

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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## THE TAFT INAUGURATION

**Three Million or More of Unemployed and Their Suffering Families May Feel Happy When Reading the Accounts of the Inaugural Festivities in Honor of the Apostle of Prosperity.**

Ye-unemployed wage workers of the land, have you read the latest prosperity reports from Washington, D. C.? Have you read all about the inauguration of Taft, the great Apostle of Prosperity, whom you voted into power last November?

Last Wednesday, on the eve of the inauguration festivities, leading Republican organs, like the Globe-Democrat, published this telegraphic glorification news:

### Prosperity Unsurpassed.

Washington, March 2.—Washington is the gayest town in the country tonight. Pennsylvania avenue is bright with myriads of electric lights, while thousands of visitors are parading the principal streets. The so-called Court of Honor, extending along Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street, and upon which the White House, the Treasury Department and the big granite building occupied by the departments of state, war and navy front, is illuminated brightly. Here the biggest crowds were gathered. The lobbies of the hotels are crowded. Military and civic organizations which are to take part in the inaugural parade have been coming in all day and are continuing to come in tonight with bands playing and colors flying.

### Gov. Hadley in His Glory.

Washington, March 2.—Gov. Herbert S. Hadley and staff of Missouri colonels arrived in Washington this afternoon, two hours late. The colonels, in their bright new uniforms with gold braid and lace, and the ladies, with their fine gowns and millinery, make up as attractive a state party as will be seen in the national capital this week. It is an extremely unusual spectacle to see a Missouri governor—a Missouri Republican governor—in Washington with his military staff to attend the inauguration of a Republican president, but there could be no more live Republican governor in the whole lot than the Missouri executive, and the same may be said of his staff.

### The Prosperity Ladies.

All the ladies of the party will attend the inaugural ball on Thursday evening and they will have good seats on a stand on Pennsylvania avenue from which to witness the parade. Following are some of the descriptions of gowns that will be worn by the ladies at the ball.

Mrs. Hadley—White satin empire, trimmed with Irish rose point lace.

Mrs. Dickey, Kansas City—White and yellow brocade satin gown with duchesse lace.

Mrs. Martin J. Collins, St. Louis—Pink satin and embroidered chiffon, point lace and pearl trimmings.

Mrs. Schoenberg, St. Louis—Imported hand-embroidered black and white madras, bodice en princesse.

Mrs. L. T. Hay, St. Louis—Pearl pink satin, made en princesse, trimmed with seed pearls.

Mrs. C. A. Houts, St. Louis—Black directoire over black mouseline, with jet ornaments.

Mrs. C. B. Gerhart, St. Louis—Yellow gauze, striped with moire, modified empire, with gold and crystal embroidery.

Mrs. C. C. Wolff, Clayton—Violet crepe de chine, princesse gown.

Mrs. H. Schenecks, Clayton—Princesse robe; diamonds.

Mrs. John A. Laird—Imported black lace and yellow robe over liberty satin.

Mrs. C. G. Buffum, Louisiana, Mo.—Apricot lace gown, with apricot embroidery and a chic touch of black.

### Twenty Dollars a Day.

Washington, March 2.—Gov. Hadley, 22 Missouri "colonels," some with their wives and some bachelor fashion, plus two sergeants and minus privates altogether, today put up at the Shoreham at \$20 a day, meals extra.

While the Taft inauguration was in progress the daily newspapers inform us that 600,000 employes in the iron and steel industry would have their wages cut from 10 to 25 per cent.

Three million wage workers have been out of work for months, and the twelve or fifteen million people dependent on them are facing the wolf of hunger. The Taft inauguration added insult to injury for the millions of men out of work, to the good Republican workingmen who voted for Taft and prosperity on November 3, 1908.

But what's the use of kicking now!  
Three cheers for our new President Taft and Prosperity!

## Socialist News Review

### Attend the Campaign Meetings.

Every comrade in St. Louis should pay special attention to the list of campaign mass meetings to be held within the next four weeks. A complete list is published in this week's St. Louis Labor.

### Korngold in St. Louis.

Comrade Ralph Korngold spoke to a good-sized audience at Druid's Hall last Wednesday evening. Korngold is an able speaker and his striking arguments in behalf of the Socialist Party were liberally applauded.

### Splendid Increase in Socialist Vote.

McKeesport, Pa., election, February 16, Comrade James G. Greggerson was elected school controller by vote of 165 to opponent's 135. Comrade Dr. Andrew Hunter, head of the city ticket, received 1,825 votes. The presidential vote last fall was 432.

### A New Election Law Directed Against the Socialist Party.

A new election law in the state of Ohio provides that a party must poll ten per cent of the total vote cast in order to be recognized as an official party. The comrades of that state are therefore compelled to again resort to the circulation of petitions.

### For Woman's Cause and Equal Political Rights.

By a unanimous vote the meeting held at Druid's Hall last Sunday afternoon decided in favor of woman suffrage. When Chairman Pope asked those in favor of it to rise, everybody stood up for the right of women to vote.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party. The fine, warm day inclined many to go outdoors, but a nice, appreciative audience was present and heartily applauded the speakers. Mrs. Louis L. Werth and Mrs. Sherlie Woodman read able papers that left no doubt in the minds of those present as to the desirability of equal political rights for men and

women. Mrs. Ella Bartlett, a pioneer advocate of "votes for women," related some of her experiences in her many years of activity in the cause.

Comrade Siroky and son supplied music for the occasion. Mrs. Evaline Hunstock and Miss Mary Hendry gave recitations suitable for the occasion. A collection of \$0.73 was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting.

### Wisconsin Getting Busy in Lecture Field.

Wisconsin has five lecturers in the field this winter. The comrades are stirred up to the necessity for educational work. Appleton, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kenosha, Rhinlander, Superior, Wocena, Wausau, Madison and other towns now hold monthly lecture courses, besides several courses in various parts of Milwaukee.

## IN MEMORIAM

### Comrade Anna Ferry Smith Died in San Diego, Cal.

Sad news comes from San Diego, Cal. Comrade Anna Ferry Smith, well known to the older St. Louis Socialists by her party work here during the days of 1898-1899, is no more. She died several days ago, but somehow the comrades out West failed to inform the Socialist press of the death of one of the bravest women in the American movement.

Anna Ferry Smith was one of the dozen delegates who, in June, 1898, withdrew from the Ulich's Hall Social Democracy convention and organized the Social Democratic party (later Socialist Party) at a conference at the Revere House. From that time on she spent some time in the St. Louis movement, working both for the party and for the labor unions. She was a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Union until she was called back to California.

Those days were most critical in the St. Louis movement, and we recollect many a sad, and yet humorous, occurrence. When, in 1898, the local movement reorganized as a branch of the Social Democratic Party there were only a handful of people who had not lost courage and hope. And Anna Ferry Smith was one of them. In August, 1898, our German paper, Arbeiter-Zeitung, made its appearance, and this meant additional work and worry. We remember the days during the fall and winter months of 1898. Our party treasury was empty; our German paper, born in financial bankruptcy, became more bankrupt toward the Christmas days. Anna Ferry Smith, the Socialist organizer; Albert E. Sanderson, the city secretary; G. A. Hoehn, the editor, and two or three comrades out of work, held forth in Room 9, on the third floor of the International Bank building, Fourth and Chestnut streets. Three or four times a day we would get a big can of coffee and stale rolls from Comrade Voegel's little business place on Second street (gratis, of course!) and then the "leadership" of the St. Louis movement would take their joint meals at "Headquarters." As a rule, there were not enough cups or glasses to serve the hungry ones simultaneously, but this never caused any friction or controversy.

During all these days of trials and tribulations Mrs. Smith would play the role of the good mother, the true comrade, the heroic and self-sacrificing sister.

These "Kaffeeklatsch" meals at Headquarters ended very abruptly and imperatively, as follows:

The liberal supply of sugar rolls from Comrade Voegel's place became a source of enlightenment to several half-starved cockroaches that emigrated from an old bachelor's "residence," who roomed next door to our office. In less than no time these cockroaches awoke to new life, and after three months their children and children's children became as numerous as the Children of Israel in ancient Egypt.

A council of war was called by Anna Ferry Smith, and then and there our good Mother Anna's "declaration of war" on the cockroaches was unanimously indorsed. "Boys, I hate cockroaches!" she said; "they must go; we can not permit them at Socialist Headquarters. Cockroaches are a nuisance, no matter where they are. How to get rid of them? Well, there are two ways to accomplish our purpose: In the first place," she continued, "this sugar roll and coffee meals around here must be discontinued; next, we get a nickel's worth of Electric Paste. Those we can not kill with the paste, we kill by starvation."

All the boys laughed and said "Aye!" Within two weeks the cockroaches were gone, every one of them. Later on Mrs. Smith would sometimes remind us of this experience by saying: "All you need to do is to keep your party headquarters clean, and cockroaches, bugs and rats will not bother you, for these species of God's creation never prosper or multiply in the midst of cleanliness, light and fresh air."

When Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke in San Diego on his Red Special tour last fall Comrade Mrs. Smith was confined to bed. She insisted on attending the Debs meeting. Our comrades transported the sick old lady to the meeting, which was attended by 7,000 people, and carried her on the speaker's platform, where she occupied an invalid chair.

In last week's Appeal to Reason we find the following write-up by Francis M. Elliott:

### Anna Ferry Smith.

I have searched the Socialist press in vain for some appreciation of the work of Comrade Anna Ferry Smith. It seems to me something worse than sacrilege that this lofty soul should pass to the great beyond with no word of commendation from those who alone of all the world could appreciate her worth. Her work for humanity began before most of us were out of our swaddling clothes, and her entrance upon the stage of Socialist activity antedates by many years our earliest conception of economic liberty.

The interior of capitalist jails knew here presence intimately long ere her noble personality had dawned upon our mental horizon. She was one of the grand apostles of human liberty, whose presence may be divinely discerned far out upon the frontier of human progress in every age of man. Her impulsive, combative, Celtic nature led her where the combat raged the fiercest and the battle-cry of freedom was ever upon the lips of this noble woman. Her life was a credit and an inspiration to her sex and to all mankind, and when I view in perspective her magnificent struggle I am ashamed of my own paltry sacrifices for and contributions to the cause which she so nobly served.

No words that we can utter, no sentiment that poet's pen can portray, will serve to adequately express the actual worth of her lofty soul to human progress. She lived to see fulfilled her last long wish and that was to know the outcome of the political struggle of 1908. More than two years ago she told me that if she could only live to see Gene Debs nominated and the campaign of last year concluded she would lay down the burden of life uncomplainingly. Poor, dear soul, her wish was gratified. With what commingled feelings of pity and regret she heard the disappointing results of that contest, we may never know. Suffice it that she did not long survive the fulfillment of her wish.

Like the calm that follows the tempest at sea, her great soul sank peacefully into eternity. May she rest in peace and may we have forever with us the inspiration of her spiritual presence!

## THE CAPITALIST SLATE TICKETS

**Both Old Parties Present the Usual "Clean Man" and Congratulate Themselves for the Great Work They Claim to Have Done for the People's Salvation.**

The Democratic and Republican city conventions met and adjourned after sanctioning the slates fixed by the party bosses under the direction of the "influential and respectable business men" of the city. It is now up to the good, law-abiding Democratic and Republican workingmen of St. Louis to do the shouting during the rest of the campaign, and on April 6 vote, as usual, the same old way for the same old class of "good men" on both capitalist tickets.

The Republican slate ticket is as follows: Mayor, Frederick K. Kreismann. Comptroller, B. J. Taussig. Collector, Edward Koehn. Treasurer, Leon W. Quick. Register, Martin R. H. Witter. Auditor, W. R. Hodges. President B. P. L. Maxime Reber. Assessor, Christian Brinkop. Inspector Weights and Measures—Peter Anderson. President City Council, John H. Gundlach. City Marshal, George P. Weinbrenner. Board of Education—Herman Mauch, jeweler; George D. Rosenthal, electric agent; Dr. F. L. Magoon, incumbent; H. H. Tittmann, manufacturer. (Two to withdraw.) City Council—L. E. Lehmburg, dentist; William C. Schutz, cigar manufacturer; F. W. Evers, woodenware manufacturer; Charles Espenschied, retired miller; F. A. Drew, banker; John T. Davis, real estate dealer.

