom all the courts and governments of Europe call their friend. Azeff is the real prime minister of the Tsar; and if some of his more respectable colleagues, gentlemen who dine with our British sovereigns at Reval and receive British decorations as a preliminary to a treaty and a loan, have bloodshed more wholesale to their account, the daily retail treachery, the black-souled betrayals of the hired bravo, are no less necessary to the continuance of the Tsardom. If tyranny could be conjured away by the general execration of mankind, assuredly this infamous throne would disappear tonight.

But history is not so moulded. When it was a question of reforming that sturdy old Tory, Paul Kruger, an eminent British minister said that you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. The breaking of omelettes in Russia is a business horrible beyond all records, almost beyond belief. It casts up a few ruffians like those who ran amok in Tottenham last week; and the stupid little daily chroniclers are ready to see a devil in every exiled victim of despotism. It throws up an Azeff, following upon a swarm of lesser cases of treachery; and it is not surprising that even the tried leaders of the Revolutionary Socialist Party are panic-stricken. The affair

raises in acute form the whole question of conspiracy, and especially of terrorism; but that is so large a subject that I must ask leave to return to it.

## THE STATE MAINTENANCE OF MOTHERS IN ENGLAND.

Quite a spirited discussion took place at the Women's Conference on the subject of "State Endowment of Motherhood." The topic is a very debatable one, and is likely to become more so. Mrs. Bruce Glasier and Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald, both mothers, strenuously championed the recognition by society and the state of the right and duty of fathers to be the supporters of their families, and that state maintenance of mothers should, as in the case of widows, be the exception, not the rule. Dr. Bentham and Miss Macarthur took the view that the state should be responsible for the support of mothers, irrespective of the fathers. There is a fundamental difference in theory, if not in practice, between the two standpoints; and, as Miss Bondfield urged from the chair, the subject deserves careful discussion without temper. It will be seen that Mrs. H. G. Wells, takes Mrs. Bruce Glasier to task for declaring in her pamphlet, "Socialism and the Home," that the state maintenance of mothers is not a Socialist conception, but is at best merely a palliative measure designed to meet the evil conditions of the capitalist society. Certainly Mrs. Glasier is as much entitled to express her view of what constitutes Socialism as Mr. Wells! So far as we know, state maintenance of mothers has never been adopted as a Socialist principle by Socialist organizations. It is the currency which has been given to the idea that the state maintenance of mothers forms part of the Socialist plan that is responsible for the outcry that Socialism would destroy the home. For ourselves, we regard the family as essential to the highest development of the race, and hold that the function of the state is to provide the means whereby the father, by his work, will be held as amply earning the upkeep of his family, and that he, no less than the mother, will be responsible for the guardianship and care of the children.—Labor Leader.

## British Statutory Law Protects Labor Unions

It is a curious thing that although our federal courts are enforcing against organized labor the principles of the old English common law, which were hostile to any sort of combination of workmen, the British parliament has by statute established an entirely different standard. Yielding to public opinion and the agitation for reform created by the British Trades Unions, parliament in 1906 passed what is known as the Trades Dispute Act, containing these provisions:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"An action against a Trade Union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court."

It may be well to say, in explanation of the word "tortious" that a tort is a cause of action, or ground for a law suit, arising from a legal injury other than a breach of contract.

If such a law as that above quoted were in operation in the United States, there could have been no injunction or other legal proceeding against the American Federation of Labor or its officers, because of the publication in the newspaper organ of the federation of the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company, under the heading "We Don't Patronize." And as there could have been no action, nor injunction, there could have been no contempt of court for the continued publication of these or other such words implying a boycott.

An attempt was made by the federation to induce the last congress to pass a similar law, but all bills to that end were suppressed in committee. Republican leaders of the house having decided that there should be no labor legislation by that body.

The soundness of the decision under which the federation was enjoined on complaint of the Buck Stove and Range Company has been questioned by numerous able lawyers, and also the opinion of Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in finding Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison guilty of contempt for alleged violation of the injunction. But even if it be assumed that the Supreme Court justice made no mistake—in the present condition of the federal laws, or lack of statutory laws on the subject—the bitterly denunciatory tone of his opinion indicated a strong bias against the federation and its leaders. And as the Bee has said before, the sentences of imprisonment imposed—twelve, nine and six months, respectively—were exceedingly and unwarrantably severe, in view of the fact that the three labor officials were acting under the advice of counsel and undoubtedly in the belief that they were within their constitutional rights. Despite the sentences imposed by Justice Wright, these defendants are still so advised by former Judge Alton Brooks Parker and other eminent counsel.

In view of the fact that notorious corporate violators of federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws either entirely escape criminal prosecutions, or get only fines without sentences of imprisonment when found guilty, the severity exhibited in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison has caused great bitterness in the ranks of organized labor as an unjust discrimination against persons and classes. No court in this country has ever used such language toward any representative of a defendant trust or railroad in a federal suit as Justice Wright did toward the three defendants in this case.

Another thing that embitters the labor unions is the fact that while federal courts have condemned the boycott as unlawful, some of them have declared blacklisting to be within the legal rights of employers. So it follows that a man or woman blacklisted, however shamefully and unjustly, has no remedy against the blacklister, although the result may be absolute impossibility to obtain employment in the victim's trade or calling, and consequent danger of starvation.

There is something rotten in the state of the law, or in the courts, when the most infamous sort of blacklisting is justified as legal, while the head of a labor organization may be locked up for a year in jail for asserting what he believes to be its right to publish an "unfair list."

There should be no discrimination, either by the law or the courts in this or any other country, between the employer and the employed, or between capital and labor.

"What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander" is just as sound a principle in law and equity as in the every-day affairs of life.—Sacramento Bee.

### 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.

## A Note of Warning

**The Victims of the Nevada Strike Issue Statement to Public.**

The following letter addressed to St. Louis Labor from the prison in Carson City, Nevada, is self-explanatory:

Dear Comrades:—It having come to our knowledge that unauthorized parties representing themselves as having charge of the Smith-Preston defense, and the fund raised therefor, have been and are collecting and receiving donations under the pretense of applying them to that defense, we ask you to publish this letter.

The parties have failed, up to the present, to render an accounting to the general officers of the Western Federation of Miners, who have entire and complete charge of our defense and the defense fund, nor to us.

These parties have in nowise received our consent or sanction in their actions, and we wish to warn all those who are disposed to donate something toward our defense that the only ones authorized to receive such donations are the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, Ernest Mills, 604-607 Railroad building, Denver, Colo., and such agents as are appointed by the general officers of the W. F. of M., and any others attempting to collect such donations may be considered fraudulent.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude and appreciation, as far as language can express it, to all comrades, brothers and friends for the generous consideration and loyal support they have rendered us in our time of trial.

We have suffered several unavoidable reverses, but feel hopeful and confident that the able efforts made in our behalf will prove effective.

Our comrades, friends and brothers have shown a confidence in us and a belief in our innocence that gives us much comfort and consolation, and we thank you.

Hoping that we may prove worthy of the confidence placed in and the support given us, we remain yours for freedom.

JOSEPH W. SMITH,  
M. R. PRESTON.

Carson City (Nevada) Jail, Feb. 13, 1909.

## SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND FOR 1909 MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The "Big Cinch" corporations pay the expenses of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Socialist Party is fighting the battles of the working class and therefore must depend on the working class for its support. Money is needed! Every Socialist and sympathizer should make some contribution, so the necessary campaign work will not be hindered for lack of funds.

The following contributions were made since last report:

G. D. Sauter.....	.50	S. Schmoll.....	.50
R. M. ....	1.00	For that good pamphlet.....	6.00
B. Cash.....	.50	Nic Bauer.....	.50
Karl Kuehlerberg.....	.25	M. Wildberger.....	.50
Collection Mother Jones meet- ing.....	23.07	A. Slepman.....	.50
Jos. Leopold.....	.25	Jul Meyerowitz, Afton, Mo.....	.80
Namesake C. S.....	1.00	Ed Ottesky.....	1.00
H. B. Cash.....	1.00	Kalmar Berne.....	1.00
Phil H. Mueller.....	1.00	Geo. D. Sauter.....	1.00
Sam Resh.....	.25		
Ernst Sternickal, Staunton, Ill.....	.50	Previously reported.....	\$35.55
Wm. Wierne.....	.50		
Incognitowsky.....	4.00	Total.....	\$81.17

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

### The Troubles of a Socialist Paper.

It seems that our Los Angeles party organ, Common Sense, has its good share of business and other troubles. Concerted attempts were made to crush the paper out of existence, not by capitalists, but by people parading as "clear-cut, revolutionary, scientific Socialists." In a letter to Common Sense, Comrade Ralph Korngold speaks of the trouble as follows: Your touching letter describing the experiences of the Common Sense Publishing Co., as well as your own heartaches at seeing the presses disappear, received. I wish I were a millionaire and could jump into the break. I sometimes wonder if the men who thus engineer a concerted attack on a Socialist paper are not actual paid emissaries of the capitalist class. For as a matter of fact in almost every city there is a fight being made on the Socialist organization and press, and the fight generally can be traced to one or two men. I hope to be in good physical health when I get to Los Angeles. It was at first my intention to start teaching at once, but if a lecture tour can be arranged for me through Southern California by the county organization, I am willing to go on such a tour in behalf of Common Sense. I ought to be able to add from three to five hundred subscribers to your list in a couple of months and thus give the paper a firm foothold in the county. We can not have a strong local movement without a strong local press to unify it. When I get to California I hope to be a regular weekly contributor to the paper, but I shall send you some light stuff from the road in the meantime; not being able to consult my books and notes, however, the weightier articles will have to wait. Sincerely, R. Korngold.

### Warning Against Russian Spy.

The International Socialist Bureau transmits information from the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia that one Azeff is and has been an agent of the Czar for the purposing of organizing terrorism which can be charged to the party; that after the above relations were discovered he disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. The following warning is submitted: "Notice.—The central committee of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Russia desires to bring before the Socialists of the world that Eugene Philippovitch Azeff, 38 years old, known under the names of 'Tolstoy,' 'Ivan Nicolaievitch' and 'Valentine Nousmitsh,' member of the party since its foundation, elected to carry out several enterprises for the benefit of the party, member of the 'fighting section' of the central committee, has been convicted of having had relations with the secret police of Russia."

### Successful Meeting in Seventh Ward.

Our German Hungarian comrades organized as "Laßalle Club" of South St. Louis held a very successful public meeting last Friday evening at 508 Souldard street. The meeting was addressed by Comrade G. A. Hoehn who spoke on "Ferdinand Lassalle, the German Socialist Agitator." Ten new subscribers were secured for our German organ, Arbeiter-Zeitung. Friday evening, February 19, Comrade Chris Rucker will speak at the same place. The Fridays following Comrades Rosenkranz, Hirschenhofer and Zach are expected to deliver addresses. These German-Hungarian comrades are making great efforts to get their countrymen naturalized and acquaint them with the political and civic conditions of this country.

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



# MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET

Issued by the Socialist Party of St. Louis in Nearly One Hundred Thousand Copies

## THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND THE DUTIES OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP REGARDING

### Municipal Reform and Public Improvements

**Live Charity begins at home!** says an old proverb. The same might be said in regard to political and social reform work. Political reform and social improvements must begin in the municipality.

An important municipal election will take place in St. Louis April 6, 1909, and every citizen of this community is in duty bound to inform himself as to the needed or proposed municipal reform measures and public improvements.

Whether Democrat or Republican, Socialist or so-called independent reformer, every citizen must share in the responsibility for the public safety and welfare. Ignorance absolves no citizen from doing his duties toward the community.

Corruption in public office is often the result of almost criminal indifference, an inexcusable ignorance on the part of the great mass of citizens who elect men into high public positions irrespective of capability, honesty or political affiliation.

Measures, not men, will be discussed in this pamphlet. All we ask of you is this: Read these lines. Then induce your friend to read them too. The municipal reforms and public improvements demanded for the benefit of the people, are in line with human progress. To oppose or to ignore them means to oppose or ignore the best interests of every man, woman and child in this community.