Here is the Democratic slate ticket: Mayor, William F. Woerner. Comptroller, James Y. Player. Auditor, Henry Menne. President Board of Public Improvements, James C. Travilla. President Board of Assessors, James Duross. Treasurer, William A. Giraldin. Register, Michael K. McGrath. President Council, H. Chouteau Dyer. Marshal, August Hamensteadt. Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cornelius J. Dacey. Collector—James Hagerman, Jr. Board of Education—Rhodes E. Cave, W. P. Dwyer, "Lawler" Daley and P. J. Kelley. Council—Herman W. Fay, George Korte, J. C. Steinlage, F. W. Arnold, Bernard Israel and Timothy Moloney.

For Board of Freeholders both party conventions, without any objection, submitted to the "swallowing" of the Howe-Ward Big Cinch slate: Frederick W. Lehmann, lawyer; John Schroers, newspaper man and public grafter; John F. Lee, lawyer; Owen Miller, musician; Robert H. Whitelaw, paint merchant; F. G. Zeibig, real estate; Julius Pitzman, civil engineer; John Schmolz, contractor; Dwight F. Davis, lawyer; Edward Devoy, coal merchant and Big Cinch partner; August H. Hoffman, banker; J. D. Howe, lawyer and Republican boss; Henry Koehler, Jr., brewer.

The House of Delegates candidates on both tickets are also "clean men," without exception. For the last 25 years the old parties never had any but "clean candidates;" the unclean part usually came after the fellows got into office.

In opposition to these two capitalist party tickets the Socialist Party presents its working class ticket.

Workingmen and progressive citizens of St. Louis, take your choice!

## Socialist Municipal Campaign Fund

Our municipal campaign this year is second in importance only to a presidential election. On many important issues, which affect vitally our daily living, the present campaign is more to the people, and especially the working people, than a national campaign. We have in our city a greedy "Big Cinch" corporation which fleeces us before breakfast for fuel gas; before getting to and returning from our work we are fleeced by the "Big Cinch" for abominable street car service; and at night the "Big Cinch" gas monopoly robs us for light.

The Socialist Party proposes to abolish these and other extortions of the Big Cinch plutocrats. The Big Cinch gang are the bribers and the beneficiaries of the thugs and corrupt men sent to the City Hall by the old parties. The Socialist Party goes into this campaign determined to send representatives to the House of Delegates. Much educational work and organization will be required to achieve victory over the unlimited resources of the enemy. Therefore we appeal to every one in sympathy with the objects of the Socialist Party of St. Louis to contribute to this campaign fund. The liberality of your contributions will help to decide the result of the campaign in favor of the working people.

Brewers and Malsters Union	J. E. Akins	.25
No. 6	John Waste	.15
Dr. Wm. P. Hill	Jacob Wunsch	1.00
J. G. Schwarz	Max Esche, Alton, Ill.	.50
Otto Schimmel	W. R. Bowden, List 45	2.00
Wm. V.	Otto Kaemmerer	1.00
Dr. Brezany	D. O.	.25
F. Bruenner	Previously reported	130.67
L. E. Hildebrand	Total	\$218.57
W. Clifford	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	
R. M.		2.00

### THE PROTEST.

#### Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Said the great machine of iron and wood,  
"Lo, I am a creature meant for good."  
But the criminal clutch of Godless greed  
Has made me a monster that scatters need  
And want and hunger wherever I go.  
I would lift men's burdens and lighten their woe,  
I would give them leisure to laugh in the sun,  
If owned by the Many—instead of the one.

If owned by the people, the whole wide earth  
Should learn my purpose and know my worth.  
I would close the chasm that yawns in our soil  
'Twixt unearned riches and ill-paid toil.  
No man should hunger, and no man labor  
To fill the purse of an idle neighbor;  
And each man should know when his work was done,  
Were I shared by the Many—not owned by one.

I am forced by the few, with their greed for gain,  
To forge for the many new fetters of pain.  
Yet this is my purpose, and ever will be  
To set the slaves of the workshop free.  
God hasten the day when, overjoyed,  
That desperate host of the unemployed  
Shall hear my message and understand,  
And hail me friend in an opulent land.

### 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.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### The Modern City and the Municipal Franchise for Women

By Jane Addams.

#### II.

Why is it that women do not vote upon these matters which concern them so intimately? Why do they not follow these vital affairs, and feel responsible for their proper administration, even although they have become municipalized? What would the result have been could women have regarded the suffrage, not as a right or a privilege, but as a mere piece of governmental machinery, without which they could not perform their traditional functions under the changed conditions of city life? Could we view the whole situation as a matter of obligation and normal development, it would be much more simplified. We are at the beginning of a prolonged effort to incorporate a progressive, developing city life, founded upon a response to the needs of all the people, into the requisite legal enactments and civic institutions. To be in any measure successful, this effort will require all the intelligent powers of observation, all the sympathy, all the common sense which may be gained from the whole adult population.

Let us take up in detail two or three of the distinctive problems of the modern city. Chicago, if you please, discovering as fairly as we may the traditional attitude woman has held toward these problems, and how far it would be but natural that she should contribute toward their solution were she but possessed of the municipal franchise. To instance three of these problems:

- (1) Insufficient regulation of industrial conditions.
- (2) Americanizing of immigrants who live in cities.
- (3) The great increase in juvenile criminality which modern cities present.

The statement is sometimes made that the franchise for women would be valuable only so far as the educated woman exercised it. This statement totally disregards the fact that those matters in which woman's judgment is most needed are far too primitive and basic to be largely influenced by what we call education. The sanitary condition of all the factories and workshops, for instance, in which the industrial processes are at present carried on in great cities, intimately affects the health and lives of thousands of working women. It is questionable whether women today, in spite of the fact that there are myriads of them in factories and shops, are doing their full share of the world's work in the lines of production which have always been theirs. Even two centuries ago, they did practically all the spinning, dyeing, weaving and sewing; they carried on much of the brewing and baking, and thousands of operations which have been pushed out of the domestic system into the factory system. But simply to keep on doing the work which their grandmothers did was to find themselves surrounded by conditions over which they have no control. Sometimes when I see dozens of young girls going into the factories of the American Biscuit Co. on the West Side of Chicago, they appear for the moment as a mere cross-section in the long procession of women who have furnished the breadstuffs from time immemorial from the savage woman who ground the meal and baked a flat cake, through innumerable cottage hearths, kitchens and bake ovens, to this huge concern in which they are still carrying on their traditional business. But always before, during the ages of this unending procession women themselves were able to dictate concerning the hours and the immediate conditions of their work. Even grinding the meal and baking the cake in the ashes was diversified by many other activities. But suddenly since the application of steam to the process of kneading bread or turning the spindle, which really means only a differing motor power and not in the least an essential change in her work, the woman has been denied the privilege of regulating the conditions which immediately surround her. Even the sweatshops in which she carries on her old business of making clothing had to be re-deemed, so far as they have been redeemed, by the votes of men, who passed an anti-sweatshop law, by the city fathers who, after much pleading, were induced to order the inspection of sweatshops, that they might be made to comply with sanitary regulations. That this pleading and persuading was done in Chicago by women, simply shows the stupidity and indirection of the entire situation. Women directly controlled the surroundings of their work when their arrangements were domestic, but they can not do it now unless they have the franchise, as yet the only mechanism devised by which a city selects its representatives, and by which a number of people are able to embody their collective will in legislation. For a hundred years England has been legislating upon the subject of unsanitary workshops, long and exhausting hours of work, night work for women, occupations in which pregnant women may be employed, and hundreds of other restrictions which are only beginning to consider objects of legislation here. When it comes, however, American women will have no vote, and no opportunity to indicate how far it is reasonable to attempt legislative regulation, although English women, so far as these regulations are municipal, are more fortunate.

To consider the second problem, which we are pleased to call the Americanization of immigrants: At present, in our efforts to introduce the newcomers from Greece, or Italy, or Poland, or Syria, to American institutions, we pin our faith upon the immigrants' ability to understand the constitution of the United States, although we could select nothing from our complex governmental arrangements so remote from their daily experiences as is this constitution. The immigrants who are learning to obey the law in Chicago, those who are most rapidly realizing something of governmental standards in America, are probably those who are required to conform the life and education of their children to the present child-labor and compulsory education laws. An Italian peasant from the country where he has quite properly picked oranges and olives from the time he could toddle, does not realize the different surroundings of work in the city, and what it means to put a little child into a factory. When he learns that his child can not earn money until he is fourteen, and that he must send him to school until then, because these are American conditions, he begins to realize that the government demands from him a sacrifice, because a democratic government implies an educated citizen, and that the immigrant of a democracy must pay the cost. The advantages of our government are not to be obtained by simply learning about a constitution, but must be bought through blood and tears, as it were; but this sort of legislation which demands sacrifice, which raises the standard of life and education, and through his family and immediate surroundings really touches the immigrant, is exactly the kind of legislation in which his wife is quite as much interested as he is. Immigrant women are entitled to their opportunities for understanding and discussing the laws and ordinances which surround them.

We might illustrate from the Greek, who slaughters a sheep in his own basement, as in the Homeric period. He has come from a Greek village, and the difference between the old village life and the life in a great city must be made clear to him by a very concrete experience. Perhaps nothing will so dramatize the difference for him as the fact that he endangers the health of his neighbors by continuing his old customs, and that to live in a city means to make sacrifices for it, and to adapt yourself to your neighbor's chance for health. Yet all these things of domestic arrangement

and neighborhood relation belong naturally to women, who alone remain during the day in the neighborhood composed of households, while the men of the same families, the electors in whom is lodged the power to regulate and control these matters by legal enactment, are working in factories, shops or offices in the commercial and industrial districts of the city.

The old social problems were too often made a cause of war in the belief that all difficulties could be settled by an appeal to arms. But certainly these subtler problems which confront the modern cosmopolitan city, the problems of race antagonisms and economic adjustments, must be settled by a more searching and genuine method than mere prowess can possibly afford.

We are accustomed to say, even in regard to federal affairs, that a sense of national stability is of even more fundamental importance than the national defense. We add to that, and this applies to the city government as well, that anything which diminishes the elector's love of country or interest in its preservation is a menace to the nation; and in the past, great stress has been laid upon ownership, and that sense of responsibility which property entails. But in the modern city, the renters outnumber the landlords a thousand fold, and the ownership of the home becomes less frequent as we leave the farm and the village and proceed to the great centers. As the modern city dweller looks about for other forms of investment as a substitute for real estate, so we must appeal to those interests which are more general, more primordial, and much more trustworthy, in our efforts to substitute in the modern city the sense of stability for the spirit of defense. If one could connect these old maternal anxieties, which are really the basis of family and tribal life, with the candidates who are seeking offices, it would never be necessary to scold either men or women for remaining at home on election day.

To consider the third problem: The one place at which the government is increasing its function perhaps most rapidly in the cities, is that in relation to juvenile criminals, largely in connection with the newly-established juvenile courts. We are getting an entirely new set of machinery with which we may deal with the bad boys, as we call him, although he may not be bad at all; we can hardly diagnose him yet, he is so new, or rather, the crowded city conditions which have produced him are so new. Officers are appointed and paid from public funds to watch over the boy who has once been brought into court. They see to it that he is properly employed, and that he has no chance to go very far astray. Who is it that should vote upon the election of a judge for the juvenile court, or be interested that the court should be properly instituted and its powers adequately curbed? Shall we say, only the busy men of the city, or only the men and women with property? What in regard to the mothers of these same boys, and the teachers who have had to do with them day by day, until they know their weaknesses and temptations, better perhaps than anyone else? Shall they have no vote upon matters touching the functions of the juvenile court? In Denver, where the women have the franchise, a very remarkable juvenile court judge was not nominated as a candidate on either ticket in the last election, because he had failed to please the politicians of either party. The women of Denver, by petition, put Judge Lindsey upon an independent ticket and elected him. It was not merely the women interested in the philanthropic activities of Denver; they were joined by the women who had seen the lives and known the experiences of the boys, and who had realized the beneficial results of the juvenile court, and who wished to have them continued.