No doubt, there are powerful interests at work to prevent any and all reform measures in our municipal affairs, but we know those interests. That opposition to the public welfare may be traced back to the general offices of so-called public service corporations, like the Laclede Gas Light, the Union Electric Light, the United Railways Co., and the St. Louis Terminal Association.

**Charter Revision** In view of the fact that our present City Charter has become antiquated and contains numerous obstacles to a healthy growth and progress of this municipality we demand the immediate revision of said City Charter in conformity with the city's urgent needs. We favor the election of thirteen freeholders, in line with the State Constitution, who shall at once proceed with said Charter revision work.

**Municipal Free Bridge** The history of the Free Bridge agitation makes a good sized chapter in the Chronicle Scandalous use of political corruption and corporation crimes against the best interests of the 700,000 people of St. Louis. Every citizen knows the disgraceful Free Bridge story, with the wires strung between the general office of the Terminal Association and the administration's sacred hiding place at the City Hall.

As early as June, 1906, the citizens of St. Louis, by a referendum vote, declared in favor of the municipal free bridge. The bridge should be about finished by this time, but much to the disgrace of St. Louis and to the disgust of every honest citizen, practically nothing has been done. On the contrary, for over two years and a half every possible effort has been made by powerful corporation interests and capitalist political machines to prevent the building of the free bridge.

We call upon the citizens of St. Louis to unite with us in the demand that the municipal free bridge must be finished and opened for public use not later than January 1, 1911.

Do not permit capitalist corporations and their political party machines to apply Vanderbilt's infamous motto: "The Public be damned!"

**Municipal Lighting** The 700,000 inhabitants of St. Louis are at the mercy of the Laclede Gas and Union Electric Light Co. Both of these concerns are practically the same monopoly run by the same clique of speculators and grafters as the United Railways Co. The people of St. Louis have to submit to one of the worst systems of corporate robbery ever practiced by any private light concern in any part of the country. Both the Laclede Gas Light Co. and the Union Electric Light and Power Co. give the poorest service and charge most exorbitant prices.

This light and power trust takes millions of dollars out of the people's pockets for the exclusive benefit of the millionaire grafters who constitute the North American Co.

This North American Co., one of the most powerful trusts of America, owns and operates practically all the light and power plants and the entire street railway system of St. Louis. How long will the people submit to this trust rule?

Municipal ownership of the light and power plants has become an absolute necessity. In order to free the people of St. Louis from the clutches of the Laclede Gas and Union Electric light and power monopoly. That municipal ownership and operation of light and power plants is a decided success can best be proven by the successful experience with our limited municipal service in the City Hall and at a number of other public buildings and institutions.

With the sum of five million dollars the City of St. Louis could establish a modern light and

power plant system that could furnish light and power for public as well as for private use. Light and power could be furnished for less than half the present price to private consumers and the city could still be in a position to pay for these plants, within a few years, from the surplus made by such municipal ownership and operation. Better and cheaper light means a benefit for every family, and we hold that the poorest family is entitled to the best light available. The eyes of the poor woman and child are as valuable as those of the West End aristocrats. Today the city of St. Louis is producing electricity for lighting the old and the new City Halls, the old Courthouse, the Four Courts, Fire Engine House No. 6, etc., for a trifle over one cent per kilowatt hour. For lighting the public streets the city treasury is plundered by the Big Cinch light and power monopoly, and the private consumers are outrageously robbed by the light and power trust.

**Reduce Disease and Crime** It is of vital importance that the people be provided with the best light at the lowest cost possible. To provide even the humblest home with the best system of lighting must be our aim. It is in darkness and filth where disease and crime find their fertile breeding spots. Every dark alley and stairway, every dark dwelling place, add to the dangers of diseases and crime, while every additional light is beneficial to public health and safety.

It is from this point of view also that we consider the St. Louis Light and Power monopoly a public danger and a public nuisance. The quicker this \$150,000,000 gas, electric and street railway monopoly is put out of business by means of municipal ownership, the better for the people of St. Louis.

**Industrial School Reform** The citizens of St. Louis must soon realize that radical reforms and improvements are necessary in our Industrial School. This institution is very much in need of new buildings, school and other facilities for the safety and welfare of the poor, unfortunate children whose fate it is to become the city's wards and inmates of said Industrial School. The buildings are inadequate and the present location of the institution, on Osage street and Virginia avenue, is such that the much needed improvements cannot be carried out in accordance with modern plans and humanitarian principles.

We therefore heartily endorse the proposed 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.

The old feudal idea of making a penal institution or torture chamber out of every reform school has long since been abandoned by the men and women who have the welfare of these unfortunate children at heart. It is not punishment and revenge we want to mete out to these children, but true reform and the very best of an education. In order to accomplish this, it is not only necessary to have the best managers and teachers, but also the properly arranged buildings and facilities whereby the children can be separated and brought up in groups, according to their moral and intellectual standard.

**Hospital Reform** For years it has been generally recognized that the system of management and control of our City Hospital and Dispensaries is exceedingly faulty and objectionable. Unfortunately, today the safety of the health and lives of the city's sick depends on the change of political fortune. Most of the important offices in connection with our City Hospital and dispensaries, are appointive political jobs. Political favoritism, feuds and changes in the city administration cause frequent changes in the Hospital management. This system is wrong. It is playing lottery with the health and lives of the city's sick. It is inhumanity to man to continue such a system of management.

We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions. We insist on the following Hospital 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 Internship of physicians, to be chosen on the basis of competitive examination conducted by the staff. Such interns shall be responsible to and under the guidance of the Medical Staff.

**Municipal Street Cars** The entire street railway system of St. Louis is owned and operated by the United Railways Co., a branch of the North American Co. With the help of a corrupt Municipal Assembly and a purchasable State Legislature, under the management of leading St. Louis financiers, this street railway monopoly was created. Consolidation followed consolidation, till the trust was perfected and the 700,000 people of St. Louis chained to a merciless monopoly. From St. Louis Traction Co. to St. Louis Transit Co. and then to United Railways Co.—this was the evolution of the local street railway trust. This monopoly has taken possession of the principal streets and public thoroughfares of St. Louis; has monopolized the entire rapid transit sys-

tem in city and county; levies tribute on about one million people every day in the year, and even refused to pay its back taxes, amounting to about two million dollars.

It is indeed close to folly for the citizens of this community to permit the street railway trust to run the city, corrupt the Municipal Assembly and the State Legislature, and fleece the people of millions of dollars.

The city could own and operate the street railways and benefit the people; today corporation grafters are reaping the benefits. Millions of dollars of the people's money could be saved by municipal ownership of street railways, and the city could still net considerable sums of money for public improvements, while paying much better wages and granting the employees better conditions of work than any private corporation.

**Municipal Home Rule** There is no valid reason why the State Government should use its legislative and executive powers to curtail the jurisdiction of the municipal government of a city like St. Louis. The citizens of St. Louis pay the taxes to run the municipal government; yet the Governor of the State appoints the Board of Election Commissioners, the Board of Police Commissioners, the Excise Commissioner, etc., to run the city's business. A governor may do as he pleases, the citizens of this community have nothing to say. This is autocratic, not democratic; it is despotic, not republican. We demand home rule for St. Louis!

**Public Toilet Stations** The health and general comfort of the people demand the establishment of public toilet or comfort stations on the principal public thoroughfares of the city. Such comfort stations are necessary features of any well governed municipality, and in this respect St. Louis is at least fifty years behind the leading cities of Europe.

**Public Baths** That public bath houses have become a public necessity, for numerous reasons, has been recognized even by our ultra-conservative city administration, though it took Organized Labor almost a generation to induce the politicians "to get a move on themselves." It is shameful, indeed, that St. Louis is still so far behind cities like Cleveland, Ohio, in the way of establishing public bath houses. Every new public bath house will tend to minimize the danger of contagious diseases and will advance public health and morality.

**Pure Food Inspection** Adulteration of foodstuffs is a crime on public health and life and should be most rigorously punished. The most effective punishment would be the prompt confiscation and destruction of such adulterated foodstuffs. Commercialism that prospers on feeding the people with poisonous or otherwise adulterated goods should be rooted out. A most rigid pure food inspection is therefore necessary. To adulterate foodstuffs is next to killing or murdering people outright.

**No Grade Crossings** Within the last twelve years there were about one thousand people killed by steam railroads within the city limits of St. Louis. Why this sacrifice of human lives? Most of these accidents occurred at grade crossings and unprotected places along the railroad tracks. We insist on the speedy abolition of all grade crossings.

**Public Parks** More small public parks and playgrounds are in line with modern sanitary rules and regulations, and will greatly benefit the physical, mental and moral development of the children in the densely populated districts. Every additional little park or playground will lessen the danger of contagious diseases and raise the standard of public health and morality.

**Meals at School** During the winter months, especially, the children should be provided with a warm meal. Some few children who live near enough to school, may run home and there swallow their meal hurriedly. Others eat their dry lunch at school. In neither case is the child's health benefited. Children like to play, for play is life with them. If they take their meals at home, they run themselves out of breath going and returning, for they are anxious to gain several minutes for play before going back to the class. Would it not be more sensible and more healthful to give them a carefully prepared meal at school, under an expert cook's management? The cost would be insignificant and the children would gain much by it. Such meals would not be compulsory, and if some people preferred to have their children eat at home, or have them eat dry bread at noon, they would be at liberty to do so.

**For the Unemployed** Do you know what it means to be out of work, with no money, no bread, no place to sleep? While the sun shines and the thermometer is not below 70, it may be all right. Wait till the thermometer registers below the freezing mark, when cold rain or snow compel the poor wretches to look for shelter, then the tragedy of the jobless man begins. Why should the municipality not accept its share of responsibility for the victims of modern capitalist exploitation? We demand the establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed.

**Our Own Ice Trust** The city owns and operates its own water works. Very successfully, too. Let the city kick the

Ice Trust out of business by establishing municipal ice plants. With the Ice Trust on the one side and the ice dealer on the other, ice has already become a luxury for the average working man's family. To build and operate municipal ice plants will require very little capital. Ice could be sold direct to consumers like water for one-fifth of the present price, and thousands of poor families could enjoy the use of ice, which today has become a luxury, owing to the exorbitant price.

**Municipal Bureaus** The private employment bureaus or labor agencies have become a criminal graft and shell-game and must be prohibited. We demand free Municipal Employment Bureaus.

**Medical Inspection** Regular medical inspection of all the school children has become of vital importance. Thousands of cases of disease could be prevented, defects in eyesight and hearing discovered in time to enable easy and effective cure, and many a poor family could thus be protected against heartrending misfortune.

**Free Legal Advice** The poor wage worker in court is, as a rule, the pitiable victim. He is helpless, because he cannot get legal advice and protection without money. For this reason the city shall have a special Free Legal Bureau where people without means could get free legal advice and service when needed.

**Forestry Department** The planting and caring for shade trees is today left to private citizens. Any man may secure a permit to plant, trim or butcher his shade trees along the street, and the City Forester has no power to prevent it. In order to bring about the desired results of beautifying the residence districts by shade trees we insist that the City Forestry Department be given sole power to plant and care for shade trees along residence streets.

**Bathroom and Toilet** We demand that building permits be granted only on condition that dwellings be provided with bath and toilet facilities. This is in line with common sense, decency and sanitary law. Who will object to such a reasonable reform?

**Contract System** It is an old Socialist contention that the contract system in public work must go. Why should go-betweens and contracting grafters be permitted to rob both the city and the workmen employed by them? Civil service should rule all departments. Eight-hour work day and Union rules on all public works are but reasonable demands to which no sensible person will object.

**No Seat; No Fare** Why should the street railway trust be permitted to collect a fare from any man, woman or child so long as the passenger is not provided with a seat? Get your seat first, then pay your fare!

**Filthy Cars** The street railway monopoly should be compelled by the Health Department to keep the cars in clean condition. The Broadway, Cass Avenue, Tower Grove, Bellefontaine, Cherokee, Spring Avenue and other "common people's lines" cars are in a filthy condition. Clouds of dust make breathing difficult and only by means of X-rays apparatuses can people look through the dirty car windows.