It is interesting to find that, even in the one department of city government in which military defense is still entrenched, the one place in which the old type of government naturally survives, the police department—even here the old ideals are calling upon the new for help. The police are asking that the street gangs shall be turned into boys' clubs, and Boston, at least, has gravely considered the erection of municipal buildings to house such clubs. The probation officers insist that healthy amusements must be organized for wards of the court, if they are to be controlled. The police seek help from the school officials that the truants may be kept from becoming delinquents; and next winter groups of women will beg legislators to extend the compulsory education law so that boys of fourteen who do not work may be kept in school until they are sixteen, in order that they may not roam the streets and constantly afford more material for the policeman's club. Although women are naturally greatly interested in the causes and effects of juvenile crime, it is still impossible for a woman in Chicago to cast a vote in regard to any of these affairs. A surprising amount of recent municipal legislation has been the result of charitable efforts in which women have borne their full share. The determined effort to control and eradicate tuberculosis is an example of this, as is the supplying of pure milk to the children of the poor, which in Rochester, at least, has become a municipal function; or the school nurses who have been instituted in New York and Baltimore.

We certainly may hope for two results if the municipal franchise be granted to women: (1) An opportunity to fulfill their old duties and obligations with the safeguards and the consideration which the ballot alone can secure for them under the changed conditions; and (2) the education which participation in actual affairs always brings. As we believe that woman has no right to allow the things to drop away from her that really belong to her, so we contend that ability to perform an obligation comes very largely in proportion as that obligation is conscientiously assumed.

Out of the mediaeval city, founded upon militarism, there arose in the thirteenth century a new order, the middle class, whose importance rested, not upon birth or arms, but upon wealth, intelligence and organization. They achieved a sterling success in the succeeding six centuries of industrialism, because they were essential to the existence and development of the industrial era. Perhaps we can forecast the career of woman, the citizen, if she is permitted to bear an elector's part in the coming period of humanitarianism, in which government must concern itself with human welfare. She would bear her share of civic responsibility, not because she clamors for her rights, but because she is essential to the normal development of the city of the future.

(To be continued.)

#### FOR WOMEN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS.

**New York Suffragettes and Socialists Now Make Common Cause—New York Campaign Opens—Meetings in Every Ward Under Party Auspices—Legislative Brains Derided—When a Suffragist Is a Suffragette.**

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Miss Inez Mulholland of London, now a senior in Vassar College, at a meeting here today, said: "There are two camps of women favoring woman suffrage in England. One is composed of suffragists, the other of suffragettes. The first has been for sixty years acting real ladylike, just asking for woman's rights; the latter demands and proposes to get those rights. They complain of the violence of the suffragettes in England; but even men have never won much for freedom or for government without fighting for it."

New York, Feb. 28.—Throughout the city today, in every ward where a meeting could be arranged, there was an "equal suffrage demonstration," under the auspices of the Socialist Party and the Socialist women's societies. The meetings were provided for at the national conference of the Socialist Party in Chicago, which set February 28 aside as a "Woman's Suffrage Day" and marked the time as one on which a political party came forward as a champion of woman's right to the ballot.

Two meetings were held in the furtherance of the plan, one in the Murray Hill Lyceum in Manhattan and the other in the Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn. Prominent Socialists and suffragists were present and the enthusiasm manifested was sincere and earnest.

In the Manhattan meeting Miss Leonora O'Reilly, the "girl of the tenements" and a prominent member of the Woman's Trade Union, made a speech, in which she denounced the women who oppose equal suffrage. Miss O'Reilly was one of those who spoke before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly at Albany last week. She said one of the legislators had spoken flippantly of the quality of woman's brains.

"There are many men there," said Miss O'Reilly, "who are no earthly good. They need the brains of women. I think that, as a rule, women's brains are better than men's brains."

#### Socialists Champion Cause.

Miss Anita Block, secretary of the Women's Socialist Society, presided at this meeting. She said that she was both glad and sad to call attention to the fact that this was the first woman suffrage meeting ever held under the avowed auspices of a great political party.

"The Socialist party," said she, "is now the recognized champion in the political arena of the women."

Miss Metta Stern, well known as a Socialist writer under the pen name "Hebe," derided the "pampered and petted women of the so-called upper classes who have formed anti-suffrage societies." She said they are "foolish and narrow" and afraid of responsibility.

One thousand women and several hundred men attended the meeting in Brooklyn, which enthusiastically endorsed the right of women to vote. Mrs. Borrmann Wells, the English advocate of woman suffrage, sent word that illness prevented her attendance. Mrs. France Mathew Frazer, who presided, declared that if women were granted the right of suffrage, child labor would undoubtedly be regulated on a more humane basis, if permitted at all.

## Woman's Study Corner

### THE BREAKER BOY

John Spargo in "The Bitter Cry of the Children."

According to the census of 1900, there were 2,500 boys under 16 years of age employed in and around the mines and quarries of the United States. In the state of Pennsylvania alone—the state which enslaves more children than any other—there are thousands of little "breaker boys" employed, many of them not more than nine or ten years old. The law forbids the employment of children under 14, and the records of the mines generally show that the law is "obeyed." Yet in May, 1905, an investigation by the National Child Labor Committee showed that in one small borough of 7,000 population, among the boys employed in breakers 35 were 9 years old, 40 were 10, 45 were 11 and 45 were 12—over 150 boys illegally employed in one small town! During the anthracite coal strike of 1902 I attended the Labor Day demonstration at Pittston and witnessed the parade of another at Wilkesbarre. In each case there were hundreds of boys marching, all of them wearing their "working buttons," testifying to the fact that they were bona fide workers. Scores of them were less than 10 years of age, others were 11 or 12.

Work in the coal breakers is exceedingly hard and dangerous. Crouched over the chutes, the boys sit hour after hour, picking out the pieces of slate and other refuse from the coal as it rushes to the washers. From the cramped position they have to assume, most of them become more or less deformed and bent-backed like old men. When a boy has been working for some time and begins to get round-shouldered his fellows say that "He's got his boy to carry round wherever he goes." The coal is hard, and accidents to the hands, such as cut, broken or crushed fingers, are common among the boys. Sometimes there is a worse accident; a terrified shriek is heard, and a boy is mangled and torn in the machinery, or disappears in the chute to be picked out later smothered or dead. Clouds of dust fill the breakers and are inhaled by the boys, laying a foundation for asthma and miner's consumption. I once stood in a breaker for half an hour and tried to do the work a 12-year-old boy was doing day after day, for ten hours at a stretch, for 60 cents a day. The gloom of the breaker appalled me. Outside the sun shone brightly, the air was pellucid, and the birds sang in chorus with the trees and the rivers. Within the breaker there was blackness, clouds of deadly dust enfolded everything, the harsh, grinding roar of the machinery and the ceaseless rushing of coal through the chutes filled the ears. I tried to pick out the pieces of slate from the hurrying stream of coal, often missing them; my hands were bruised and cut in a few minutes; I was covered from head to foot with coal dust, and for many hours afterward I was expectorating some of the small particles of anthracite I had swallowed.

I could not do that work and live, but there were boys of 10 and 12 years of age doing it for 50 and 60 cents a day. Some of them had never been inside of a school; few of them could read a child's primer. True, some of them attended the night schools, but after working ten hours in the breaker the educational results from attending school were practically nil. "We goes to school for a good time, an' we keeps de guys wats dere hoppin' all de time," said little Owen Jones, whose work I had been trying to do. How strange that barbaric patois sounded to me as I remembered the rich, musical language I had so often heard other little Owen Jones speak in far-away Wales. As I stood in that breaker I thought of the reply of the small boy to Robert Owen. Visiting an English coal mine one day, Owen asked a 12-year-old lad if he knew God. The boy stared vacantly at his questioner: "God?" he said, "God? No, I don't. He must work in some other mine." It was hard to realize amid the danger and din and blackness of that Pennsylvania breaker that such a thing as belief in a great All-good God existed.

From the breakers the boys graduate to the mine depths, where they become door tenders, switch boys or mule drivers. Here, far below the surface, work is still more dangerous. At 14 or 15 the boys assume the same risks as the men, and are surrounded by the same perils. Nor is it in Pennsylvania only that these conditions exist. In the bituminous mines of West Virginia boys of 9 or 10 are frequently employed. I met one little fellow 10 years old in Mt. Carbon, W. Va., last year, who was employed as a trap boy. Think of what it means to be a trap boy at 10 years of age. It means to sit alone in a dark mine passage hour after hour, with no human soul near; to see no living creature except the mules as they pass with their loads, or a rat or two seeking to share one's meal; to stand in water or mud that covers the ankles, chilled to the marrow by the cold draughts that rush in when you open the trap-door for the mules to pass through; to work 14 hours—waiting—opening and shutting a door—then waiting again—for 60 cents; to reach the surface when all is wrapped in the mantle of night, and to fall to earth exhausted and have to be carried away to the nearest "shack" to be revived before it is possible to walk to the further "shack" called "home."

Boys 12 years of age may be legally employed in the mines of West Virginia, by day or by night, and for as many hours as the employers care to make them toil or their bodies will stand the strain. Where the disregard of child life is such that this may be done openly and with legal sanction, it is easy to believe what miners have again and again told me—that there are hundreds of little boys of 9 and 10 years of age employed in the coal mines of this state.

# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

### VI.

Citizens, I have now arrived at a point where I must enter upon the real development of the question. I can not promise to do this in a very satisfactory way, because to do so I should be obliged to go over the whole field of political economy. I can, as the French would say, but "effleurer la question," touch upon the main points. The first question we have is: What is the value of a commodity? How is it determined?

At first sight it would seem that the value of a commodity is a thing quite relative, and not to be settled without considering one commodity in its relations to all other commodities. In fact, in speaking of the value, the value in exchange of a commodity, we mean the proportional quantities in which it exchanges with all other commodities. But then arises the question: How are the proportions in which commodities exchange with each other regulated?

We know from experience that these proportions vary infinitely. Taking one single commodity, wheat, for instance, we shall find that a quarter of wheat exchanges in almost countless variations of proportion with different commodities. Yet, its value remaining always the same, whether expressed in silk, gold, or any other commodity, it must be something distinct from, and independent of these different rates of exchange with different articles. It must be possible to express, in a very different form, these various equations with various commodities.

Besides, if I say a quarter of wheat exchanges with iron in a certain proportion, or the value of a quarter of wheat is expressed in a certain amount of iron, I say that the value of wheat and its equivalent in iron are equal to some third thing, which is neither wheat nor iron, because I suppose them to express the same magnitude in two different shapes. Either of them, the wheat or the iron, must, therefore, independently of the other, be reducible to this third thing which is their common measure.

To elucidate this point I shall recur to a very simple geometrical illustration. In comparing the areas of triangles of all possible forms and magnitudes, or comparing triangles with rectangles, or any other rectilinear figure, how do we proceed? We reduce the area of any triangle whatever to an expression quite different from its visible form. Having found from the nature of the triangle that its area is equal to half the product of its base by its height, we can then compare the different values of all sorts of triangles, and of all rectilinear figures whatever, because all of them may be resolved into a certain number of triangles.

The same mode of procedure must obtain with the values of commodities. We must be able to reduce all of them to an expression common to all, and distinguishing them only by the proportions in which they contain that identical measure.

As the exchangeable values of commodities are only social functions of those things, and have nothing at all to do with the natural qualities, we must first ask, What is the common social substance of all commodities? It is Labor. To produce a commodity a certain amount of labor must be bestowed upon it, or worked up in it. And I say not only Labor, but Social Labor. A man who produces an article for his own immediate use, to consume it himself, creates a product, but not a commodity. As a self-sustaining producer he has nothing to do with society. But to produce a commodity, a man must not only produce an article satisfying some social want, but his labor itself must form part and parcel of the total sum of labor expended by society. It must be subordinate to the Division of Labor within Society. It is nothing without the other divisions of labor, and on its part is required to integrate them.

If we consider commodities as values, we consider them exclusively under the single aspect of realized, fixed, or, if you like, crystallized social labor. In this respect they can differ only by representing greater or smaller quantities of labor, as, for example, a greater amount of labor may be worked up in a silken handkerchief than in a brick. But how does one measure quantities of labor? By the time the labor lasts, in measuring the labor by the hour, the day, etc. Of course, to apply this measure, all sorts of labor are reduced to average or simple labor as their unit.

We arrive, therefore, at this conclusion. A commodity has a value, because it is a crystallization of social labor. The greatness of its value, or its relative value, depends upon the greater or less amount of that social substance contained in it; that is to say, on the relative mass of labor necessary for its production. The relative values of commodities are, therefore, determined by the respective quantities or amounts of labor, worked up, realized, fixed in them. The correlative quantities of commodities which can be produced in the same time of labor are equal. Of the value of one commodity is to the value of another commodity as the quantity of labor fixed in the one is to the quantity of labor fixed in the other.