**Work for Unemployed** Thousands of unemployed citizens could have found remunerable employment, if the capitalist machine politicians had not held up the public works, such as the Municipal Free Bridge, the building of sewers, etc. Read the last paragraph of our Municipal program! We must aid the unemployed.

**Direct Legislation** After many years of agitation on the part of the Socialists and other progressive citizens the last Missouri General Assembly passed an amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum which was submitted to the people and was adopted at the recent election.

By this system 8 per cent of the voters of two-thirds of the congressional districts of the State can, by petition, propose legislation to be voted upon at the next election, which, when adopted by a majority of the voters, becomes the law of the State.

The same number of voters likewise can require that a measure enacted by the General Assembly be submitted to the voters of the State at the next election for approval or disapproval. While this seems radical, it is merely a power retained by the people which will, we believe, be exerted at rare intervals and on important measures.

We demand that the same system of direct legislation be introduced in municipal affairs. Recall The citizens should have the right of recall. Whenever any public official elected by the people disregards the will of the people he shall be recalled by a general referendum vote and a new election shall be ordered to fill the vacancy.

**Women's Suffrage** In all municipal elections women should have the right to vote and to fill any office.

Subscribe to St. Louis Labor, Socialist weekly, \$1.00 a year. Address: 212 So. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Arbeiter-Zeitung, German Socialist weekly, \$1.50 a year. Address: 212 So. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

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..BOTH PHONES..

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Kinloch, Victor 693-R.

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7 to 8 p. m.  
Phoness: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell,  
Sidney 268.  
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:  
7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.  
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Parasols  
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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.  
**Workingmen's Headquarters**  
Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons,  
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\$1.50 im Jahr**



# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL OLIVETTE CIRCULAR.

To the Executive Board, Local St. Louis, Socialist Party:

Comrade—We, your committee, have investigated the charges made in a circular which purports to have been sent out by Local Olivette and signed by J. E. Lehner as Secretary. The findings of the committee are as follows:

In the Olivette circular it is stated that State Secretary Pauls "furnished official party envelopes to one Hildebrand on December 17, 1908." We find that the envelopes in question did not belong to the state office, but were the property of Local St. Louis, and that their use concerns only Local St. Louis.

The circular states that the vote of 100 locals has not been accounted for in the recent state election. We have examined the books of the State Secretary and find that there were about 130 locals entitled to vote in the referendum. The large list of locals appearing in one issue of Labor was due to the printer inserting correction lines and new locals without removing the incorrect lines and lapsed locals. Of the 130 locals entitled to vote, 76 did vote, two coming in too late. This is more than double the number of locals that have ever voted on any previous referendum in Missouri.

The Olivette circular refers to the vote of Local Maplewood as not appearing in the tabulated report as published. State Secretary Pauls informs us that he knows nothing of the vote of Local Maplewood; that he did not receive any such vote. Members of Local Maplewood inform us that their former secretary, H. L. Howe, stated that he had mailed the vote. What has become of the vote we do not know.

It is charged that the date for closing the nominations and acceptances and declinations was set with the object in view of keeping the membership in ignorance of the candidates and getting as many on the ballot as possible. We find no evidence whatever that this is the case. The various dates set make the best possible distribution of the time remaining in which to hold the election.

The dates mentioned fell on Friday; copy for Labor closes on Tuesday, the forms are locked Wednesday and the paper is printed Thursday. To have published the nominations earlier it would have been necessary to close them on November 17. This would have given but ten or twelve days' time for nominations. With regard to getting many names on the ballot, the committee desires to state that the State Secretary receives such nominations and acceptances as the membership wish to make and that it does not lie within his province to put few or many candidates on the ballot.

In investigating the charges, the committee found that Local Olivette is not a local in good standing, that the evidence goes to prove that the circular in question was never authorized by any local, but is undoubtedly the production of two or three individuals, only one of whom was ever a member of Local Olivette. We further find that J. E. Lehner, secretary of Local Olivette, sent in 14 votes in the recent state election, when the local did not have more than eight members.

Our investigation leads us to believe that the affairs of the state office have been conducted in a fair and proper manner; that the Olivette circular is fraudulent in all respects, and that the charges therein are falsehoods and misrepresentations.

(Signed)  
 J. C. SIEMER,  
 J. S. KIEFNER,  
 Committee.

### A. TSCHIRNER EXPELLED.

Ferguson, Mo., Feb. 16, 1909.

Otto Pauls:

Dear Comrade:—I hereby notify you that Local Ferguson, on Saturday, February 13, took action and expelled Dr. A. Tschirner from the party for conduct unbecoming a Socialist.

Respectfully,  
 A. JESKE, Financial Secretary.

### The New Quorum, or Executive Committee.

The names of W. R. Bowden, L. G. Pope, D. Allan A. Siepmann and W. H. Worman were referred to the State Committee for endorsement. The following voted, all favorably: W. L. Garver, M. J. Halferty, Wm. Scott, R. G. Hotham, W. M. Brandt, Wm. Kindorf, D. Allan and I. A. Smith.

### Dues-at-Large Now 25c.

The State Committee has voted to set dues-at-large at 25c per month, the state constitution failing to cover this point. Those voting yes are: W. L. Garver, M. J. Halferty, Wm. Scott, R. G. Hotham, W. M. Brandt, W. E. Kindorf, D. All. Voting no: I. A. Smith.

### State Secretary's Salary.

The proposition submitted to the State Committee to set the State Secretary's salary at \$35 per month has been favorably voted upon by the following: W. L. Garver, M. J. Halferty, W. Scott, R. G. Hotham, W. M. Brandt, W. E. Kindorf, D. Allan and I. A. Smith.

### Woman's Day—February 28.

Has your local made arrangements for a woman suffrage demonstration on the last Sunday of this month? If not, it is high time that plans were laid for some work on that day. Have a meeting if you can. Invite opponents of woman suffrage to come and state their views. Have a general discussion pro and con and get at the merits of the question. Like everything else that is just and right, the cause of woman suffrage can only be the gainer by full and free discussion. Don't be afraid to agitate the question because the women may not vote the Socialist ticket. If, after they have the right to vote, we can not make clear that the Socialist ticket is the logical one for them to support, then we had better quit and get out of the way. The women will be with us long before some of the men will. For some good free literature on the various phases of the woman suffrage question apply to "Woman Suffrage Association," Warren, Ohio.

### Dates for Ralph Korngold.

As finally arranged the Korngold dates are distributed as follows: March 3, St. Louis; 4, Union; 5, Eugene; 6, Eldon; 7, Proctor; 8, Sedalia; 9, Warrensburg; 10, Belton. Posters have been sent to all points and comrades should do their very best to get out good audiences. No matter whom you have heard before, Korngold will prove a pleasant surprise. In addition to other merits, he is a good book seller and will get people to reading solid Socialist literature. A speech, no matter how good, soon becomes a faint and uncertain recollection, but a good book is always on hand, ready to be consulted and refresh the owner's memory.

### McAllister on the Return Trip.

After bidding Brownwood comrades goodbye on February 23, Comrade McAllister will turn his face homewards and speak at the following points on the way, to-wit: February 24, Van Buren; 25-26, Fremont; 27-28 and March 1, Willow Springs; 2, Mountaingrove.

Morehouse—I have received my dates all right and am feeling splendid. The opening meeting at Morehouse was a splendid success. The hall was full with an audience of 200 or more. I hope to send you good reports of the work at this point. We need more

workers, the harvest is white and we can't meet the demand. I could speak at two places every night down here, if I could make two out of myself.—W. W. McAllister.

Bloomfield.—This was a significant meeting. The sheriff had allowed all the seats to be taken out of the courthouse for a show in town. He knew of our meeting, as it had been thoroughly advertised for a week. Everybody except the courthouse ring condemned the sheriff's action, and we will be the gainer by the dirty trick played on us. When old Joe Russell, Democratic politician, spoke here the court adjourned for two hours. My meetings in Stoddard County have been the best of any since leaving Springfield on this trip. The meetings were better arranged. R. J. Cate was in charge and is an untiring worker. He had me dated at all places to speak in the afternoon and again at night, and I find that this is a good plan. You can look for several new locals in this neighborhood in the near future.—W. W. McAllister.

Clarkton.—McAllister has come and gone, but his path is strewn with Socialism. He is a cracker-jack. To be a Socialist here one year ago was to be lonesome, but it is not so today. I can stand in my door and count seven or eight shacks where Socialists live. It is more talked of than anything else and we want McAllister or someone else back here after awhile. One merchant here has got it bad, also his clerk, and Socialism seems to be epidemic in this neck of the woods. A crowd of my neighbors came in last night and wanted to organize a local, but we did not have the necessary papers.—W. J. Johnson.

### The Tenant Farmer.

Clarkton.—All those who heard McAllister in this vicinity are greatly impressed with Socialism. It will pay to keep a good speaker in this county all the time. It is easy to get a hearing for Socialism now. People feel the need of it when their present hard conditions are pointed out to them by the Socialists, the defenders of liberty. The people here are greatly oppressed, though probably no worse than other tenants. Three-fourths of the farmers in this neighborhood are tenants on land owned by landlords in St. Louis, Chicago and New York. The houses furnished the tenants are unfit for a dog to live in. The remaining fourth of the farmers are the tenants of resident landlords, who are no better than the absent ones. The tenants realize their condition when told of it, but in the past they have been kept in ignorance, until hope for better conditions was disappearing. Now they readily accept Socialism as the way out of their slavery. Formerly these farmers thought the Democratic party was their savior, but it is a dead one with the tenants now and they are ready to yield to anything except a continuance of the system upheld by the old parties.—W. C. Belote.

### 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.

## 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. Ricker, 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 Urban conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes.
- While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employes.
- In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those dependent on them.

### RESOLUTION.

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

## TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor.

Every workman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

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

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

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage.

Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

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

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

### ORDERS FOR CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET.

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

1st Ward Club	1,000 copies
2nd Ward Club	2,000 copies
6th Ward Club	2,000 copies
7th Ward Club	2,000 copies
8th Ward Club	2,000 copies
9th Ward Club	5,000 copies
10th Ward Club	7,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Carondelet Branch)	1,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Gravois Branch)	1,000 copies
13th Ward Club	2,000 copies
14th Ward Club	1,000 copies
18th Ward Club	2,000 copies
19th Ward Club	2,000 copies
22nd Ward Club	1,000 copies
23rd Ward Club	1,000 copies
24th Ward Club	1,000 copies
25th Ward Club	1,000 copies
27th Ward Club (South Branch)	5,000 copies
28th-Ward Club	2,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies
Wm. Kreckler	500 copies
Frank L. Robinson	500 copies
Total	42,500 copies

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

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

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

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



# LABOR.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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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 cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## CHARTER REVISION

At this hour (Wednesday morning) the Democratic and Republican sub-committees have not yet taken final action in regard to the selection of candidates for the Board of Freeholders, whose duty it is to take up the City Charter Revision work.

The Joint Conference on Charter Revision representing 41 civic, business and ward improvement associations, through the Executive Board, received suggestions from the affiliated associations up to Tuesday at noon. In accordance with the instructions given by the Conference, the Executive Board met Tuesday and agreed on 26 citizens, whose names were then submitted to the sub-committees of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties. These 26 names were as follows:

### Citizens Recommended for Board of Freeholders.

Edward C. Elliot, Republican, lawyer.  
Joseph L. Hornsby, Democrat, lawyer.  
Frank J. Karleskind, Republican, real estate.  
George W. Parker, Republican, capitalist.  
Fred C. Zeibig, Democrat, real estate.  
Harvey L. Christie, Democrat, lawyer.  
George O. Carpenter, Republican, manufacturer.  
William B. Ittner, Republican, architect.  
Dwight F. Davis, Republican, lawyer.  
James R. Kinealy, Democrat, lawyer.  
Dr. John C. Morfit, Republican, physician.  
G. A. Hoehn, Socialist, editor.  
R. S. Colnon, Democrat, contractor.  
E. L. Adreon, Republican, manufacturer.  
Perry Post Taylor, Republican, lawyer.  
Julius Pitzman, Republican, civil engineer.  
Aug. H. Hoffman, Republican, banker.  
Benj. Schnurmacher, Republican, lawyer.  
Owen Miller, Democrat, musician.  
Bernard Greenfelder, Republican, lawyer.  
Edward F. Goltra, Democrat, lawyer.  
Fred W. Lehmann, Democrat, lawyer.  
Wm. E. Guy, Republican, railroad builder.  
Wallace D. Simmons, Democrat, merchant.  
John A. Laird, Republican, engineer.  
Edward Devoy, Democrat, coal merchant.