I suspect that many of you will ask, Does then, indeed, there exist such a vast, or any difference whatever, between determining the values of commodities by wages, and determining them by the relative quantities of labor necessary for their production? You must, however, be aware that the reward for labor, and quantity of labor, are quite disparate things. Suppose, for example, equal quantities of labor to be fixed in one quarter of wheat and one ounce of gold. I resort to the example because it was used by Benjamin Franklin in his first Essay published in 1721, and entitled, A Modest Inquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency, where he, one of the first, hit upon the true nature of value. Well, we suppose, then, that one quarter of wheat and one ounce of gold are equal values or equivalents, because they are crystallizations of equal amounts of average labor, of so many days' or so many weeks' labor respectively fixed in them. In thus determining the relative values of gold and corn, do we refer in any way whatever to the wages of the agricultural laborer and the miner? Not a bit. We leave it quite indeterminate how their day's or their week's labor was employed at all. If it was, wages may have been very unequal. The laborer whose labor is realized in a quarter of wheat may receive two bushels only, and the laborer employed in mining may receive one-half of the ounce of gold. Or, supposing their wages to be equal, they may deviate in all possible proportions from the values of the commodities produced by them. They may amount to one-half, one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth or any other proportional part of the one quarter of corn or the one ounce of gold. Their wages can, of course, not exceed, not be more than the values of the commodities they produced, but they can be less in every possible degree. Their wages will be limited by the values of the products, but the values of their products will not be limited by the wages. And above all, the values, the relative values of corn and gold, for example, will have been settled without any regard whatever to the value of the labor employed, that is to say, to wages. To determine the values of commodities by the relative quantities of labor fixed in them, is, therefore, a thing quite different from the tautological method of determining the values of commodities by the value of labor, or by wages. This point, however, will be further elucidated in the progress of our inquiry.

(To be continued.)

### In Behalf of the Mexican Refugees.

National Secretary Barnes writes on the case of the Mexican refugees: As the issues involved in the various Mexican refugee cases are becoming more generally known, and the volume of pro-

test against their treatment is increasing, the handiwork of the Diaz press agents is beginning to appear in the capitalist papers of large circulation. Shortly the floodgates of servile fawning will be opened and this Diaz, said to have 30,000 executions to his credit, will be glorified as an uncrowned saint. Comrades everywhere should forearm themselves against the coming avalanche of misinformation. Get the facts for your friends, neighbors and community. Address the Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago has been retained as counsel by the League. The national convention, by resolution, clearly defined the attitude of the party in these Mexican cases, declaring "that such persecution of labor leaders by the capitalist class of the United States and Mexico constitutes an assault upon the entire working class of both countries, menacing such political rights as the workers still retain."

## UNFAIR LIST

of the

### American Federation of Labor

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

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

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

**BREAD**—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.

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

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

**GROCERIES**—James Butler, New York City.

**TOBACCO**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

**WHISKY**—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PRINTING**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.

**POTTERY AND BRICK**—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.

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

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

**IRON and STEEL**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

**STOVES**—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**BAGS**—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

**BROOMS and DUSTERS**—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

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

**WATCHES**—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

**WIRE CLOTH**—Thos. E. Gledson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

**BILL POSTERS**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

**HOTELS**—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

**TELEGRAPHY**—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

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

**FIBRE WARE**—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.

**FURNITURE**—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

**GOLD BEATERS**—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

**LUMBER**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohnopolis, Wash.

**LEATHER**—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Buck Stove Van Cleave and Ralph M. Easley.

Great capitalists of all countries have tried every means in their power to fasten upon the workers securely and forever the yoke of economic servitude. During the last century they became increasingly powerful and arrogant. They thought themselves so well in nearly all modern countries, and as a result the workers have been forced into trade union and Socialist movements. Today, curiously enough, the best friend of trade unionism is Mr. Van Cleave, who is fighting trade unionism. The worst enemy of the workers is Mr. Ralph M. Easley, who is trying to soft-soap labor. Mr. Easley takes the leaders, pats them on the back and flatters them, then trenches that they could FIGHT the workers. They have tried it. He wines and dines them for the purpose of inducing them to believe that when they are once domesticated and wear their collar they will be much happier. Mr. Van Cleave teaches the workers to rely upon themselves, to strengthen their organizations and to fight their own battles. He says openly what Mr. Easley and his friends say secretly—he wants to reduce wages, to lengthen hours and to impoverish labor. But Mr. Easley and his friends know that if you fight men they are dangerous and intractable, while if you flatter them they will often serve you. Every fight that Mr. Van Cleave forces upon the workers strengthens them, gives them self-reliance and increases their confidence in their own power. Mr. Easley is slowly undermining the military spirit of trade unionism. He does not hit labor with a club; he suffocates it with a pillow. He is sur-

rounded by the wisest and most unscrupulous men in the country, and little by little he is inducing labor to believe that it is wise and good for the lion and the lamb to lie down together.—Robert Hunter.

## 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. Rucker, 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 Dornier, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, N. N. Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22nd, W. P. Kubitz, 23rd, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, L. Forschler, conductor; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, T. F. McLaughlin, merchant.

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

## St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Whereas**, not only are the buildings of said Industrial School inadequate, but the present location of the institution is such that the much needed improvements cannot be satisfactorily carried out;

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

**MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REFORM** For years it has been recognized that the system of management and control of our City Hospital and Dispensary service is exceedingly faulty and objectionable. The safety of the health and lives of the city's sick depends on the chance of political fortune, which is inhumane. We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions; therefore, be it

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

### MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.

Municipal home rule.

Public toilet stations.

More public bath houses.

Rigid pure food inspection.

Abolition of grade crossings.

More small public parks and play grounds.

A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess.

Establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed.

Municipal ice plant in connection with City Water Department.

Municipal employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be prohibited.

Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private schools.

Free legal advice and service to wage workers in suits for wages and against mortgage sharks.

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

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

Abolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under Union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes.

While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employes.

In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those dependent on them.

### RESOLUTION.

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

# LABOR.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## International Boycott

In one of the latest issues of the Berlin Socialist daily "Vorwaerts" appears an interesting appeal under the caption "A Word to the German Workmen." It is an appeal in support of the International Typographical Union of the United States in the boycott fight against the Butterick Publishing Co.

The "Vorwaerts" presents to its readers a concise history of the International Union's great Eight-Hour struggle and describes in detail the causes which led up to the present troubles with the Butterick Company. This appeal in behalf of the American printers by the leading Socialist organ of Germany is of far-reaching importance in this Butterick boycott. The Butterick Publishing Co. issues four German publications in Berlin with a big circulation all over the German-speaking countries, and with this boycott extended to Germany, Austria and Switzerland the Butterick concern will soon find itself in boiling water.

The "Vorwaerts" concludes with the following appeal for international solidarity:

"Workingmen and women of Germany! The Butterick Co. is a powerful concern; believing that this international character of its affairs would absolve it from recognizing Organized Labor no matter how much the concern might be injured by the boycott in the United States, it would not be molested in foreign countries. With us the international solidarity of labor has become a virtue. If the working people of Germany, especially the women, will do their duty but for a short while and put the Butterick publications on the boycott list, then Organized Labor of Europe will soon accomplish what Organized Labor of America alone could not—then we shall compel the 50,000,000 marks concern to employ Union labor. Only one good, strong kick is necessary to make the Butterick Company recognize Organized Labor and make it sign the contract with the International Typographical Union. It is up to the working people of Europe to assure the printers of the United States an early victory in this struggle."

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" has a daily circulation of nearly 150,000 copies; this will give an idea what such a boycott appeal published in its columns will mean to the International Typographical Union in the United States.

## Strap Hanging

St. Louis daily papers published this spicy little dispatch from John I. Beggs "other city":

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 26.—The citizens of St. Louis are of narrower proportions when seated than are residents of Milwaukee. This was announced by John I. Beggs during the 3-cent fare hearing here today.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Beggs declared that the experiences in St. Louis and Milwaukee had shown him that it was possible to get more St. Louis than Milwaukee people in a car. Now the Milwaukeeans are endeavoring to find a reason why it is St. Louis people are thinner than those of Milwaukee.

Possibly the Milwaukee man is more prosperous in proportion than the St. Louis man, and therefore better able to carry a well-filled paunch.

Among street railway people it is hinted that Milwaukee street car service, after a long regime of Beggs, is so superior to that of St. Louis, where he had not so thoroughly organized his system, that the people do not walk so much here as in the Missouri metropolis.

The real explanation of the difference in strap-hanging in the two cities is not given in the above dispatch. Twenty thousand or more of the Milwaukee citizens are not of the Democratic and Republican kind who vote for John I. Beggs on election day, and vainly kick against the same Beggs monopoly the other 364 days in the year. These 20,000 Socialist citizens elected a dozen aldermen to the Milwaukee City Council, and there some good, sound kicking is done against the art of strap-hanging.

This is the main reason why the average Milwaukee street car holds less passengers than the Beggs sardine boxes on the St. Louis street railway lines.

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

# INDEPENDENT VOTERS Prompt Action Imperative!

## Citizens of St. Louis:

Within a few weeks an important municipal election will be held. The political party bosses fixed the dates, and the made-to-order conventions obediently indorsed them. On April 6 you are called upon to take your choice between two evils. No matter which side wins the people will lose, and the public utilities and other corporations will continue in power. The North American Co., i. e., the monopoly in control of the LaCade Gas Light Co., the Union Electric Light and Power Co., and the United Railways Co., will continue doing business at the old stand, robbing the people of St. Louis of millions of dollars. No matter which of the two old parties will win, the "North American" monopoly, the Terminal Railroad Association, and other corporations allied with the Big Cinch, will remain in the saddle, unless the citizens of this community wake up, assert their political independence and attend to their own public affairs.

The most vital issue of this municipal campaign is the question of

## CHARTER REVISION

The selection of the Board of Freeholders, to be elected for the work of framing a new charter, is of such far-reaching importance that it should have received the undivided attention of the citizens. It is part of a shrewd plan of the Big Cinch and public utilities henchmen that throws the election of the thirteen freeholders into the political whirlpool of a general city election. The manipulators expect to divide the attention of the voter and prevent a close scrutiny of the candidates selected by the dictation of two party bosses, Jephtha Howe of the Republican party, and Tom Ward of the Democratic party. It rests with the Democrats and Republicans of St. Louis to defeat this dictated ticket in its worst spots. There are a number of good men on the Democratic-Republican joint ticket, but these will be out-voted unless men like John Schroers, Boss Jephtha Howe and Edward Devoy are defeated at the polls.

Schroers was forced to retire from the field of St. Louis journalism by the force of public indignation when the fact became known that he had robbed the city of about one hundred thousand dollars in excessive charges for public printing. He is on record as an opponent of a new charter, preferring to patch up the old one agreeably to the public utilities corporations. Schroers, the Public Graftier, must be defeated, and he should also be forced to resign from the Board of Education, as an unfit public official.

Boss Howe dictated the selection of his own name to the joint Republican-Democratic committee which was created by himself and Ward. It is essential in the greatest degree that the framers of the new Charter be entirely independent from political bosses, and certainly this will be an abject failure if Boss Howe is elected as member of the Board of Freeholders. Howe must be defeated.

Devoy is one of the rankest selections among the thirteen. He was boss of the Democratic party in 1897, and in the city convention of that year, held at the Masonic Temple, assailed every principle of democracy. By brute exercise of physical force the will of the majority was defeated in that convention and Devoy triumphed in securing the nomination of the candidate of the Big Cinch (Harrison) for mayor. Devoy is shown in the case of the United States against the bridge monopoly to have been the recipient of rebates from the terminal monopoly. The firm of which Devoy is senior member, is now directly and materially interested in contracts it has made with the LaCade Gas Light Company for coke and coal. Devoy must be defeated.

There will be a number of independent, non-partisan candidates for the Board of Freeholders in the field and nomination petitions to that effect are already in circulation.

## THE DANGER IN CHARTER REVISION.

Every citizen should be fully conscious of the vital importance of Charter revision. There are two ways of defeating the Charter revision movement: by securing a corporation charter, or by drafting a charter so objectionable that the people would vote it down. In either case it would mean a North American Company-Big Cinch Victory. The need is a Board of Freeholders composed of men representing the people, who will draft a charter which the people will want and adopt.

The Board of Freeholders is in no sense a political executive or legislative body, but simply a joint committee of citizens whose duty it will be to draft a new charter to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people at a public election. As soon as said draft is completed the work of the Board is done and the Board's mission ceases.