Fifteen Republicans, ten Democrats and one Socialist constitute the political representation on this list of 26 names submitted by the Executive Board of the Joint Conference on Charter Revision.

The Socialists insisted on representation on the Board of Freeholders. The Socialist candidate was proposed by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association to the Joint Conference on Charter Revision, and his name is contained in the list of 26 submitted by the Conference's Executive Board to the political parties' sub-committees.

What the Democratic and Republican machines will do is hard to tell at this time. Suffice it to say Chairman Howe of the Republic central committee also heads the Rep. sub-committee on Charter Revision, while Chairman Ward of the Dem. city central committee is also chairman of the Dem. sub-committee on Charter Revision. Within a few days we shall know a little more about the whole affair. We can repeat this, however, that if the old party managers think that they can do as they please and fix up a capitalist corporation slate for the Board of Freeholders there will be some trouble somewhere, and the people's voice will be heard.

In selecting the 26 men, the Executive Committee of the Joint Conference on Charter Revision voted by secret ballot without regard to political affiliation, each member of the committee choosing 26 names. The list was chosen on the first ballot and a copy was ordered sent to the Republican, Democratic and Socialist city committees. The members of the Executive Committee making the selection were: George D. Markham, John H. Gundlach, Lambert E. Walther, J. H. Farish, Otto L. Teichmann, Owen Miller, Dr. John C. Morfit and P. M. Hanson.

The Conference Committee also adopted a resolution calling for an amendment to the present election laws, to enable an election to be held when the charter is ready to be submitted to the people. The state constitution and the existing election laws conflict, in that the former requires the charter to be submitted within 30

days after the call for the election for that purpose, while the election laws require 47 days for registration prior to an election. The Conference will petition the Legislature to so amend the election law that a registration can be held within the 30 days' limit.

The Socialist Party Executive Board and City Central Committee decided to entrust the Charter Revision work into the hands of the Campaign Committee, with power to act. Last Tuesday evening our committee met in special session to receive the names of the 26 citizens suggested by the Joint Charter Conference. After careful deliberation the Socialist committee agreed on the following seven names: William B. Ittner, architect; Dr. John C. Morfit, physician; G. A. Hoehn, editor; August H. Hoffmann, banker; Benjamin Schnurmacher, lawyer; Owen Miller, musician; Fred W. Lehmann, lawyer. The committee will hold further sessions for the further consideration of names submitted by the Conference, or which might be suggested by other bodies or citizens. Of the personnel of our selections we may say this: Mr. Ittner (not to be confounded with Anthony Ittner) has been connected with the management of our public schools for years, and his ability, efficiency and honesty is not doubted. Dr. Morfit is the choice of the Joint Medical Council and his work in behalf of City Hospital reform is praiseworthy. Hoehn is the editor of St. Louis Labor and the only Socialist whose name has been submitted by the Joint Charter Conference. Mr. Hoffmann's record as a citizen is a clean one, he being one of few members who left the Municipal Assembly an honest man and with clean hands. Mr. Schnurmacher has shown his ability and love of fair play as member of the Board of Election Commissioners. Mr. Miller is president of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union and is pledged to practically the same Charter Revision changes as the man proposed by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association and recommended by the Socialist Party. Mr. Lehmann is an able attorney and our committee believed that he is possessed of sufficient backbone and civic pride not to obey the dictates or "influences" of corporations while serving on the Board of Freeholders.

Now is the critical time for the Charter Revision work. Prompt and determined action on the part of true friends of Charter Revision is necessary in order to get results.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

Our Esteemed Contemporary, the Scott County Kicker, is still kicking up the dust in all directions. Here is what the Kicker knows about St. Louis: "During the past four years they have been 'reforming' St. Louis, with the result that the present House of Delegates is as rotten as the one uncovered by Folk. Two members were captured in Springfield, Ill., recently and brought back in irons. Might as well try to purify a rotten egg by polishing the shell as to purify government by reform methods. The system must be uprooted. So long as men can profit by bribing public officials, just so long will they be bribed."—"The spring campaign is opening in St. Louis and both parties are going to put up 'good men'—as they always do. The president of the Jefferson Club, the leading Democratic organization of the state, has announced that unless 'good men' are put up on the Democratic ticket this organization will support the Republican ticket. Of course it is understood by 'good men' is meant men entirely satisfactory to the business interests of the city."

## THE UNITED RAILWAYS

The street car system of St. Louis is pronounced by those who ought to know as the best in this country. We will not question that "the system" is the best known, but we doubt if there is another in existence that will show more fraud, chicanery, franchise stealing and general "cussedness" to the square inch than this same "system." Since its inception to the present date it has left a trail of slimy boodle.

It can be replaced, lock, stock and barrel, for \$15,000,000.

It is stocked and bonded for \$103,000,000 and the "system" is collecting interest from the people for that amount.

In consequence the people are made to pay interest on \$80,000,000, every dollar of which is as much of a fraud as a counterfeit, and the promoters of this fine "system" responsible for this fraud ought to be where counterfeiters when caught are usually sent.

To make the enormous sums required to keep up this fictitious valuation, the "system" is managed most economically. No effort whatever is made for the comfort of the patrons, but all the ingenuity of expert managers of the "system" is exercised in carrying the greatest number of passengers in the smallest possible space. The crowding of the cars from 6 to 8 a. m. and from 5 to 7 p. m. is criminal. It is dangerous to both health and morals. The packed cattle trains so often quoted are no comparison, as cattle are packed with a view to preventing injury and disease. Cattle cost money. The packing of the people in the street cars of this city by the "system" is simply abominable. There are thousands of workmen, women and children who have never enjoyed the luxury of a seat either to or from work. In inclement weather, the conditions are simply awful, and the physicians of the city know that much sickness among the working people is caused by the unsanitary and crowded condition of the street cars of this wonderful "system."

No civilized people on earth would stand what the American people do from their street car "systems." They are the same everywhere in this country. In Europe, old effete monarchical Europe, they do things differently. In Berlin the surface tracks are privately owned, but the fare the whole length of the lines is 2.38 cents, and at certain hours workmen's trains are run at half fare, or 1.19 cents full length of lines, and the city can regulate the number of trains to be run. Employees are allowed to work only ten hours per day. Eight per cent of the gross income goes to the city. Just imagine an American "system" handing over eight per cent of the gross income. No watered stock is allowed, and in 1920 the whole system, tracks, cars, poles, barns, etc. reverts to the city without one cent of cost, and with all, the company is making money.

The Great Berlin Rapid Transit System is owned by the government. Over 500 trains are run per day on this government-owned street railway. A yearly ticket costs \$4.50 and one can ride a distance of five miles as many times a day as he chooses for 365 days. The same on an American system would cost \$36.50 for one round trip per day, and much more when used oftener.

President Andrew Johnson said, "Comparisons are odious." What should the above comparison be called. The word to fittingly express it is still in a state of incunabula.—Owen Miller, in The Star.

## Editorial Observations

A fine assortment of Socialist Books and Pamphlets at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Sixteen-Page Campaign Pamphlet Issued by the St. Louis Socialists should be put into the hands of every citizen of this community.

That John I. Beggs Retires on April 1 as General Manager of the United Railways Co. may be one of those little political corporation tricks. John may be looking for April fools.

The Democratic and Republican "Sunshine Movements" Which were organized at the beginning of the industrial crisis have developed into moonshine prosperity. Conditions today are worse than they were a year ago, and the prospects for the near future are by no means bright.

Every Socialist and Trade Unionist, Every Progressive Citizen of St. Louis, must pay close attention to the Charter Revision Movement. The present City Charter was adopted August 22, 1876, and became the organic law of the city October 22, 1876. Socialists should be especially interested in securing an up-to-date charter which will enable the people of St. Louis to attend to their own public affairs.

Almost Any Daily Paper You Pick Up Tells of a Horrible Mine explosion or some other accident in which hundreds of workmen are killed or maimed. Because it would decrease dividends, little care is taken to prevent such accidents. And, of course, a handy corner always finds that the company is blameless. In order to earn a living workers are forced into most hazardous death-traps—all for the profits of the masters.—Scott County Kicker.

Machines of Murder Is the Proper Name for the Fenders in use on the St. Louis street cars. In two years, according to records which the West End Business Men's Committee will show, 18 persons have been killed as the direct result of the failure of St. Louis street car fenders to do the one thing they are intended for—to brush a prostrate or falling person aside, and keep the body from the wheels. Sixteen of these fender victims were children, and only two of the children were over eight years old. The fender death roll does not include any of the deaths in street car accidents. It includes only the fatalities in which the fender, failing of its purpose, either slipped over the body or gripped it and cast it beneath the wheels. Such accidents almost invariably kill, and the death they bring its often the most painful imaginable.

During a Conference With Secretary Straus of the Washington Department of Commerce and Labor, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. stated that there were over two million people out of work in this country at the present time. President Valentine of the Iron Molders stated that the present industrial depression is much worse than the crises of 1893-98, and that more people are unemployed today than during those years. Where is the Republican prosperity? With a Republican government ever since the days of Grover Cleveland, and with Taft elected to continue the same Republican rule, we have today over two million unemployed! By the way: the crisis of 1893 was but the concluding chapter of several years of Republican rule. The election of Cleveland in 1892 was merely incidental. Thus we enjoy about five years of industrial depression in every decade of Democratic and Republican class rule. Will the millions of wage workers ever open their eyes? Will they ever realize that under Capitalism these industrial depressions are part of the system and can not be avoided? Under Socialism, when production is carried on not for profit, but for use, industrial depressions will not be known.

Robert Hunter Calls Attention to These Interesting Facts: "A few days ago Congress decided to seat three white Democrats in place of three negro Republicans who were elected from South Carolina. The Republicans who have won many an election in the last forty years by negro votes much prefer white Democratic congressmen to negro Republican congressmen. There are about ten million negroes in this country, most of them in the South. In some places in the South nearly the entire population is of negro blood. Yet when negroes attempt to have their own representation in Congress it happens again and again that Congress refuses to seat their representatives. Now, one would expect this in a Democratic Congress, but when it happens again and again in a Republican Congress it is about time to ask the negroes whether the fact that Abraham Lincoln lived forty years ago is any reason why they should vote for the reactionary Republicans who live now. Of course, no one nowadays believe that this is a Democratic or Republican country. That day is past. But when women are refused votes, when workmen are refused their right to free speech and a free press, and when negroes are denied their right to have their proper representation in Congress, isn't it about time for these disinherited ones to do a little serious thinking?"

Where's Prosperity? Asks the St. Louis Mirror. Where's That prosperity the "Sunshine Movement" announced as having so palpably arrived as to put "sunshining" out of business? The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is spending \$550 daily to relieve distress and publishes a call in which it says that the labor situation in that city is still far from normal and "the long business depression continues to be an increasing cause of great suffering." Hard times are still with us and all business is dull. Lying to ourselves about the matter hasn't helped matters much. Indeed, it has only mocked the poor who, accepting the lie as truth, have sought for work only to find that the loudest prosperity shouters have nothing in the shape of work to give. The faith cure doesn't work in finance and economics. Mr. Taft's election hasn't bettered things appreciably anywhere. You'll read lots of guff about good times in the doped press, but ask the man next door, ask the man who sits next you in the street car how business is, and he'll tell you not to talk about the dead. Never mind the experts. They are, as usual, retained for the defense. Who are the defense? The men who made the panic to order that they might "break" the Knickerbocker Trust Co., shake the unhappy Mr. Barney's holdings into their laps, gobble the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co.—these and the fellows who trail them in all the big cities and towns.

## RESULT OF THE LAST NATIONAL REFERENDUM VOTE

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1908. I herewith report the votes received by the fourteen leading candidates for members of the National Executive Committee and the votes for candidates for National Secretary, resulting from the National Party Referendum upon which the ballots were counted February 10. Also the result of Referendum C, 1908, which closed at the same time as the vote for national officers. The National Executive Committee candidates are listed in the order of their votes. Those in the first column were elected:

Victor L. Berger.....	6,274	Arthur M. Lewis.....	3,028
Morris Hillquit.....	5,685	J. G. Phelps Stokes.....	2,945
Robert Hunter.....	4,435	Ernest Untermann.....	2,464
A. M. Simons.....	4,425	Carl D. Thompson.....	2,371
John Spargo.....	4,083	Stanley J. Clark.....	2,009
John M. Work.....	3,344	F. H. Wentworth.....	1,523
A. H. Floaten.....	3,265	Lena M. Lewis.....	1,473

Vote for National Secretary.

J. Mahlon Barnes (elected).....	10,412
O. F. Branstetter.....	2,059
Seth McClellan.....	421
J. Chant Lipps.....	407

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## THE BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION SUSTAINED

**Duncan Letter Not a Decision. Misleading Advertising and Misuse of American Federation of Labor Stationery Unauthorized.**

TO THE WHOLE PUBLIC:—

Owing to the wide publicity given to the Duncan Letter, so-called, by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., we deem it advisable to submit to the earnest consideration of those interested, the following correspondence between the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the General Executive Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union upon this subject:

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Headquarters Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union,  
246 Summer Street.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1909.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir and Brothers—On Saturday, 16th inst., our General Executive Board while in session ordered me to send the following telegram:

"Jan. 16, 1909.

Samuel Gompers, 423 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Our board desires the Executive Council to give us a sufficient remedy for the injury done our cause through the misuse by the Douglas Company of the Duncan letter. Such remedy will have a beneficial influence in the direction of a settlement with the Douglas Company.

C. L. BAINE."

This morning we received by wire as follows:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1909.

C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Telegram received just before adjournment. Executive Council insists matter to which you refer is one between your Executive Board and the Douglas Shoe Co. and not between your board and the Executive Council. The Executive Council directs me to urge upon you the necessity of endeavoring by every honorable means to reach an adjustment of the controversy. SAMUEL GOMPERS."

Your reply was immediately taken up by our board and this letter was authorized to be forwarded for the consideration of the Executive Council, having in mind the report of our committee, who appeared before your council in Washington and the 14th and 15th inst., wherein they sought a conference upon a matter which our board considered was solely between your council and our board, but yielding to the views of your council in which it was especially emphasized that we could not deny representation to the Douglas Company in the discussion which was bound to involve their interests. Our committee recognized and yielded to the force of this argument, which we recognize as sound.

Now, therefore, inasmuch as our prayer to your council on the 16th inst. was that we should have a sufficient remedy for the injury done to our cause through the misuse by the Douglas Company of the so-called Duncan letter, we believe your refusal to at least assist us in securing this remedy is not giving us that fraternal assistance to which we believe we are entitled. We justify this view from the fact that the letter had its origin through a conference a representative of the Douglas Company had with your council at its meeting in Washington in September, 1908.

You will remember that in our conference with your council on the 15th inst., Mr. Skeffington, representing the Douglas Company, stated that during the September meeting of the council he had but-untold the individual members thereof and had also attended a meeting of the council, urging it to take some action to end the Douglas controversy. As you know, we did not participate in this conference and had no notice of it.

You will also recognize what is admitted to be a fact, that this same representative of the Douglas Company appeared at the meeting of the Executive Council in Denver, Colo., on the Sunday following the adjournment of the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, at which meeting of the council the so-called Duncan letter was framed and ordered to be sent to this office and a copy of the same furnished to the Douglas Company; that in this second conference of the Douglas representative with your council, we were not given an opportunity to be heard, and as the Douglas Company has used the letter referred to for advertising purposes and have grossly misrepresented the contents of the letter in said advertising, all of which has worked great injury to our organization and to the cause of labor in general, which we deem especially unfortunate at this time, when the ranks of labor should be closing up instead of dividing, we, therefore, again appeal to your council to take this subject under serious consideration, and, if you will do nothing more, urge the Douglas Company, to retract their misuse of the letter which they admit having inadvertently caused to be published in the Boston Post with misleading and untruthful headlines, which course we believe your council can cause the Douglas Company to follow without any sacrifice of dignity upon your part and as a simple act of justice to our union, which has been so grossly misrepresented, not by the inadvertent publication of misleading statements in connection with the Duncan letter, but in the reproduction of the same ad. in several other publications.

We urge your council to this course; first, because we have already been put to enormous expense to counteract the influence of the misuse of this letter, which expense we have no desire to continue, but which we will be obliged to assume to the extent of reaching every portion of the labor movement on this continent for the purpose of explaining our position, the motives which have actuated us and the fact that we have suffered a substantial reduction in wages by an old trick in a new form, which we must resist with all the fair and proper resources at our command.

If, in your wisdom, you do not see fit to give us the relief which we urge upon you, we desire you to accept this as a notice of appeal to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. We beg to assure you that we shall very much regret to be obliged to take this course for many years, chief of which is we do not desire that the enemies of organized labor shall take any comfort from what appears to be a division in the labor movement, even of the smallest proportions.

We believe that a simple statement by your council to the effect that the letter of Vice-President Duncan was in no sense a decision of the Executive Council in favor of the Douglas Company and against our union and that the misleading headlines published by the Douglas Company in connection with the Duncan letter were not authorized by your council and are approved by you, and that the using of the stationery of the American Federation of Labor by the Douglas Company in connection with the letter of Vice-President Duncan was not authorized by your council would have a decidedly beneficial tendency in the direction of a settlement, and in the absence of such relief we very much fear that the contest will be prolonged, because we believe there is no other honorable course open to us.

Fraternally yours,  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

C. L. BAINE, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1909.

Mr. C. L. Baine, Secretary Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:—As was stated to you in my letter of

January 21st would be done, copies of your letter of the 18th inst. were submitted to the members of the Executive Council and the entire subject matter of your letter has been given their very careful consideration. I am authorized by the Executive Council to say to you that the letter of Vice-President Duncan addressed to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was in no sense a decision of the Executive Council, as the entire subject matter had not been submitted to the Executive Council for the purpose of a decision. The purpose of Vice-President Duncan's letter was to convey the regret of the Executive Council that the controversy between your organization and the Douglas Company had not been adjusted by conference and at the same time to tender the good offices of the Executive Council in any way your organization might desire, the Douglas Company having already requested our assistance in effecting an adjustment.

It would be further stated that the headlines published by the Douglas Company in connection with Vice-President Duncan's letter were in no sense a part of that letter and were not authorized by the Executive Council, neither did the Executive Council authorize the reproduction of the official letter head of the American Federation of Labor. As has been previously stated to you and your colleagues, the Douglas Company was requested to refrain from the use of this letter until after the E. C. meeting, with which request the company promptly replied.

"Let me repeat what I stated to you when you were here; that I am authorized to tender the good offices of the E. C. in any way that may be productive of re-establishing the former good relations obtaining between your union and the company.

Sincerely hoping that an agreement with the company may be effected, I am, fraternally yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor,  
HEADQUARTERS BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, 246 SUMMER STREET.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—We are in receipt of your favor of 4th inst., copies of which were immediately made and forwarded to the members of the General Executive Board for their consideration and I am, by the board, directed to make the following reply:

We have received the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the matter of our appeal under date of January 18, 1909, in which the decision of your council is announced: that the letter of Vice-President Duncan of December 8, 1908, addressed President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, copy of which letter was forwarded to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., was in no sense a decision of the Executive Council; also the decision of your council that the headlines published by the Douglas Company in connection with Vice-President Duncan's letter were in no sense a part of that letter and were not authorized by the Executive Council, nor did the Executive Council authorize the reproduction of the official letter head of the American Federation of Labor.

With reference to that portion of your letter in which you say you are authorized to tender the good offices of the Executive Council in any way that may be productive of the establishment of former good relations obtaining between our union and the Douglas Company, will say that had the Executive Council informed the Douglas Company when they first brought the dispute to your attention, that it was a matter entirely between their company and our union, in which the Executive Council could not interfere unless invited by both the parties directly concerned, much of the complications which have arisen might have been avoided.

On two distinct occasions the company's special representative appeared before your Executive Council in the interest of the company, on which occasions we were not represented and had no knowledge that matters of vital interest to our organization were being considered. These acts of the company, together with many others of similar import, have done much to widen the breach that has followed nine years of satisfactory business relations, followed by the past year of very unsatisfactory relations under which the company departed entirely from the relations prevailing during the nine years referred to, so much so that the all-important question for us to consider now is, not so much back pay or the original scale of wages, but can our union afford to make a contract with a firm that has departed so completely from the practices which have made our trade agreement so successful with this company for a long period of years, and equally successful with other manufacturers, and in connection with the consideration of resuming contract relations with the Douglas Company can we afford to jeopardize the existing wage scales in force between our union and shoe manufacturers competing with the Douglas Company, who are pursuing a course consistent with what we understand to be proper practices under an arbitration agreement.

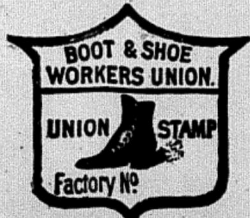
When we become convinced that the Douglas Company has departed from the numerous practices of which we complain, and they show a disposition to resume the relationship which characterized our dealings previous to January 1, 1908, we will gladly avail ourselves of the assistance of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to be in any way helpful in cementing and re-establishing our old relations, and we shall not be slow to solicit your aid to this much to be desired end, but in the absence of such a manifestation of good-will by the company, we shall choose the least of two evils, and in the exercise of that choice we are positive that we are making no mistake, as the integrity of our contracts and the necessity of protecting the wages of our members is of vital importance to the life of our organization, the existence of which we will not hazard by making any sacrifices to the principle for which we have stood during the past 13 months.

While we should rejoice to renew the old relations with the Douglas Company, we do not look upon their loss to our union as of serious consequence, but on the contrary, we believe that we have greatly benefited by our steadfast purpose in refusing to compromise the principles for which we have been standing and for which we will continue to stand steadfast in the belief that we are promoting the welfare, not alone of our union, but of the entire labor movement.

Fraternally yours,  
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION:

C. L. BAINE, Secretary.

Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories.  
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE,  
No Matter What Its Name, Unless It Bears a Plain and Readable  
Impression of This Union Stamp



All Shoes Without the Union Stamp Are Always Non-Union.  
Do Not Accept Any Excuse for Absence of the Union Stamp!

PAINTERS' UNION NO. 137

The most successful meeting held under the auspices of Painters' Union No. 137 within the last year took place last Tuesday evening at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. From 8 till 9 o'clock the Union transacted its more important routine business. Then the business meeting was adjourned and Bro. C. Lammert, acting as chairman, announced that the educational and social features of the meeting would now be "the regular order of business." Chairman Lammert, with a few well-chosen remarks, introduced Wm. M. Brandt to deliver an address on "Trade Unionism." In a half-hour's talk Bro. Brandt presented the cause of Unionism in an able manner, and that his efforts were appreciated was shown by the round of applause which followed his address.

As the next speaker of the evening Miss S. Spraggon of the Trades Union League was introduced and made an excellent appeal in behalf of the organization of the working women, and for the Union labels. Her remarks were to the point and quite effective. Miss Spraggon sold over \$10 worth of tickets for the Trade Union League's ball, which will take place this Saturday at Howard's Hall.

Chairman Lammert then announced that by special request Mr. G. A. Hoehn had been invited to deliver an address in German. Hoehn's address was attentively listened to and freely applauded.

Lunch and refreshments were served and it was midnight when the affair came to an end. The hundreds of members present were, without exception, much pleased with the success of the affair and were all agreed on this one point: This was the most successful meeting of our Union held within a year!

LINCOLN PROTEST MEETING IN BECKEMEYER, ILL.

Resolutions Passed in Behalf of A. F. of L. Officials and Mexican Political Refugees—Meeting a Success.