Independent citizens of St. Louis, do your duty! Wake up!

To the front! Political bosses and public graftiers will not draft a Charter for the people's benefit, but for the corporation interests of the Big Cinch and North American Company.

## Editorial Observations

Annual March Festival Saturday, March 20, at Concordia Turner Hall!

Work for the Success of the Socialist Party Ticket in the Municipal campaign. Get busy, comrades!

During the Ensuing Two Weeks Comrade Stanley J. Clark will address fifteen or two Socialist campaign meetings in St. Louis. Make these meetings a success!

There Are 50,000 Union Men in St. Louis. If Only 25,000 of them would vote the Socialist ticket on April 6 the Central Trades and Labor Union would not need to send special lobby committees to Jefferson City to ask for the passing of a law for the protection of working women.

Tomorrow, Sunday, March 7, at 2:30 O'clock p. m., Opening of Socialist campaign at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street. Speakers: Frank L. Robinson, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and Comrade Stanley J. Clark of Texas. Be sure to attend and bring your friends along. Give your mayoralty candidate a rousing reception. You will remember Clark's last campaign speech at the Bohemian Gymnasium last November! There will also be a musical program.

## TO FREE JAN POUREN

Appeal to the People of United States Issued by the Pouren Defense League.

New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, New York City.  
To the People of the United States:—

The developments in the extradition proceedings recently commenced and vindictively carried on by the Russian government in New York City and Chicago justify the opposition made in 1893 to the ratification of the extradition treaty, under whose provisions the Russian government is acting.

More than fifteen years have passed since the promulgation of that treaty. Since then, the Russian people have been profoundly agitated by a revolutionary movement, unprecedented for patriotic heroism on the one side, and for hideous atrocities on the other—the governmental side.

During the two years succeeding the Czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, granting to his people fundamental constitutional liberties, incomplete statistics of the Russian government itself show that 18,274 persons were convicted of political offenses. Of these, 2,717 were sentenced to death.

An official report of the Second Duma states that in the Lettish region from August, 1906, on, the punishments assumed the character of veritable tortures, to wring 'confessions' from the prisoners, and then to deliver them to the Field Court Martial. Where such 'confessions' could not be extracted, prisoners were shot or bayoneted without semblance of trial.

Out of this Lettish region came Jan Pouren, who has for over a year been, and still is, imprisoned in a New York jail upon demand of the Czar, and Christian Rudowitz, whose extradition to Russia was ordered by a United States Commissioner in Chicago, but was refused by the State Department on the ground that the offenses charged were of a political character. In the Rudowitz case, as well as in that of Jan Pouren, common felonies were charged and extradition was demanded under false pretenses.

In both these cases the defense has been established, by documentary evidence and by the testimony of eye-witnesses, that the alleged offenses, if ever committed, were acts of political warfare in the course of the revolutionary uprising of Russia. Even the evidence produced by the Russian government clearly indicates the political character of the offenses. The witnesses for the accused, with rare heroism, volunteered their testimony, though realizing that, in so doing, they were jeopardizing their liberty and life. In both cases the attorneys for the Russian government persistently attempted to wring from the witnesses on the stand such information about persons identified with the revolutionary cause, still in Russia, as would enable the Russian government to visit vengeance upon them. In the Rudowitz case one witness, Martin Juraw, was held by a judge for contempt of court because he refused to divulge the names of such persons. If this is good law, it means that in the future it will be morally impossible for a Russian political refugee to offer any testimony proving the political character of his offense, inasmuch as every witness can be asked to name his associates in the revolutionary organization at home and thus be confronted with the alternative of becoming a traitor to his comrades or going to jail for contempt of court. The exemption contained in the treaty in favor of political refugees will become a dead letter.

These cases appear to be only the forerunners of a movement to kidnap in this country and to hurry back to Russian torture chambers and Russian gallows large numbers of political refugees who had escaped the knot, the rope and the bullet of Holy Russia. Thousands of these exiles in the United States are in imminent danger of becoming the victims of the Russian spies that now swarm over our country.

These refugees are people of limited means, living quietly in our midst by the proceeds of their honest toil. Left to their own resources they can not successfully defend their liberty against the legal talent employed by the Russian government and paid with the fat fees from the Russian treasury. Their friends are too poor to raise the enormous expenses of a long series of court proceedings. In a contest of purses between them and the Russian treasury the latter will surely win.

While the treaty provides that no person shall be extradited for a political offense, there is no stipulation as to how the political character of the offense is to be established. There is no provision for a trial before a jury to pass upon the issue of fact. An inferior federal official, who need not even be learned in the law, becomes the judge, not only of the fact, but of the law, which, by reason of its international character, requires the largest learning and the broadest wisdom for its proper understanding. And our national honor and traditions are committed to the keeping of petty officials on whose judgment the lives of thousands are thus made to depend.

The practice under the treaty has now abundantly proved that it endangers, if it does not destroy, the safety of political refugees.

Are Americans willing to stand idly by while the time-honored right of political asylum is turned into a mockery by the Czar? Are our jails to be filled at his bidding? Are our courts to be turned into instruments of his tyranny, parts of his political secret service? Are the trembling victims to be handed over into his custody, even on our own soil, dragged to his dungeons with their nameless terrors, to his gallows and to his shambles? Shall we tamely become the catspaw for a government which has organized wholesale massacres of its own subjects, including defenseless women and children; which has sent to the wilds of Siberia scores of thousands without the formality of a trial; and which rests, not upon law, but upon brute force and drum-head court-martial? We, a nation born of righteous revolution, cherishing high ideals of liberty and civilization, ought not to play so pitiable a part!

We appeal to the American people! The land of Patrick Henry and Wendell Phillips will not, can not, remain deaf to the cry of anguish rising from the tormented hearts of the Russian exiles. From one end of the country to the other there shall be heard the demand:

Down with the Russian Extradition Treaty!  
The Pouren Defense Conference of New York and affiliated Societies.  
Political Refugee Defense League of Chicago with 312 affiliated branches in 28 States.

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.

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

# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## OF INTEREST TO UNION MEN.

### The Latest "Move" to Have Constitutional Convention and the Powers Behind the Scene.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27, 1909.

After 15 years of struggle the people of Missouri have secured to themselves the power of the Initiative and Referendum in their constitution. They adopted this at the last election by the largest majority of any amendment or candidate on the ticket; but now the enemies of these measures are conspiring to defeat them and deprive us of their benefits. They do not dare to do this directly and openly, because the overwhelming majority in their favor no doubt convinces them that it would be useless; but they are going to try to accomplish their sinister purpose in an indirect and underhanded manner; they hope to accomplish it by calling a constitutional convention, which they aim to control and thus to make a new constitution leaving out the Initiative and Referendum entirely.

The resolution calling for this constitutional convention has been introduced in the General Assembly now in session at Jefferson City. It is necessary for all friends of our measures to exert themselves and use whatever influence they can bring to bear upon the Legislature. This constitutional convention will involve the state in an expense of nearly a million dollars and for no other purpose than to defeat the will of the people. They even aim to deprive us of some of the admirable features contained in the bill of rights of the present constitution, and to add such restrictions in the new constitution that will make it practically impossible in the future to ever change it.

We have a good opportunity to defeat this nefarious conspiracy against the people's rights. Let us sound the alarm and proclaim the facts throughout the state. It is advisable and most important that you agitate the matter as much as possible; and write a letter to your Representative and the Senator from your district, stating in your own language your opposition to any constitutional convention, on the natural ground that the Initiative and Referendum now gives the people themselves the right and power to make any change in their organic laws that they may desire; and that we do not want a constitution patched up or made to order for us by a designing coterie of big cinchers, representing special privilege, behind barred doors, away from the light of day and publicity, by dark lantern, questionable methods. Fraternal yours,

#### REFERENDUM LEAGUE OF MISSOURI.

WM. PRESTON HILL, President.

STEPHAN RYAN and B. L. MOSER, Secretaries.

#### FROM MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

### Legislation of Interest to Organized Labor Throughout the State.

Jefferson City, March 3, 1909.

A movement is on foot to hold a constitutional convention, and Senator "Mike" Casey of Kansas City has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for such a gathering. The fact that Casey is for the measure has caused many to look with suspicion on the movement. One of the chief reasons for holding the constitutional convention, it is stated, is that certain money interests of the state want the provisions adopted at the last general election, establishing the Initiative and Referendum, taken out of the constitution entirely. It is a significant fact that all of the railroad lobbyists at the capital and many of the attorneys of the big corporations are using every effort to bring about the holding of a constitutional convention. The holding of this convention would cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. There is much doubt as to the advisability of holding the constitutional convention.

Representative Coakley of Kansas City assures the members of the legislative committee that he will amend his printing office bill so that it will place it entirely outside of the penitentiary walls.

An effort is being made to repeal the Sunday labor law. If this measure goes through it will permit barber shops to remain open on Sunday, and a protest is being made.

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

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

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

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

#### UNION ORGANIZATIONS UNITE.

### Canadian Mechanics Affiliate With the American Federation of Labor.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 2.—Mechanics of the Canadian Northern, on its extensive system in Western Canada, have united with the American Federation of Labor. The organization was completed last night and follows the step taken by the Canadian Pacific employees last week.

All these preparations may precipitate a gigantic railway struggle in Western Canada before long, as the Grand Trunk-Pacific employees also have taken preliminary steps to complete their organization along similar lines.

TEN—LABOR

51,99, iwcd

#### STEEL WAGE CUT ANNOUNCED.

### Lackawanna Company First to Act on Price Reduction.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 2.—First concrete action directly affecting workmen since the drastic cuts in the prices of steel products went into effect became known today, when the Lackawanna Steel Co. announced a cut in wages.

Employees in the offices have their salaries reduced 10 per cent, and laborers in the mills, who have been getting from 12½ to 17 cents an hour, are reduced to 12 cents flat.

The wage reduction is ascribed directly to the price war, and not to depression in the steel industry.

### A LABOR PAPER IN FACT AS WELL AS IN NAME.

The New York Evening Call, the workman's daily of New York City, although working with a deficit, has refused an advertising contract offered by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass., of 20,000 lines. The management of the Call informed Mr. Douglas to settle the grievances of his employees before the Call can accept the advertisement.

### BAKERS GIVE SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Bakers' Union No. 4 gave a successful entertainment at the New Club Hall last Saturday evening, which continued until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. All had a good time and some successful propaganda work for the Bakers' Union Label was done.

## ANTI-DOUGLAS MEETING.

### Citizens of Brockton, Mass., Take Decided Stand in Douglas Shoe Co. Controversy.

The Brockton Enterprise publishes the following report of a public mass meeting:

When General President John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union arose on the stage of City Theater last evening to tell the people of Brockton the union's side of the controversy with the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the industrial agitation, a wave of applause swept over one of the most remarkable gatherings ever congregated in Brockton. Every seat in the playhouse, away up even to the gallery and including the boxes, was occupied. In the vestibules many were standing about the open doors. There were 250 on the stage. Hundreds had been turned away.

Largely union shoe workers, the audience also included business men, shoe merchants, shoe manufacturers and many not directly concerned as employers or employees in the industrial arguments of the community. The liberal sprinkling of manufacturers, merchants and other business and professional men showed beyond all doubt that there was a fair interest on the part of citizens to hear the union side and the union's contentions as to its part in promoting Brockton's welfare.

Mayor John S. Kent sat on the stage with 250 or more others, including the speakers, the Joint Shoe Council delegates, building trades representatives and some men from the branches of the M. A. Packard Co. factory. President F. W. Gifford of the C. L. U. was in the front tier of stage seats. In a box were ex-Mayor D. W. Battles, ex-Mayor J. J. Whipple, Rev. W. E. Keating of St. Patrick's and others equally prominent, and ladies of the executive boards of Stitchers' and Dressers' and Packers' Unions occupied other boxes. Mrs. Tobin and the Misses Tobin also occupied a box. The women present probably numbered fully a fifth of the entire attendance.

That there were not 2,000 or more present was due to lack of room. As early as 7:05 the seating capacity was occupied and the vestibule was crowded and about 200 men and women blocked the sidewalk on Main street in front of the main entrance. At 7:20 it was announced at the doorway that there was not a seat left. Then some tried to reach the stage. At 7:25 President Tobin appeared in the corridor and said: "I am sorry that there is no more room. The state law will not permit of people standing in the aisles or the vestibule. We may have other meetings later to give those a chance to hear who have been unable to get in tonight." He went to the stage and at 7:32 President Patrick O'Byrne of the Joint Shoe Council, head of the Edgemakers' Union for years, arose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the great pleasure of presenting the first speaker of the evening, General President John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union."

It was a brief but characteristic speech of the man who wields the gavel in the Joint Shoe Council and over the Edgemakers' Local.

There was a hearty reception for Mr. Tobin. He got into the meat of his story at once. He was interrupted all along the line by applause, but there was nothing wild. It was a remarkable audience, calm, dispassionate, considerate and, above all other things, seemingly deeply interested to hear all the union had to present. It was noticeable that the ex-mayors, Mayor Kent, W. L. Wright of the James Edgar Co., other prominent business men and shoe manufacturers in the audience were as enthusiastic in applauding Tobin at times as were the shoe workers.

Mr. Tobin made an apt illustration of the transfer method he charged to the Douglas Company, using two glasses of water he had on the table on the stage.

"The prices did not go with the shoes in the original transfer to the old No. 2 factory, but the prices did go with the shoes on the second transfer to affect the entire output of 6,000 or 7,000 cases in the old No. 1 factory," said Mr. Tobin. "We have a right to assume the trick was to gain a reduction in wages on all the \$3.50 shoes and that's why we are fighting to preserve the collective bargaining principle on which the union stands."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, citizens of Brockton, in mass meeting assembled, pledge ourselves to promote at all times the peace and prosperity of the city of Brockton, and

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the principle of collective bargaining and to fair wages and fair conditions of labor as essential factors to further promotion of the interests of Brockton, to the end that it shall be the largest and most prosperous shoe city in the world. We further pledge ourselves to the work of making Brockton still greater in the years to come."

These resolutions were adopted by the mass meeting, recording citizens and shoemakers in support of the policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as a factor for the progress of Brockton.

#### JACKSON, THE PRINTER, KILLED.

### Union Printer Organizer Was Fined in Contempt Case.

New York, Feb. 28.—George W. Jackson, for many years an organizer of Typographical Union No. 6, walked off the platform of the Ninety-sixth Street Subway Station soon after noon today in front of a north-bound Broadway express train and was killed. Mr. Jackson had been suffering for more than a month with an affection of the eyes.

In November, 1907, President McCormick, Jackson, Vincent J. Costello, organizer for Brooklyn, and Charles M. Maxwell, secretary and treasurer of the union, after an examination before a referee, were reported in contempt of court in failing to take the proper measures to cause members of the union to obey an injunction granted by the Supreme Court in March, 1906, prohibiting the union, its officers or members, from intimidating, threatening, abusing or in any way interfering with the printers employed by the Typothetae to replace the union men who had gone out on strike.

The matter came before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court in February, 1908. The men were fined and sentenced to terms in prison. Jackson was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and to serve 20 days in jail. An appeal was taken and a decision in the case is still pending.

#### UNION PRESSMEN WIN CASE.

### Workers Get Decision in Suit of Employers.

Cincinnati, O., March 2.—The union men win and the employers lose in the long-fought case of the Typothetae of America against the International Printing Pressmen's Union, according to a decision rendered this afternoon by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The decision establishes an eight-hour day for work.

### TWENTY THOUSAND MAY SUFFER REDUCTION.

Cleveland, O., March 2.—The wages of about 20,000 men employed in the iron and steel industry of Cleveland are in danger of being cut as a result of the steel trust's open-market declaration. Some rolling mills may close down. Strikes are not improbable in Youngstown. Following the announcement of the cut in wages by the Lackawanna Company at Buffalo today, the wage question became a matter of much concern here. Some of the independents say a cut must come.

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

## CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

### Central Body Passes Strong Resolution of Protest on Charter Revision Question—Independent Candidates for Board of Freeholders Favored—Protest Against Czarism in Excise Commissioner's Office—Legislative Action Against It Is Urged—Other Business Transacted.

Last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union was attended by over 200 delegates. Considerable business was transacted. Secretary Dave Kreyling submitted his semi-monthly report, in which mention was made of the encouraging progress of the Trades Union Label Section, also of his visit to Jefferson City in behalf of the bill regulating the hours of female labor.

President Owen Miller submitted a short report concerning the Charter Revision movement, and of his own nomination for the Board of Freeholders. At this time Delegate Stapp of Carpenters' Union No. 1596 called the chairman's attention to the fact that a communication from his union was on the secretary's table pertaining to Charter Revision, which he would like to have read.

### Protest Against the Machine Slate for Board of Freeholders.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Union:

Brothers and Sisters—Local Union No. 1596, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at its last night's regular meeting passed the following resolution and instructed its delegates to submit the same to your honorable body at today's meeting:

#### Resolution.

Whereas, The "Board of Freeholders" for Charter Revision which has been fixed up by the Republican and Democratic sub-committees under the direction of the two political bosses, Jephtha Howe and Tom Ward, is not only a disappointment to the great mass of progressive citizens of the community, but an absolute disgrace of civic decency and of the will of the very people who were most active in bringing the Charter Revision movement about; and

Whereas, While we readily admit that there are several men on the made-to-order ticket whom we might conscientiously indorse and support, the selection of the whole can not be accepted by the citizens of St. Louis without endangering the best interests of the municipality and making the entire Charter Revision movement abortive and farcical; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union is heartily in favor of nominating a number of independent candidates for said Board of Freeholders, in addition to the few qualified and fit men already nominated, in order that the citizens of St. Louis may have the opportunity on April 6 to select a body of men who will not represent the Big Cinch, the North American Co. and other corporation interests, but men whose first and last thought and effort will be to protect the best interests of the people and of the municipality;

Resolved, That we favor the nomination of such men as Dr. Morfit and Dr. Homan of the St. Louis Joint Medical Council, of Dr. Wm. Preston Hill and Mr. Wm. Henry Priesmeyer of the Missouri Referendum League, Mr. G. A. Hoehn of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association and others who are eminently qualified and whose sincerity and zeal for the movement can not be doubted.

We request the Central Trades and Labor Union to take immediate action on the above resolutions, because the time is short and delay would be equivalent to silent indorsement of the Howe-Ward slate. As members of Organized Labor and independent citizens, recognizing the vital importance of the Charter Revision problem, we owe it to the entire community and to the coming generation to arouse the people to action and secure for St. Louis a Charter which will enable the people to attend to their own public affairs. Yours fraternally

LOCAL UNION 1596, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, HENRY LUECKE, Secretary.

The resolutions were submitted by Local Union No. 1596, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Max Stapp of the Carpenters' Union, O. Kaemmerer of the Garment Cutters and Charles Kassel of the Cigarmakers spoke in favor of the resolutions. Speeches against them were made by Harry Sharpe and Hugh McSkimming of the Typographical Union and James B. Conroy of the Stationary Firemen's Union.

Delegate Stapp of Carpenters' Union No. 1596 again took the floor and stated that President Miller will have the unanimous support of his (Stapp's) union, but since Miller would be really the only man Union Labor could depend on, and he was but one out of thirteen, for that reason Carpenters' Union 1596 favors the nomination of several independent candidates for freeholders; if this was not done, the citizens of St. Louis would be compelled to swallow the slate put up by the political "bosses." We want several additional men on the Board of Freeholders to back up Owen Miller in his efforts to secure a new charter worthy of the name.

The resolutions were carried by a vote of 107 in favor and 91 against.

Autocracy and Czarism in Excise Commissioner's Office Opposed. President Miller introduced the following resolutions, which were passed by unanimous vote:

#### Three-Day Lid Denounced.

By a decision of the Attorney General of the State of Missouri, all the dramshops in this city were closed for a period of 77 consecutive hours because of the fact that primary elections were held on Friday, February 26, and Saturday, February 27, 1909, from the hours of 1 to 8 p. m. of each day. This is the first time in the history of the state that the law has been so interpreted, and resulted in the loss of thousands of dollars to citizens and taxpayers in the dramshop trade, and to the many thousands of employees in this business and others who can ill afford the hardship of the loss of two days' wages, and in addition it caused untold inconvenience to thousands of citizens accustomed to a stimulant, and who were too poor to stock their cellars, which leads us to believe that such decisions are not based on equity, but prejudice. The dramshop business is either right or wrong. If wrong it ought to be abolished, and if right it ought to be treated in the spirit of equity instead of persecution. As the state has licensed the business it is assumed it is legitimated. The present law places the dramshop business entirely in the control of one man. He can grant or take away licenses at his pleasure and is not bound to give any reason for his actions, although a decision of this American Czar may mean the utter ruin and destruction of the efforts of years. His act, unjust as it may be, is irrevocable, no court having the right to pass upon it. This is too much power to place in one man's hands, let him be whom he may, and should have no footing on American soil. Any law that prevents a citizen from protecting his property in a court of equity or that places in the hands of any one man the power to paralyze a business and inconvenience thousands of good citizens on such flimsy pretexts as were set forth in this instance, ought to have no place on the statute books of free and imperial Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Union that this matter be presented to the Legislature now in session in Jefferson City, Mo., through the Legislative Committee

of the State Federation of Labor, and an effort made to so amend the law that will make it impossible for one man to confiscate or destroy the business of any citizen, and that results in the inconveniencing of thousands of citizens, without an opportunity of appeal from such decision to a court of equity; and, be it further

**Resolved,** That we commend the dramshop keepers of St. Louis for their prompt and complete acquiescence in an order that needlessly did them such gross injury. We especially consider this due to them, because ambitious politicians are prone to ride on the tide of popular favor by denouncing dramshop keepers as constant lawbreakers.

Chairman Wilson of the Legislative Committee took the floor and submitted the following

**Resolutions Against Convict Printing Establishment:**

"Whereas, There are now pending before the State Legislature of Missouri at Jefferson City several bills having as their intent and purpose the establishment of a state printing plant within the walls of the Missouri penitentiary for the purpose of doing the state's legislative and judicial printing, including the publication of state school books; and

"Whereas, It is the intention of these bills to have such printing plant manned by forces of convicts and all or portions of the work done by convict labor, contrary to the principles upon which our government is founded; and

"Whereas, The establishment of such penitentiary printing plant would deprive many law-abiding, tax-paying citizens of their present means of earning a livelihood, and place them in the position of having to compete with convict labor; and

"Whereas, Experience has proven that convict printing plants can not be economically conducted, owing to carelessness and incompetency and rapid deterioration of machinery and material because of idleness and lack of proper care in the handling thereof, and by reason of the further fact that competent and reliable workmen of the printing trades are not to be found in the garb of convicts in this or other states; and

"Whereas, Any appropriation for such purpose as is specified in the aforementioned bills would result in a sheer waste of the state's funds, besides serving to lower the stand of the art of printing and subjecting the state to ridicule for the very noticeable inferiority of the quality of printing produced by such a state convict printing institution; therefore, be it

**Resolved,** By the Central Trades and Labor Union of the City of St. Louis, speaking for 60,000 union workmen of the city, that we herewith condemn in unmeasured terms the attempt to establish such a convict printing plant as inimical to the interests of the state, as an unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers without adequate return, as an experiment that can have but one result—failure, both economical and scientific; as contrary to the principle of freedom of competition; as an effort to place upon convicts the functions of free men which are guaranteed by the constitution and as a far-fetched scheme to usurp the prerogatives of law-abiding citizens and compel them to direct their efforts at livelihood into other channels; and be it further

**Resolved,** That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri from the City of St. Louis, with a request that they use their votes and influence to defeat any and all bills having for their object the establishment of a convict printing plant in this state."

A lengthy discussion followed pro and con. On motion Attorney Henry H. Oberschelp was granted the floor to address the delegates with a view to securing indorsement of a bill providing for a municipal court to replace the present St. Louis Justice and Police courts. After a discussion the proposition was referred to the Legislative Committee and Executive Board, which will hold a hearing Tuesday evening on the proposition at 3535 Pine street.

The Executive Board of the union is making plans for a enche party to be given soon for the benefit of striking hatters in the East. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union sent communication giving further information on the Douglas Shoe Co. controversy. Delegate Flahive of the local Shoe Workers' Union stated that the publisher of the "Labor News" refused to keep the Douglas Shoe ad. out of his paper, and therefore the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Executive Board would take its label out of said sheet.