On Lincoln Day, February 12, the United Mine Workers' Local of Beckemeyer, Ill., held a successful celebration and protest meeting. One of the features of this meeting was the presence of a great number of women, who showed considerable interest in the proceedings.

Comrade John Arscott presided and delivered a short address of welcome. The Socialist Quartette, under the direction of Herman Rensing, the Superintendent of Public Schools, rendered the song "Illinois," which was so much appreciated that several encores had to be given by the singers.

Mr. Rensing gave a recitation and then the chairman introduced as the speaker of the day Mr. G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor, who spoke on the life of Lincoln, on the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case, and on the proposed extradition of the Mexican refugees—Sarabia, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal. The remarks of the speaker were repeatedly interrupted by hearty applause. Chairman Arscott then called on Mr. Rensing to read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

I.  
"Whereas, Messrs. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the A. F. of L., whose only thought has been the betterment of our brotherhood, were sentenced to imprisonment; be it

"Resolved, By Local Union No. 2619 of the U. M. W. of A., in mass meeting assembled, that we most emphatically protest against the lawlessness of the courts; they arrogate to themselves powers not given to them by the constitution or statute; they nullify laws solemnly enacted by the representatives of the people; they impose 'sentences' of imprisonment without a due trial; they abridge rights guaranteed by the constitution.

"The sentences of imprisonment imposed on our fellow-citizens, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the A. F. of L., punishing them for exercising their constitutional right of free speech and free press, are the crowning acts of our courts in their career of lawlessness and usurpation."

II.  
"Whereas, Ricardo Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Antonio I. Villarreal, Mexican refugees, are now kept in the Los Angeles jail awaiting extradition; be it

"Resolved, That the extradition of Messrs. Magon, Rivera and Villarreal into the hands of the despotic Diaz government would be a blot upon the fair name of our country and a slur upon the honored name of our martyr-president, Abraham Lincoln, the matchless emancipator and liberator;

"Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Roosevelt, Judge Wright, the U. M. W. of A. Journal and to the county papers."

The program of the celebration was concluded with another song by the Socialist Quartette. Considering that the weather was exceptionally bad, but that in spite of it the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, the Beckemeyer Lincoln celebration must be considered a splendid success.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

Given by the Women's Trade Union League at Howard Hall.

The Woman's Trade Union League will give a dance Saturday night, February 20, in Howard's Hall, No. 3001 Olive street. A fine program has been arranged and a pleasant evening will be assured to all who attend.

LABOR'S LINCOLN TRIBUTE.

Central Union Hears Address by Rev. Dr. Williamson.

The Central Trades and Labor Union held a Lincoln memorial meeting at their hall, 3535 Pine street, last Friday night. Rev. Dr. William J. Williamson of the Third Baptist Church was the orator of the evening. A short introductory address was given by Owen Miller, president of the organization, and the report of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor indorsing the celebration of Lincoln's birthday as a national holiday was read by David Kreyling, the secretary. Rev. Dr. Williamson spoke on the meaning of Lincoln's life and its application to the life of today.

UNIVERSITY GETS ANOTHER VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Third Collection of Economic Books Just Received as Bequest From Late Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 15.—For the third time within the year the University of Wisconsin is the recipient of a valuable collection of books on economic subjects, this time through a bequest of the late Prof. Frank Parsons, for many years lecturer on law and political science at Boston University. The gift came through the American Bureau of Industrial Research, the headquarters of which are here.

Prof. Parsons was interested in various reforms in government, and his library contains much interesting material in this field. He is the author of a number of books on industrial problems, the two most noted of which are "The City for the People" and "The Heart of the Railroad Problem." His "Story of New Zealand," which appeared five years ago, attracted much attention.

Among the most valuable books in the collection are a set of the statutes and of the parliamentary debates of New Zealand, together with many of the New Zealand official year books. There is also a complete set of the awards, recommendations and agreements made under the industrial conciliation act. Besides works of travel and histories of New Zealand, the collection includes a number of volumes on state experiments in regard to industrial and land policies.



# Woman's Study Corner

## WHY MEN DRINK

Kiichi Kaneko in Socialist Woman.

Drinking is not a crime itself, but it helps to create crime. It is bad when it becomes one's uncontrollable habit. It can be avoided if one is wise enough to see its physical as well as mental effects upon himself and his community. It can be abolished if society is organized so as to substitute other pleasures for men in place of the pitiable one of drinking. We can abolish the curse by a positive means. And by that means only.

I differ from those who want to suppress every imaginable thing under the sun by means of law, on the ground that it might hurt humanity. All things are meant for good, if but used intelligently. If we were to legislate against everything that tempts human desire, why not suppress mankind itself, which is the real source of all troubles.

Buddha tried to suppress human passions and sentiment instead of utilizing them for good. His followers tried hard not to eat meat, not to drink, not to come in contact with woman, nor hear, nor say, nor see evils. But with no avail. The Buddhist priests today are much the same as the Christian priests. They eat meat. They smoke. They drink. They marry.

Yet Buddha is not alone in this category. We have thousands of this kind in this twentieth century. Tolstoi is denouncing human marriage as an evil—after he has had thirteen children. He is despising art and literature—after having written a quantity of novels and dramas. And in spite of his tremendous influence, his followers do not, and will not, put his teachings into practice. The negative means of solving social problems has not succeeded, and will not succeed in any age.

When men are driven to live like animals under the present system of society—the rich or the poor—are more or less compelled to drink. The rich are compelled to drink because they live off the labor of others, and have nothing to do, nor to interest them, other than an artificial excitement. The poor are driven to drink through physical exhaustion from overwork and a lack of opportunity for intellectual pursuits. Dullied in mind and numbed in body, it is natural that they should turn to a stimulant to arouse the sensations.

When a mere boy, I took up the habit of drinking. It was but a few years before I became ashamed of myself and stopped it. I must confess, however, that my ability to break the habit so easily was due to my favorable training and condition in life. Had I not sought my greatest pleasure in intellectual pursuits, and had not my education and reasoning power been sufficient to show me the evil results of drunkenness, I should have gone on in the way I began to the end of my life.

I believe that men form the habit of drink primarily, then, because they do not have the thing in life to do which they want to do. The present methods of employment turn men into mere machines, and their natural instincts and inclinations are shut off, or perverted all their lives. They try to fill up the gap with artificial stimulation. On the other hand, the comparative few who seem to be doing the thing they want to do—as in the case of a newspaper man—are driven so hard at it, there is such a nerve tension all the time, that they look for a "bracer" in an artificial stimulant. However, far fewer habitual drunkards are found among those who are congenially employed than among those who either have nothing at all worth while to do, or those whose labor has made of them machines.

Give all men the material comforts of life. Give them a chance for mental development, and congenial employment, and there will be no more need of temperance agitation. Drunkenness is an effect, not a cause. The condition of life is the cause, and therein can the remedy be applied.

### LABOR MEN ATTACK IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Tell Secretary Straus That They Need Revision to Insure Jobs for American Workers.

Washington, Feb. 13.—At the conference of leaders of Organized Labor with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in this city criticism of present immigration laws was made by nearly every speaker, including Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers and Mr. Valentine of the Molders' Union. Mr. Valentine said conditions were worse now than in the panic years of 1873 and 1893. He said that in Detroit, 1,100 molders were walking the streets, while positions were being furnished through the Division of Information to molders who have arrived in America. Secretary Straus said the United States had international obligations as old as the country itself which could not be abrogated. "If we were to undertake that, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war." Commissioner of Labor, Neill corroborated Mr. Valentine's statements. He criticised, by intimation, the direction of the work of the Division of Information. He was there, he said, to state the facts and without reference to anybody. Grand Chief Stone said that 5,000 engineers were out of employment, and many others were working as firemen on half wages. John Mitchell declared that Organized Labor did not ask the exclusion of immigrants. "What we want," he said, "is an additional head tax and an educational test. This country has the right to exclude the undesirable citizens."

### LABOR LICKED AT CHARLESTON.

Same Old Fate Meets Labor Measures as Fast as They Are Brought Up.

History is being repeated at Charleston. Death is being dealt out to labor bills as fast as they see the light of day. In fact, most of them being killed in committee, it may be said that they are still-born. That latest is the street car bill, abolishing running boards and protecting the motormen by inclosing the front of the vestibule the year round. G. O. Nagle, manager of the Wheeling Traction Co., is one of a powerful lobby whose persuasion brought the bill to the slaughter in committee, which decided, by a vote of four to three, to report it back favorably "with amendments," which means that the amendments will nullify it and leave the law where it is today.—Wheeling Majority.

### CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

Transacts Considerable Business—Charter Revision.

With instructions to co-operate with a committee representing the Woman's Trade Union League in securing legislation in Missouri curtailing the hours that may constitute a working day for women and eliminating night work, Secretary David Kreyling at last Sunday's meeting was directed by the Central Trades and Labor Union to go to Jefferson City and attend a hearing before the legislative committee, which is to be held next week, at a date yet to be fixed.

A bill introduced in the Assembly as a result of a movement started several months ago by the Woman's Trade Union League makes it unlawful to employ women at night labor in shops, stores and factories.

The Central Union selected the names of its president, Owen Miller, and George W. Wilson, president of Typographical Union No. 8, to be sent to the Executive Board of the civic organizations

as eligibles for the commission of freeholders to revise the city charter.

The committee on the Lincoln celebration held under the auspices of the union at its hall Friday night reported that the affair was not well attended, and criticised the lack of interest shown by members. In a discussion that followed the reading of the report, President Miller said he never was so much humiliated in his life as at this celebration. He declared there were only about 100 present, of whom only 12 were union men. The union gave a vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. W. J. Williamson for his address.

The Legislative Committee was instructed to draft resolutions for presentation at the next meeting favoring a double-deck free bridge with an approach on Chouteau avenue. The construction of a viaduct at Compton avenue and the Mill Creek Valley was indorsed.

It was announced that a meeting will be held Friday evening, February 26, to form a permanent organization of a label trades section of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

The Women's Trade Union League will give an entertainment and dance at Howard's Hall, 3001 Olive street, Saturday night.

### STRIKE LEADERS GET BODYGUARDS.

Thugs, Hired by Employers, Shadow Officers of East Side Bakers' Union.

New York, Feb. 15.—Leaders of the striking bakers of the East Side have been compelled to surround themselves with strong bodyguards to prevent bands of thugs from attacking them. The thugs are undoubtedly hired by the boss bakers. Max Kasimirsky, business agent of Local No. 100 of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, who makes daily journeys from the union's headquarters to his home in Brooklyn surrounded by a bodyguard of fifteen heavyweights, said: "Large bands of hired thugs roam the streets of the East Side at night looking for the organizers and delegates of the striking bakers so they may slug them into insensibility. Within the last few days I have been threatened several times and now when I step out into the street I am constantly surrounded by fifteen strong men ready to protect me from assaults. The other day I was followed by five thugs and had to take refuge in a store, where I called up the police of the Delancey street station. Not content with threatening the strike leaders, the thugs threw kerosene and naphtha on cart loads of bread, rolls and cakes baked in the co-operative bakeries."

### CIGARMAKERS

Pass Resolutions Against the National Cigar Stands Company.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 83 of Nashville, Tenn., passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The National Cigar Stands Co. of New York has placed in a number of drug stores in Nashville a full line of cigars which are manufactured in sweatshops by cheap and inferior labor, and,

"Whereas, We, as citizens of Nashville, believe that it is detrimental to the interests of the people of the city in having these sweatshop eastern-made cigars establish agencies in Nashville and thereby come in competition with well-paid Nashville workmen; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as members of Nashville Cigarmakers' Union No. 83, enter our protest against the National Cigar Stands Co. flooding Nashville with the product of eastern sweatshops and causing our fellow-members who are citizens of Nashville to be thrown out of employment; therefore, be it further

"Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the Nashville Trades and Labor Council to present a copy of these resolutions to the Council and request that a committee be appointed to call on the Nashville Home-Made Club, and also the dealers who handle the National cigars and explain the conditions. GEORGE LEHNING, Secretary Cigarmakers' Union No. 83.