Carl F. Schweitzer, President of the Kansas City Labor Temple Association, was then introduced and delivered a short address, giving interesting facts and figures about the K. C. Labor Temple now in course of construction. Mr. Schweitzer advised the St. Louis union men not to undertake any premature work of construction; the building work should not begin until sufficient funds were provided.

**WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS.**

Last Wednesday evening the "Women's Trade Union League of St. Louis" held a well-attended meeting at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street, to listen to a lecture by Mr. James B. Conroy, secretary of Stationary Firemen's Union No. 6. A fine musical program was carried out, refreshments were served (soda water straight for Jim!) and a dance concluded the sociable affair. The Women's Trade Union League is doing splendid work for the movement and deserves general support.

**Socialist Party of St. Louis**

**NOTICE!**

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

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

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

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

- Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—5312 North Broadway; Peter Frank, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 1, Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—4150 Lee avenue; Julius H. Kramer, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 1—822 Tyler street; Adam C. Rapp, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 2, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14; Primary District 2—1401 Salisbury street; L. F. Rosenkranz, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—1118 South Eighth street; Thomas E. Delmore, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 6, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1305 S. Thirteenth street; W. R. Bowden, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—625 Souldard street; J. Necker, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 7, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1219 Souldard street; A. Siepmann, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2508 South Tenth street; R. N. Brown, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 8, Precincts 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 2—2215 South Tenth street; H. G. Mueller, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 9, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2875 South Seventh street; W. F. Hunstock; Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 9, Precincts 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—

- 1952 Cherokee street; John A. Weber, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, Primary District 1—3825 Ohio avenue; Jacob Fries, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 10, Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3430 Tennessee avenue; G. A. Hoehn, Chairman; 6 delegates.
- Ward 11, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—5711 Gravois avenue; A. F. Tanner, Chairman; 5 delegates.
- Ward 11, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, Primary District 2—6720 Minnesota avenue; F. J. Kloth, Chairman; 5 delegates.
- Ward 12, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, Primary District 1—2623 Lemp avenues; Jos. Glader, Chairman; 4 delegates.
- Ward 12, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3022 Minnesota avenue; Jacob Dorner, Chairman; 4 dets.
- Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2632 Caroline street; Wm. F. Crouch, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 13, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 2—1616 Texas avenue; Wm. Lyons, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2307 Cass avenue; Wm. L. Bierach, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 17, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3608 N. Twenty-third street; Wm. L. Bachman, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2108 North Fourteenth street; Henry Kloth, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 18, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1946 Hebert street; Henry Schwarz, Chairman; 2 delegates.
- Ward 19, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Primary District 1—4107 North Twentieth street; F. W. Groetke, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 19, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—4055 Kossuth avenue; John Wissel, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2730 Sheridan avenue; Fred Werner, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 20, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Primary District 2—2627 Slattery street; F. J. Mittendorf, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 21, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—1102 Leonard avenue; L. E. Hildebrand, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 21, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, Primary District 2—3129 Easton avenue; Otto Poeschmann, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 22, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, Primary District 1—200 North Jefferson avenue; W. P. Kubitz, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 22, Precincts 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—3548 Lindell avenue; Chas. C. Widerman, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 23, Precincts 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—3306 St. Vincent avenue; Samuel Resh, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 23, Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 2—3431 Walnut street; J. E. Wilson, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 24, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 1—3139 Morganford road; Gustav J. Eckhoff, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 24, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Primary District 2—6838 Arthur avenue; Henry Fete, Chairman; 3 delegates.
- Ward 25, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—4345 Arco avenue; Henry Siroky, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 25, Precincts 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3745 Laclede avenue; David Allan, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 27, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, Primary District 1—4214 Aubert avenue; Carl Hirschenhofer, Chairman; 4 delegates.
- Ward 27, Precincts 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Primary District 2—5528 Easton avenue; Chas. G. Krell, Chairman; 4 delegates.
- Ward 28, Precincts 1 to 14, Primary District 1—4429 Rutger street; Thos. Aughivan, Chairman; 1 delegate.
- Ward 28, Precincts 15 to 27, Primary District 2—5586 Vernon avenue; James K. Savage, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Said delegates in said convention shall also transact such other business as may legally come before them.

F. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Attest:  
L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.  
City Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

**ORDERS FOR CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET.**

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

1st Ward Club	1,000 copies
2nd Ward Club	2,000 copies
6th Ward Club	2,000 copies
7th Ward Club	2,000 copies
8th Ward Club	2,000 copies
9th Ward Club	5,000 copies
10th Ward Club	7,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Carondelet Branch)	1,000 copies
11th Ward Club (Gravois Branch)	1,000 copies
13th Ward Club	2,000 copies
14th Ward Club	1,000 copies
18th Ward Club	2,000 copies
19th Ward Club	2,000 copies
22nd Ward Club	2,000 copies
23rd Ward Club	1,000 copies
24th Ward Club	3,500 copies
25th Ward Club	1,000 copies
27th Ward Club (South Branch)	5,000 copies
28th Ward Club	2,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies
Wm. Kreckler	500 copies
Frank L. Robinson	500 copies
Total	46,000 copies

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

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

**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?

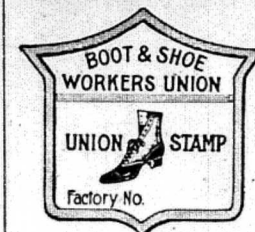
St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they 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

# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

RECEIPTS.		Total dues .....		Supplies.	
Dues.		\$134.79			
Aurora .....	\$ 2.60	St. Louis .....	\$ .95	Licking .....	.75
Ava .....	5.00	Kansas City .....	1.00	Joplin .....	.75
Burlington Junction .....	1.10	Cedar Hill .....	.15		
Bruner .....	1.50				
Bevier .....	3.50	Total supplies .....	\$ 3.60		
Bell City .....	.30	Total dues .....	134.79		
Brownwood .....	.70				
Barren .....	1.00				
Cedar Hill .....	2.00				
Cardwell .....	3.00				
Fordland .....	2.00				
Jasper County .....	10.00				
Kansas City .....	15.00				
Laclede .....	1.00				
Luebbering .....	1.10				
Liberal .....	2.10				
Liberty .....	1.00				
Licking .....	1.00				
Mt. Vernon .....	.60				
Morehouse (new) .....	1.00				
Milan .....	1.00				
Neosho .....	2.80				
Proctor .....	.50				
Paulding .....	2.50				
Rich Hill .....	1.37				
Rural .....	.70				
Scott County .....	2.00				
Springfield .....	4.00				
Sullivan (new) .....	2.20				
St. Francois County .....	5.00				
St. Louis County .....	12.00				
St. Louis .....	40.00				
Windsor .....	2.50				
Warrensburg .....	1.00				
W. E. Forbes .....	1.22				
G. L. Edwards .....	.50				

EXPENDITURES.		LIABILITIES.	
Due stamps .....	\$ 52.80	Printing .....	\$ 10.00
Supplies, National Office .....	4.70	L. G. Pope .....	15.00
Receipt Book, Nat'l Office .....	2.50		
Rent .....	7.00	Total .....	\$ 25.00
Bulletin (140 copies) .....	9.00		
Typewriter ribbon .....	.75		
Due stamps lost in mail .....	2.50		
O. Pauls, salary .....	35.00		
Postage .....	4.25		
Total .....	\$118.50		
Receipts .....	\$138.39		
Expenditures .....	118.50		
Balance for month .....	\$ 19.89		
Less deficit of January .....	18.00		
Cash on hand Feb. 28 .....	\$ 1.89		

### The Olivette Charter Is Revoked.

The recommendation of the St. Louis County Central Committee that the outstanding charter of the lapsed local Olivette be revoked has been favorably acted on by the State Committee. Those voting Yes are: Garver, Grandt, Kindorf, Allan and Smith. Voting No: Stanton and Lipscomb.

The County Committee made its recommendations because of the irregularities committed by the former secretary, John E. Lehner, in connection with the recent election of state officers. The local was in arrears for dues and no longer in good standing. The revocation of the old charter will give the County Committee an opportunity to reorganize the local if five or more members can be secured.

### For Local Secretaries to Observe.

This week the monthly financial statement is printed. Each secretary of a local should check up the same and see if his remittances are properly credited. If not, write the state office and see that a correction is made. This weekly bulletin of matters of interest to the membership should be clipped out and filed for future reference. Such matters as are of general interest should be brought before the local so that the comrades know what is going on in other parts of the state. Any items that will interest or benefit comrades elsewhere should be sent to the state office for publication.

### A New One in Stoddard County.

The week's work put in at Morehouse by Comrade McAllister has borne fruit in the shape of a local of 10 members. They are all new to Socialist work, but McAllister thinks the prospects are good for an active local. These were the first Socialist meetings in Morehouse for two years, and the local comrades are well pleased with the outcome.

### Reorganized.

"Prosperity" has shut down the lumber business at Brownwood and scattered the local comrades to the four winds. However, seven of the faithful met and decided to reorganize. More are ready to join as soon as the Taft administration makes it possible for them to pay dues. There is an unaccountable delay in getting "prosperity" into the limelight, where an ordinary workman can take a look at it.

Comrades at Ava have reorganized the local and pay dues for quite a while in advance. No doubt they became envious of their neighbors at Squires and wanted to get in the game again. There is not a mile of road in Douglas County, and organization work is very difficult. The revolutionary germs are spreading, however, and the county casts a pretty good Socialist vote.

### Did It Ever Occur to You—

That your dues may not be paid up to date? See to it. That if the members do not pay their dues promptly it tends to disable the entire party organization? You do not need an embossed, signed and sealed credential as authority for looking after the membership and seeing that their dues are promptly paid. Just go right ahead and get the delinquents in line.

That even though there is no local in your vicinity, you can become a member-at-large? Indeed, yes. The state secretary will be glad to send you a card as member-at-large. The dues are 25c per month. Remit for five or six months and be enrolled. Every little helps.

That your neighbor would join the Socialist Party if approached on the subject? Because the local has an organizer is no reason why every other member should not secure new applications and do all they can to build up the local.

### Carl D. Thompson's Dates.

After finishing his work in St. Louis, Comrade Thompson will speak at the following points in the state, to-wit: April 6-7-8, Eldon; 9, Nelson; 10, Sedalia; 11, Kansas City; 12, St. Joseph. This opportunity to secure a speaker who has had practical experience in constructive Socialist work should be made the most of. It is necessary that we learn what to do when elected to office. Talking of "surplus value," "class consciousness," etc., will not suffice when the time comes for putting our ideas into practice. Along this line our Wisconsin comrades have had some experience and are able to give others the benefit thereof.

### SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CLUB.

Hereafter the Woman's Socialist Club will meet at 8 p. m. on the first and third Friday evening of the month at the Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Please note this change in date of meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed. Come and bring your friends.  
E. M. BASSETT, Secretary.

### Socialist Sunday School.

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

### FOR SALE.

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

## THROUGH THE CLOSED SHOP TO THE OPEN WORLD

By Horace Traubel.

Through the closed shop to the open world I see the procession of labor unfold its enlarging purpose. The course is by way of militant defense to civic security. We hear contending tongues. The world today seems to be against us. The world of the future will be on our side. We are afraid to trust our own institutions. We have built a house which we suspect may fall down over our heads. Labor is an alien. It does not feel at home with itself. It must be made domestic. It has lost all faith in guardians. The aim of the world crushes. It does not embrace. Labor begins to see that it is only protected when it protects life. Therefore it gets its particles together. It ceases to be a thing of items and becomes a total. It goes two ways. It goes right and it goes wrong. It is beautiful and it is ugly. It is sinless and it is sinful. That is, it is a condition of struggle. It will emerge clarified. That force which on the march is a class will on its arrival become a people.

We glorify the closed shop. Or we damn the closed shop. The closed shop is a manifest both of affirmation and negation. It signifies lack of faith first and a greater faith to come. It is not a virtue. It is a shield. It is not right or wrong. It is gravitation. It is a result. Some things happened preceding it. Then this thing had to happen. There was no way out of it. God could not set the tables of its mandate aside. And now that this has happened something further is to happen. Something just as little to be evaded. The stream flows its own way. It can not be diverted. It is going towards the greatest light. From darkness to light and from light to more light and from more light to illumination. There was supply and demand. There was competition. There was graft. There was the law of money dominating the law of souls. The laborer finding himself hopelessly under fire in the world of fight has shut himself in the closed shop. He will save himself for the future crisis and consummations of liberty. The closed shop is not here to stay. Its function is not fixed. It is here to pass man on. And after it has passed man on it will disintegrate. It will take down its four walls and go into voluntary oblivion. Meantime it is intermediately vital and preservative. Is it against liberty? No. It is for liberty. It is a troubled effort of liberty to observe the covenant. It is the only resource left to liberty to play a safe hand with the cards stacked against it. If liberty with the closed shop is in danger, without the closed shop is lost.