### TO DRAFT LABOR LAWS.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 15.—Gov. J. Y. Sanders of Louisiana has issued a call for a convention to be held in New Orleans March 29, 30 and 31 for the purpose of taking action looking to the establishment of uniform child and woman labor laws and the possible betterment of conditions in this connection throughout the South. The governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Virginia and Missouri have been invited to attend in person and appoint delegates from the various labor unions, manufacturing enterprises and women's organizations throughout their respective states.

### 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.

### 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.

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.

## THE FACT IS

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

## The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

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

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO.

or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.

### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

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

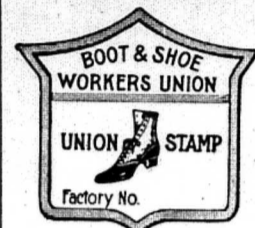
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

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

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



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

### DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

### ASK FOR

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

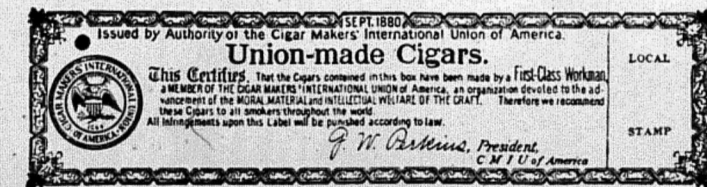
## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

## Blue Union Label

## ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

## HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

### III.

#### Wages and Currency.

On the second day of our debate our old friend Weston clothed his old assertions in new forms. He said: Consequent upon a general rise in money wages, more currency will be wanted to pay the same wages. The currency being fixed, how can you pay with this fixed currency increased money wages? First the difficulty arose from the fixed amount of commodities accruing to the workingman despite his increase of money wages; now it arises from the increased money wages, despite the fixed amount of commodities. Of course, if you reject his original dogma, his secondary grievance will disappear.

However, I shall show that this currency question has nothing at all to do with the subject before us.

In your country the mechanism of payments is much more perfected than in any other country of Europe. Thanks to the extent and concentration of the banking system, much less currency is wanted to circulate the same amount of values, and to transact the same or a greater amount of business. For example, as far as wages are concerned, the English factory operative pays his wages weekly to the shopkeeper, who sends them weekly to the banker, who returns them weekly to the manufacturer, who again pays them away to his workmen, and so forth. By this contrivance the yearly wages of an operative, say £52, may be paid by one single sovereign turning round every week in the same circle. Even in England the mechanism is less perfect than in Scotland, and is not everywhere equally perfect; and therefore we find, for example, that in some agricultural districts, as compared with the mere factory districts, much more currency is wanted to circulate a much smaller amount of values.

If you cross the Channel you will find that the money wages are much lower than in England, but that they are circulated in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and France by a much larger amount of currency. The same sovereign will not be so quickly intercepted by the banker or returned to the industrial capitalist; and, therefore, instead of one sovereign circulating £52 yearly, you want, perhaps, three sovereigns to circulate yearly wages to the amount of £25. Thus, by comparing continental countries with England, you will see at once that low money wages may require a much larger currency for their circulation than high money wages, and that is, in fact, a merely technical point, quite foreign to our subject.

According to the best calculations I know, the yearly income of the working class of this country may be estimated at £250,000,000. This immense sum is circulated by about three million pounds. Suppose a rise of wages of 50 per cent to take place. Then, instead of three millions of currency, four and a half millions would be wanted. As a very considerable part of the workingman's daily expense is laid out in silver and copper, that is to say, in mere tokens, whose relative value to gold is arbitrarily fixed by law, like that of incontrovertible money paper, a rise of money wages by 50 per cent would, in the extreme case, require an additional circulation of sovereigns, say to the amount of one million. One million, now dormant in the shape of bullion or coin, in the cellars of the Bank of England, or of private bankers, would circulate. But even the trifling expense resulting from the additional minting or the additional wear and tear of that million might be spared, and would actually be spared, if any friction should arise from the want of the additional currency. All of you know that the currency of this country is divided into two great departments. One sort, supplied by bank-notes of different descriptions, is used in the transactions between dealers and dealers, and the larger payments from consumers to dealers, while another sort of currency, metallic coin, circulates in the retail trade. Although distinct, these two sorts of currency interwork with each other. Thus gold coin, to a very great extent, circulates even in larger payments for all the odd sums under £5. If tomorrow £4 notes, or £3, or £2 notes were issued, the gold filling these channels of circulation would at once be driven out of them, and flow into those channels where they would be needed from the increase of money wages. Thus the additional million required by an advance of wages by 50 per cent would be supplied without the addition of one single sovereign. The same effect might be produced, without one additional bank-note, by an additional bill circulation, as was the case in Lancashire for a very considerable time.

If a general rise in the rate of wages, for example, of 100 per cent, as Citizen Weston supposed it to take place in agricultural wages, would produce a great rise in the prices of necessities, and, according to his views, require an additional amount of currency not to be produced, a general fall in wages must produce the same effect, on the same scale, in an opposite direction. Well! All of you know that the years 1858 to 1860 were the most prosperous years for the cotton industry, and that peculiarly the year 1860 stands in that respect unrivaled in the annals of commerce, while at the same time all other branches of industry were most flourishing. The wages of the cotton operatives and of all the other workingmen connected with their trade stood, in 1860, higher than ever before. The American crisis came, and those aggregate wages were suddenly reduced to about one-fourth of their former amount. This would have been in the opposite direction a rise of 400 per cent. If wages rise from 5 to 20, we say that they rise by 400 per cent; if they fall from 20 to 5, we say that they fall by 75 per cent; but the amount of rise in the one and the amount of fall in the other case would be the same, namely 15 shillings. This, then, was a sudden change in the rate of wages unprecedented, and at the same time extending over a number of operatives which, if we count all the operatives not directly engaged in but indirectly dependent upon the cotton trade, was larger by one-half than the number of agricultural laborers. Did the price of wheat fall? It rose from the annual average of 47s 8d per quarter during the three years of 1858-1860 to the annual average of 55s 10d per quarter during the three years 1861-1863. As to the currency, there were coined in the mint in 1861 £8,673,232, against £3,378,792 in 1860, that is to say, there were coined £5,294,440 more in 1861 than in 1860. It is true the bank-note circulation was in 1861 less by £1,319,000 than in 1860. Take this off. There remains still an overplus of currency for the year 1861, as compared with the prosperity year, 1860, to the amount of £3,975,440, or about £4,000,000; but the bullion reserve in the Bank of England had simultaneously decreased, not quite to the same, but in an approximating proportion.

Compare the year 1862 with 1842. Apart from the immense increase in the value and amount of commodities circulated, in 1862 the capital paid in regular transactions for shares, loans, etc., for the railways in England and Wales amounted alone to £320,000,000, a sum that would have appeared fabulous in 1842. Still, the aggregate amounts in currency in 1862 and 1842 were pretty nearly equal, and generally you will find a tendency to a progressive diminution of currency in the face of an enormously increasing value, not only of commodities, but of monetary transactions generally. From our friend Weston's standpoint this is an unsolvable riddle.

Looking somewhat deeper into this matter, he would have found that, quite apart from wages, and supposing them to be fixed, the value and mass of the commodities to be circulated, and generally the amount of monetary transactions to be settled, vary daily; that the amount of payments realized without the intervention of any money, by the instrumentality of bills, checks, book-credits, clearing houses, varies daily; that, as far as actual metallic currency is required, the proportion between the coin in circulation and bullion

in reserve or sleeping in the cellars of banks varies daily; that the amount of bullion absorbed by the national circulation and the amount being sent abroad for international circulation vary daily. He would have found that this dogma of a fixed currency is a monstrous error, incompatible with our everyday movement. He would have inquired into the laws which enable a currency to adapt itself to circumstances so continually changing, instead of turning his misconception of the laws of currency into an argument against a rise of wages.

(To be continued.)

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### Working Woman and the Vote

By Harriet Stanton Blatch.

Every man votes unless he is a criminal, a pauper, or an idiot. No woman can vote, however good, however hard-working, however wise she may be. Our laws class all good, hard-working, wise women with male criminals, paupers and idiots. What wonder that women are looked down upon when the State declares they are not fit for citizenship!

If working women are to be independent and self-reliant, if they are to get credit for some common sense when they have it, the State must cease to hold women up to contempt by classing them with unworthy men.

Voters make the laws. There are over 5,000,000 women wage earners in the United States. In the State of New York there are over 600,000 women in gainful pursuits. But these 600,000 self-supporting women are not allowed to cast a vote for laws needed to make their lives more decent and comfortable.

Right in the City of New York there are nearly 400,000 self-supporting women. Of these some 150,000 are in domestic service. But not one of you houseworkers can bring any political pressure to bear on the legislature which makes the laws controlling employment agencies.

In different lines of professional service there are nearly 25,000 women in the City of New York. Of these over 12,000 are teachers in the public schools. You women teachers have been placed in the humiliating position of seeing your professional services paid according to sex, and not according to the worth of the work performed. Did not the member of the Board of Education speak the truth when he said to one of your number, "Well, if you were voters, you would not have to ask for equal pay?"

In Colorado, where women vote, are the best schools of the country. The state superintendent was for years a woman. She was put into office and kept at her grand work, in spite of the politicians, by the votes of the women. Teachers, do you not want the power to do such good?

Here in New York City nearly 140,000 women are in industrial work, in factories and workshops. Working women, are you going to sit still and let the State class you with male idiots and criminals, while industrial wrongs, which crush you to the ground, might be lightened if you had the power to put your ideas on the statute books?

Working women more than others need the vote, for they have not time to give to the indirect ways of getting laws passed. They can't go to State capitals and talk to this legislator and that, and use all sorts of influence. Their only way is to vote straight for the man who will pass the law for them.

And even when laws are passed in their interest, if the courts declare them unconstitutional the working woman, being a non-voter, has no power to modify the constitution. After much effort the Legislature of New York State was persuaded to pass a law to prevent manufacturers from employing women at night. In giving the final decision on the constitutionality of this law, Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals said on June 14, 1907: "Under our laws men and women now stand alike in their constitutional rights, and there is no warrant for making any discrimination between them with the respect to the liberty of person or of contract." It is amazing how quickly our right to toil is defended, and how slowly grows the demand to let men and women "stand alike in constitutional rights." Judge Gray asserts that men and women do stand alike in such rights. Do we? Is not voting one of the rights extended under the constitution? And is not the right to cast a ballot given to men and denied to women?

At another point in his opinion Judge Gray declares that an "adult woman is a citizen, and entitled as such to all the rights of citizenship." Is the right to toil the woman's only right of citizenship? Has she no right to make the laws she must obey, no right to elect the officials who enforce the laws, no right to have a jury of her peers when she is on trial for some crime she may have committed? Are all such rights reserved for men? Is her only constitutional right the right to toil?

Judge Gray declares "an adult female is not to be regarded as a ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded, when the question relates to the business pursuit or calling." This is one of those bits of reasoning that runs so smoothly and easily that its logic is never questioned. But is it true that in business pursuits and calling the man's way must be the woman's? I doubt it, and I feel sure when women have the citizen's power to modify the laws governing factory life that you working women will regard your wage-earning life in quite another light than men regard their callings. Men and women are different, and those differences should be represented in the State. And when they are represented we may rest assured the world of wealth production will illustrate differences of sex in the workers. Speed the day when the working woman shall be free to put her impress upon life in factory and workshop!

Where working women vote they get better laws. The mother of the working class wants above all things to protect her growing girl, to make the streets safe for her. In Colorado, where women vote, that girl is protected from the temptations of bad men until she is eighteen years old. While in some States, where the working-class mother's political opinion is of no more value than that of a male idiot, girls are only protected until ten years of age. Think of it, you mothers of the working class, that some States have determined that a little girl of ten is old enough to decide in regard to the momentous question of her own ruin. Is there not some work for you to do? Do you not want to vote?

In Colorado the politicians of both parties tried to oust Judge Lindsey from the Juvenile Court, where he was saving boys from the poison of prison life. The women rose up and by their votes put Judge Lindsey in power again to continue his great service. In New York State women are classed with idiots and are now allowed to do such good work. Won't you protest against this?