You quote the one man who is trespassed. I quote the fifty men whom the one man trespasses. I do not say the closed shop is liberty. I do not say the liberty of the one man should be invaded. I say the liberty of the fifty men should not be forgotten. There is only one thing I hate worse than the closed shop. That one thing is the 'open shop.' There is only one thing that I love more than a closed shop. That one thing is the open world. Tyranny often leads the way to liberty. The tendency of the imperfect is towards the perfect. Democracy does not say its final word is liberty. Its final word is a word of love. If love means liberty, good for liberty and better for love. But if some liberty must be left out in order that all love may be included then liberty must cheerfully make its sacrifice.

The program of labor is the program of solidarity. All interests are one interest. All the acts of men become the one act of man in the round-up. You are afraid that coercion will force you to do something which it would hurt you to do. There is something else you might more honorably be afraid of. That you will voluntarily do something which it will hurt others to have you to do. Labor is fighting for a chance to live. It is forfeiting all minor rights to secure the major benefaction. Labor can not retreat from the closed shop. It can only advance to the open world. It enjoys no inviting latitude of volition. It has to choose narrowly between the closed shop and the closed world. We see that the closed shop has done its best and said its last word. That its advance from now on is in retreat. We see that the closed shop has done all its evil and is saying its first word. That its superficial retreat is from now on its fundamental advance.

Whatever the closed shop does not do it does lead off with the pioneer and the martyr. It is bondage. Yes. But the closed shop is the last chain before emancipation. Whatever the open shop does not do it leads off with a signal to withdraw. It is bondage. Yes. But the open shop is the last stand before slavery. Even if the closed shop is a stumble it is a stumble towards progress. Even if the open shop is on its feet it is on feet turned towards the past. Do you shrink from the rough passage? Then you will never get anywhere. But labor is bound to get somewhere. No matter how stormy the journey or what must be given up it is resolutely charted for discovery. It will give up everything by the way but it will not give up anything at the end. It will unload every atom of interesting freight, but it will not yield one inch of necessary sail. Even if it must give up all the virtues of the open shop it will still go on. The closed shop may be without any other compensating quality. But it is the custodian of this inestimable treasure. It leads direct to the open world.

No man can live his life just as he pleases. He must please to live his life the way love pleases. For anything less than love in life is suicide. He must live his life the way of brotherhood. He is not asked to see how best he can go alone. He is asked to see how best he can go with the crowd. The crowd limits him. But the crowd also makes him possible. The crowd dead as well as the crowd living. You say you must be free. Free for what? To cut loose? To play full hermit on an empty earth? To anchor at sea outside of land? I would rather be free to sail. But freedom to sail means freedom to all sailors. And equal freedom to all sailors means limited freedom to all sailors. On the voyage of life no man is entitled to all the good weather. If one man's luck brings him a surplus of good weather it is that one man's duty to share his extras with the man who falls short. Who can know who shall fall short? And the day of deficit may be any day. And the victim of deficit may be any man.

The open shop does not provide for the man who falls short. The closed shop takes care of the last derelict. In the march of the race why should any one be left behind? All should be taken along in equal grace and equal love. Beyond the fight of the closed shop is the peace of the open world. And until the open world is reached there can be no conclusive fraternity. We live today one friend in a mob of enemies. In that next day we will live not one single enemy in a republic of friends. Ishmael will make way for the Brother. Now we dread to turn corners. We don't know what tragedy may be round there waiting to exact its drastic toll. But the movement of the race is the movement of integration. By and by we will know that it is as safe to turn corners as to keep to the free road ahead. We will know that nothing but hospitality lurks in the shadows. We will not be afraid to meet each other with our eyes shut. We will not hesitate to go to bed for fear that God does not provide mercifully for the night. And we will not hesitate to get up for fear that man does not provide mercifully for the day. It is true that in the process some tyranny must be suffered. But this is only in order that more liberty may be enjoyed.

Is any man freer in the open shop with no man concerned for the crowd than in the closed shop with the crowd concerned for every man. Capital has withdrawn from labor. Labor has withdrawn from capital. They fight. They are not fighting to keep apart. They are fighting to get together. They are two names for one thing. When labor returns home it becomes capital. When capital returns home it becomes labor. The end of the schism is near and the beginning of commune is in sight. The capitalist and the laborer will disappear. Interest, rent and profit were for a day. Wages were for a day.

The tramp and the millionaire are twins born of the same mother. They eat at the same table. They live the same life. They will die the same death. Neither can survive either. We are to have a

world of ownership without an owner. There will not be men who own and men who are owned. There will be brothers; only brothers. Property will not be used as an implement of spoliation and felony. It will be utilized as the opportunity for service and comradeship. I do not say that the process will be gentle. I say that the result will be beautiful. I do not try to explain away the evil. I only contend for the inevitability of the good. I do not say all the virtue is in the closed shop. I only say that with virtue or without virtue the closed shop is the next step. But there is a step beyond the closed shop. That step, too, must be taken. For the closed shop is only a refuge. It is not a home. There is only one home. The open world. The open world without an owner and without a hireling. The open world in which ownership for the first time assumes its responsible humanities. All that world owned by all for all the world. A world with no outside to it. A world in which nobody boards and nobody shirks. A world in which every man takes as much of life as he needs and gives as much of life as he can. A world in which every man having enough keeps nothing back from any other man who can use more. A world in which the crowd at last knows how to live with the one man and make the most of him. A world in which the one man at last knows how to live with the crowd and make the most of it.

There is only one thing I hate more than the closed shop. That is the open shop. There is only one thing I love better than the closed shop. That is the open world. Yesterday belonged to the open shop. Today belongs to the closed shop. Tomorrow belongs to the open world.

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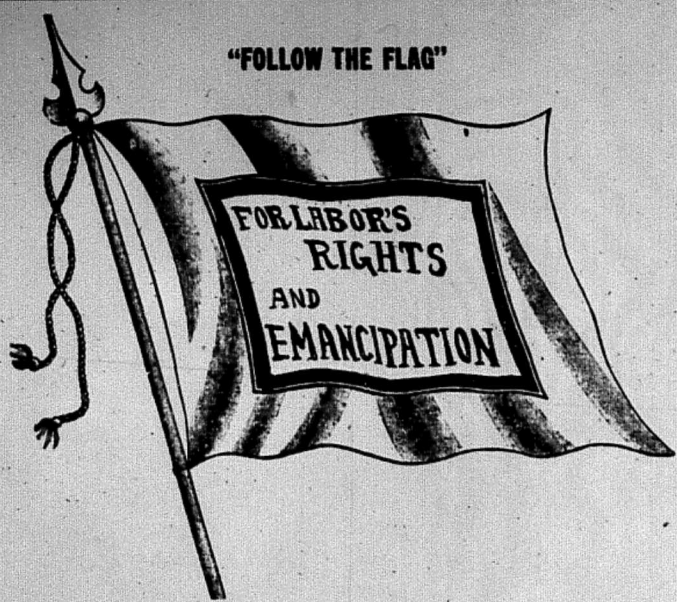
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FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

Last week was exceptionally quiet. Only fourteen new subs. were sent in, which was the work of ten comrades. For St. Louis Labor: Fred Stocker 1, Otto Pauls 1, L. Forschler 1, M. S. Boring, Oklahoma, 1; W. F. Crouch 1, Le. Coindard 1, Peter Weisz 1.

For Arbeiter-Zeitung: Martin Brosin, St. Louis, 1; Wm. F. Crouch, St. Louis, 2; F. G. Kloth, St. Louis, 3.

Renewals were reported by: Wm. Jansen, Millfield, O.; Ferd. Zipper, Staunton, Ill.; Fred Wichman, Boone, Ia.; Max. Esche, Alton, Ill.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

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

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

The meetings will be held as follows:

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Stanley J. Clark

- Saturday, March 6, 8 p. m. Plumer's Hall, 13th and Benton sts.
Sunday, March 7, 2:30 p. m., Southwest Turner Hall, Potomac and Ohio avenue.
Sunday, March 7, 8 p. m., Marks' Hall, Walnut Park.
Monday, March 8, St. George Hall, St. George and Third streets.
Tuesday, March 9, 8 o'clock p. m., Freudenberg's Hall, 3133 Morganford road.
Wednesday, March 10, 8 o'clock p. m., southwest corner Pennsylvania and Gravois avenues.
Thursday, March 11, 8 o'clock p. m., Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette avenue.
Friday, March 12, 8 o'clock p. m., North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.
Saturday, March 13, 8 o'clock p. m., Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose.
Sunday, March 14, 2:30 p. m., Phoenix Hall, Jefferson and Cass.
Sunday, March 14, 8 o'clock p. m., Eleventh Ward West Branch.
Monday, March 15, 8 o'clock p. m., Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.
Tuesday, March 16, 8 o'clock p. m., Thalers' Hall, Marine avenue and Cahokia street.
Wednesday, March 17, 8 o'clock p. m., Union Hall, Carondelet, 7300 Michigan avenue.
Thursday, March 18, 8 o'clock p. m., Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton avenues.
Friday, March 19, 8 o'clock p. m., Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.
Admission free! Everybody welcome! Bring your friends along!

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Winfred Gaylord

- Comrade Winfred Gaylord, member of the Wisconsin State Senate, will address the following four campaign mass meetings in St. Louis, beginning with the March festival at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets. The Gaylord meetings will be held as follows:
Saturday, March 20, 8 p. m.—Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal (March festival).
Sunday, March 21, 2:30 p. m.—Dodier Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets.
Monday, March 22, 8 p. m.—Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton avenues.
Tuesday, March 23, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, 3500 N. Broadway.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Carl D. Thompson

- Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin will address eleven campaign mass meetings in St. Louis as follows:
Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—New Benton Hall, Jefferson and Wyoming.
Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Luther's Hall, Broadway and Neosha.
Sunday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Bremer's Hall, St. Louis and Belt.
Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3948 Easton avenue.
Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway.
Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—St. George Hall, Third and St. George.
Thursday, April 1, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, southwest corner Gravois and Ohio avenues.
Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.—Clifton Heights Christian Church (24th ward).
Saturday, April 3, 8 p. m.—Social Turner Hall, Monroe and Thirteenth streets.
Sunday, April 4—Evening at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth.
Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.—Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by James Oneal

- Comrade James Oneal of Indiana will be the principal speaker in fourteen St. Louis campaign meetings, arranged as follows:
Wednesday, March 24, 8 p. m.—Kreiger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau.
Thursday, March 25, 8 p. m.—Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth and

SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVALS AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS



SENATOR WINFIELD GAYLORD, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

Sat., March 20, 1909

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CARL D. THOMPSON, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

Saturday, April 3, '09

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SPEAKER:

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- Lafayette:
Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—Krausman's Hall, Kosuth and Warne.
Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, northwest corner Gravois and Cherokee street.
Sunday, March 28, 2:30 p. m.—Nitchman's Hall, Michigan and Bowen.
Sunday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Plei Hall, Greenwood.
Monday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Marks' Hall, Florissant and Robin.
Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—25th ward.
Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—Krueger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau.
Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.—Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue.
Saturday, April 3, 8 p. m.—Fountain Hall, Jefferson and B'way.
Sunday, April 4, 2:30 p. m.—Wenz's Hall, 18th and Lynch.
Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.—Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton aves.
These meetings should be well attended by our comrades and every effort should be made to get non-Socialists to hear our speakers. Local speakers, candidates on the Socialist Party ticket, will be present at every one of the above-mentioned meetings. Tens of thousands of circulars announcing each of the meetings will be distributed. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Walter Thomas Mills in Wisconsin.

Walter Thomas Mills has been engaged for 17 lectures in Wisconsin. His dates are as follows: Superior, March 27; Osceola, 28; Rhineland, 29; Wausau, 30; Fond du Lac, 31; Two Rivers, April 1; Manitowoc, 2-3; Oshkosh, 4 (2:30 p. m.); Appleton, 4 (7 p. m.); Wycocena, 5; Grand Rapids, 6; Brodhead, 8; Kenosha, 9; Racine, 10; Milwaukee, 11.

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