Wives of the working class, you have needs which are not provided for in the laws. Most of you have good husbands, but some of you have bad ones. Many a man who is a good worker and earns high wages is a spendthrift or drunkard. It would be for that man's own good, for the good of his wife and children, and so for the good of the State, if the woman had a lien on the husband's wages. Before 1860 even a bad husband could take all the money his hard-working wife earned. It would be well if in 1909 a good wife had some hold on the wages of her shiftless husband. There will be some such law when wives of the working class vote.

Nothing is worse for a nation than any sort of cruelty to mothers, for that means a less fine race of children. Women can't bear healthy babies, children can't develop as they should in an atmosphere of brutality. Wife-beating is said to be on the increase, and yet the law to meet such cases is so stupid. If the wife complains,

the man is put in jail, and, the bread-winner being gone, the woman finds she must support herself and her children. If working women had the vote they would long ago have made the law so that the man would be put in prison, made to work, paid by the State for his work at the trade union rate of wages, and his earnings go to his family. That's common sense, and the working woman who is in contact with life and knows her needs has common sense; she is no idiot, but she needs a vote to register her opinion.

Women, no other class can think for you, act for you. You must stand on your own feet, and dare to be yourselves. You are the mothers of the race; that means a big responsibility. Demand that the State shall place you among those it deems worthy of citizenship.

### STRIKERS START HAT FACTORIES.

Adopt This Unique Weapon in Their Struggle with the Manufacturers.

That the striking hatters have the best end of the contest with the National Hat Manufacturers' Association is evidenced by the reports received daily at the headquarters of the United Hatters of North America in New York. The most powerful weapon they have employed is the opening of two co-operative hat factories in order to supply the great demand for union label hats. These shops not only provide work for the strikers, but prove to be strong competitors for their former employers. "We are waiting to see if the manufacturers really mean business," said Secretary Martin Lawler of the United Hatters of North America. "If we find they are actually out for a long fight many factories will be opened. In fact, union men already have started two co-operative factories, one in Danbury and one in Bethel."

### GOMPERS AFTER CONGRESSMEN.

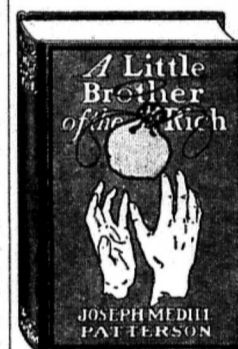
Says They Aid Earthquake Victims, But Not American Unemployed.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Many prominent labor leaders attended the "council of labor" at the Department of Commerce and Labor and discussed labor conditions in this country. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that nearly two million laborers who previous to October, 1907, had been employed, now were walking the streets. Congress, he said, had provided instant relief for the Italian sufferers of the earthquake, but when relief is asked for American laborers it is styled "paternalism" and receives no consideration. In the course of his address Mr. Gompers intimated that the Division of Information, the bureau which is attempting to find work for the unemployed, had been used as a "strike breaker."

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.

### 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.

### FOR SALE.

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

### Socialist Sunday School.

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

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

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

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That our Real Estate Mortgages are good will be illustrated by the fact that during the last 24 years we were compelled twice only to foreclose a mortgage and sell out the security to satisfy the loan.

Our mortgages will pay you five and six per cent on your money and are by far safer than any bank account. Call at our office or write us how much money you can invest and when you can do so and we will advise you of what we have on hand.

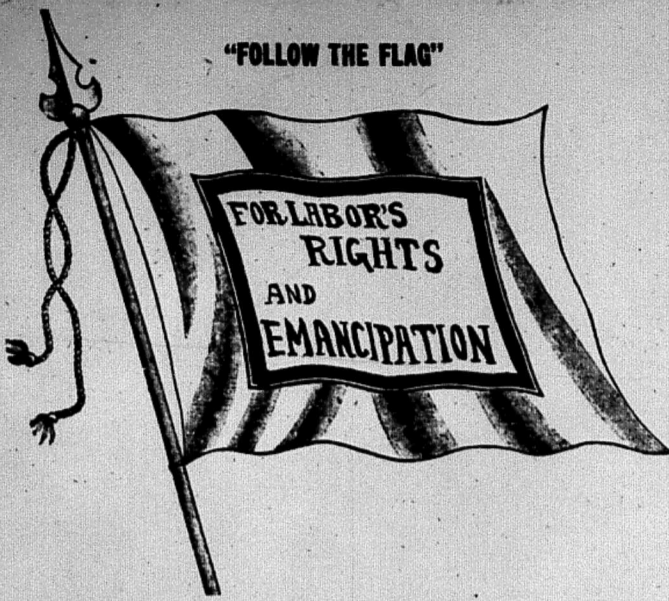
TOMBRIDGE AGENCY,  
324 Chestnut Street.

### Lies and the Telephone.

It is estimated that the telephone lies told in New York city, to the daily lies told in New York city. The usual lie added to the list is "busy."



"FOLLOW THE FLAG"



FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

Ninety New Subscribers Secured During Last Week.

Rome was not built in one day, neither will the circulation of our local Socialist papers reach the hundred thousand mark within a year. But the good work goes on. A few comrades are ever active in the work of building up a powerful press, as the backbone of the Socialist and labor movement.

During the last week the number of new subs. almost reached the hundred mark. New subs. were sent in for St. Louis Labor by the following comrades:

L. E. Hildebrand 1, C. Vogler 1, X. X. 1, Otto Pauls 1, J. C. Siemer 1, John Wessel 1, A. Zimmermann 1, John Arscott, Frank Ostenkamp and Bernhard Gigerich of Beckemeyer, Ill., 1 each.

For Arbeiter-Zeitung—One each: Christian Stephan, John Fingler, Joseph Oster, Peter Schwarz, Tony Bauer, Anton Ortner, Adam Warak, F. Baumert, W. Coinard, Charles Koser, Fred Stocker, Conrad Roelchen, Adam Bodschadly (Beckemeyer, Ill.), George Seherer (Pawnee, Ill.), John Deggendorf, Peter Egler.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union of Indianapolis sent in 63 annual subscriptions. Renewals were received from Richard Spindler, Olean, N. Y.; Gus Leber, Conn.; Ernest Sternickel, Staunton, Ill.; Henry Mitteregger, Livingston, Ill.; Carl Altenbernd, Cleveland, O.; G. Bunte, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Broncek, Burnside, Conn.; Ed. Burchard, Springfield, Ill.

Is it impossible to secure 100 new subscribers every week? There is nothing impossible about it!

### Socialist News Review

The Socialist Movement in Sweden.

In 1896 the first Socialist in Sweden found his way into Parliament. In the general election of 1905 no fewer than 15 Socialists were successful; and in the by-elections their number was increased by two more. And today 14.3 per cent of Swedish M. P.'s are Social Democrats. Yet it is to be hoped that their Parliamentary strength at the next general election, after three years, will be doubled once more. A few words with regard to the votes given to the Socialist candidates at the last three general elections in Sweden. In 1902 there were, officially, 9,000 Socialist votes; in 1905 the sum had increased to 26,000, and in 1908 to 53,000. But in reality the numbers were much higher, and the approximate totals of Socialist voters were, as "Social Demokraten" states: 10,000 to 15,000 in 1902, 40,000 to 50,000 in 1905 and 75,000 to 80,000 in 1908. Therefore, compared with the total number of voters, the Socialist voters would be:

Majority to the Left—30.

In 1902, 7 per cent.

In 1905, 20 per cent.

In 1908, 25 per cent.

And it must be remembered once more that the recent electoral laws in Sweden are neither democratic nor just.

When the general elections to the Swedish Parliament—the Riksdag—took place last October, they were held for the last time under the "old system"—that is to say, under obsolete and aristocratic electoral laws. In the next general election it is to be hoped that universal suffrage and proportional representation will already have come into force.

The results of the last election were for all parties more or less surprising. The Conservatives, who went to the polls with the cry, "Front against Socialism," and who were full of confidence, were rather badly beaten by the united Left. Out of 230 seats they only secured 90, besides losing 12 seats, most of them to the Social Democrats, who won 16 new seats, and in all returned to Parliament 33 candidates. The Moderates, or the Centre, returned 13 of their candidates, and the Liberals 94. But had the elections taken place under a proportional representation system the strength of the parties would have been a little different, or, as "Social Demokraten" states, as follows:

Social Democrats	57
Liberals	73
Conservatives and "Moderates"	100

Total .....230

By the way, I nearly forgot to mention that in Sweden there is also an Upper House; but, as is the case in England, this survival from olden times will, sooner or later, disappear. A House elected by none and responsible to none can have no real influence or legislative power.

The Landsorganisationen, with which in one way or another one may compare the trade union in England, has recently issued its protocol of the last Congress of Organized Labor in Sweden. Some facts may be of interest. From December, 1900, to December, 1907, the membership of Landsorganisationen has increased from 37,828 to 186,226, of which number 16,883 were women. When, besides these, we have about 75,000 organized workmen, we can estimate the forces of Organized Labor in Sweden at about 260,000 working men and women, or, roughly speaking, something like 40 per cent of the Swedish workers are organized in trade unions. Not a bad result in a vast country like Sweden!

English Woman Socialist Coming.

In the December meeting of the National Executive Committee the information was at hand that Comrade Dora Montefiore of England would probably visit this country about the middle of February. The National Executive Committee, therefore, provided that a lecture tour be arranged for her, covering the period of her visit. This information was transmitted to the Woman's National Committee and as a consequence numerous inquiries have been received regarding assignments for her. It should now be stated that no direct communications in reply to the invitation extended has as yet been received from Comrade Montefiore. It is therefore suggested that locals should not make any arrangements for speaking dates for Comrade Montefiore until further advised.

The Workmen Circle Branch No. 60, St. Louis will give a concert and ball Saturday, February 27, 1909, at Liederkrantz Hall, 3940

## SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVALS AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS

### Spring Festival

Sat., March 20, 1909

### CONCORDIA TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND ARSENAL STS.

SPEAKER:

State Senator Winfield Gaylord

OF WISCONSIN.

Concert with Fine Musical Program

Followed by Dancing.

Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m.

ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE.

Come and Hear the Socialist Senator.



SENATOR WINFIELD GAYLORD, of Wisconsin.



CARL D. THOMPSON, of Wisconsin.

### Spring Festival

Saturday, April 3, '09

### SOCIAL TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND MONROE STS.

SPEAKER:

Carl D. Thompson

OF WISCONSIN.

Concert with Fine Musical Program,

Followed by Dancing.

Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m.

ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE.

Come and Hear this Able Speaker

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS!—LET US MAKE THESE TWO SOCIAL AFFAIRS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS! GET A SUPPLY OF ADMISSION TICKETS FROM HEADQUARTERS, 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, AND MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO SELL THEM. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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.

East St. Louis Socialists File Ticket.

The Socialist Party of East St. Louis filed candidates for the primaries, naming a full ticket, except for city attorney. Their candidates are: Mayor, N. O. Wright; city clerk, George Lett; city treasurer, C. E. Elliott; police magistrate, Clarence Malone. Aldermen—First Ward, to fill vacancy, B. F. Williams; First, George Bauer; Second, John T. Miller; Third, R. O. Diggs; Fourth, August Fastaband; Fifth, Walter Dombach; Sixth, O. J. Morton; Seventh, George F. Ryan; Eighth, D. B. Ford.

Study Courses in Socialism.

Comrades Thompson and Berger of the National Executive Committee, relating to the selection of books to be recommended for Study Courses in Socialism, desire to be recorded as submitting a minority report in favor of including "Modern Socialism," by Ensor, and "Studies in Socialism," by Jaures.

The Ninth Ward Socialist Club

Has opened its campaign with the systematic distribution of our latest propaganda pamphlet. Special efforts are being made to make the Concordia Turner Hall March Festival on March 20 a decided success.

Entertainment of First Ward Socialist Club.

The First Ward Socialist Club will give a euchre party and entertainment Saturday evening, February 20, at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. Admission will be 25c a person.

Comrades in South and North,

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

The St. Louis Tenth Ward Club

Met last Thursday evening and devised ways and means for the best distribution of our campaign pamphlet and other campaign literature.

The March Festival Committee

Will hold regular meetings every Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

### 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. Siepman, 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 Siepman, 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, Jacob 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.

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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.