

THIS EVENING! THIS EVENING!

Do Not Fail to Attend the

SOCIALIST MARCH FESTIVAL

The Annual
Family
Reunion
of the
St. Louis
Comrades



SENATOR WINFIELD GAYLORD,
of Wisconsin.

The Great
Campaign
Rally
of the
St. Louis
Socialists

THIS EVENING! THIS EVENING!

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, '09 Doors Open 7 p. m.
Concert Begins 8 p. m.

COMRADES! Bring Your Families and Friends to this Annual Social Rendezvous of the St. Louis Socialists. Come and hear the Socialist State Senator from Wisconsin! Bring your Democratic and Republican fellow-workers and neighbors to hear

Socialist State Senator Winfield Gaylord

discuss the Great Question of the Day, Socialism, in connection with the St. Louis Municipal Campaign

AT CONCORDIA TURNER HALL

Thirteenth and Arsenal Streets

CONCERT! SPEECHES!! DANCE!!!

ADMISSION—TEN CENTS A PERSON. CHILDREN—FREE.

DID YOU SEE THE FREE BRIDGE?

Three years ago the citizens of St. Louis, by an overwhelming vote, at a special election, declared in favor of a free municipal bridge.

For three years the civic and ward improvement associations, and the labor unions have had their committees at work to further the Free Bridge movement.

For three years hundreds of Free Bridge committee conferences and meetings have been held and thousands of columns of Free Bridge write-ups appeared in the daily papers of this city.

For three years the civic and ward improvement associations and other organizations have been "Whereassing" and "Resolving" until today the people of St. Louis are utterly disgusted with the entire Free Bridge problem.

For three years a Joint Conference on the Free Municipal Bridge has been holding regular meetings and kept up a continuous scrap with the capitalist corporation gang whose main and sole object is to prevent, if possible, or at least to postpone the building of the Free Bridge.

For three years the Mayor of the city and the president of the Board of Public Improvements have done the work of the Big Cinch corporationists by keeping up a systematic hide-and-seek game and thereby pulled the wool over the people's eyes.

For three years the Big Cinch and their political henchmen succeeded in preventing the building of the Free Municipal Bridge, and by doing so gathered millions of dollars of profits for the big corporation capitalists connected with the present Eads and Merchants bridge monopoly.

But on the eve of this present municipal election the Big Cinch politicians changed their tactics of opposition to the Free Bridge. One or two days before the Democratic and Republican primaries another public hearing on the Free Bridge took place at the City Hall. The representatives of the Free Bridge Conference were present, and then and there the public hearing developed into a public love-feast and mutual admiration show. Then and there it was announced in words of joy amidst scenes of general jollification that everybody favored the Free Bridge. O'Reilly and Gerhart shook hands, kissed and made up, and since that memorable hour everything has been quiet and sweet and the daily press, Democratic and Republican alike, are trying to make the people believe that the Free Bridge will soon be more than a mere dream.

The Big Cinch played a clever trick on the people by stopping all Free Bridge agitation during this campaign. No excitement now! That was cut out on the eve of the Democratic and Republican city conventions. The moment O'Reilly and Gerhart shook hands and poured their sweet smiles over each other, the angel of peace and harmony stretched his wings over the Free Bridge movement, and all agitation ceased.

However, April 6 will pass into the ocean of time, the municipal elections will be a matter of past history, and our Free Municipal Bridge will still be a dream.

On April 7, the day after the municipal elections, the people of St. Louis may reopen their fight for the Free Bridge, and the Big Cinch, supported by the Democratic and Republican party bosses, will continue to fool the people just as outrageously as they have done during the last three years.

The people of this city may yet be compelled to petition Count Zeppelin for the establishment of a line of airships between St. Louis and East St. Louis, for it looks very much like we shall never secure a Municipal Free Bridge under the Democratic and Republican administrations.

Meanwhile the citizens of St. Louis may ask each other:
Did you see the Free Bridge?

THE ST. LOUIS CAMPAIGN

Two Weeks of Successful Work by Comrade Stanley J. Clark--His Last Meeting to be at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau Avenue, Friday Evening March 19th.

Comrades Gaylord, Thompson and Oneal Will Address Thirty Mass Meetings Within the Last Two Weeks of the Campaign--The Militant Socialist Workers of St. Louis Are Conducting an Energetic and Determined Campaign.

With this Friday (March 19) evening's meeting at Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue, Comrade Stanley J. Clark will conclude two weeks of successful campaign work in St. Louis. While on one or two evenings the weather somewhat interfered with the success of the campaign work, the meetings contributed much to encourage the comrades throughout the city. Comrade Clark will leave St. Louis Monday morning for an extended lecture tour in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas.

Comrades Winfield Gaylord, James Oneal and Carl D. Thompson will address thirty public mass meetings in this city, beginning with the Concordia Turner Hall March festival and campaign demonstration, where Gaylord will be the principal speaker. Comrade Gaylord will also address public meetings on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, as per list published below.

On Wednesday, March 24, Comrade Oneal of Indiana, one of the old-timers, will begin his two weeks' campaign work in St. Louis with a meeting at Krueger's Hall, Chouteau and Mississippi avenues. For the Oneal meetings see list printed in this issue of St. Louis Labor.

On Friday, March 26, Comrade Thompson of Milwaukee will open his St. Louis campaign work by addressing a joint campaign meeting under the auspices of the Ninth and Tenth Ward Clubs at New Benton Hall, Jefferson avenue and Wyoming street.

From that date on there will be at least two Socialist campaign meetings every evening. Literature announcing these meetings will be distributed all over the city and comrades are requested to assist in the important work.

The following is a list of the Gaylord, Oneal and Thompson meetings. Read it over carefully and remember dates and place of meetings in your neighborhood.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Winfred Gaylord

Comrade Winfield 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, 2 p. m.—Bremer's Hall, St. Louis and Belt.

Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Northwest Liederkranz 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, 2:30 p. m.—Wizard Hall, Twenty-third and North Market streets.

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 Lafayette.

Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—Krausman's Hall, Kossuth and Warne.

Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, northwest corner Graivois and Cherokee street.

Sunday, March 28, 2:30 p. m.—Nitzchman Hall, Michigan and Bowen.

Sunday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Plei Hall, Greenwood.

Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Marks' Hall, Florissant and Robin.

Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—Louisiana Hall, 911 North Vandeventer avenue.

Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—Krueger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau.

Thursday, April 1, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, 3500 N. Broadway.

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,

INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS

Dr. William Preston Hill, G. A. Hoehn and William H. Priesmeyer Nominated on an "Independent Freeholders Conference" Ticket, Which Was Filed With the Election Commissioners on Wednesday, March 17th.

Ticket Will be Supported by Socialist Party--Owen Miller, President Central Trades and Labor Union, May be the Only Additional Candidate for Board of Freeholders to be Placed on Socialist Ticket.

An independent ticket for "Board of Charter Revision" was filed with the St. Louis Election Commissioners last Wednesday, March 17. The three candidates, Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, G. A. Hoehn and William H. Priesmeyer, will appear on the official ballot under the caption "Independent Freeholders' Conference."

These candidates stand unqualifiedly on the progressive program as outlined by such organizations as the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and other bodies represented in the "Joint Conference on Charter Revision." Said Charter Revision program is in line with the aims and objects of the Socialists. For this reason the City Executive Board of the Socialist Party indorsed the above-named candidates, on non-partisan lines, as being in accord with the original recommendations of the "Joint Conference on Charter Revision."

The Socialist Executive Board, in its meeting of March 15, 1909, also recommended to the city convention that Mr. Owen Miller, President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, together with the three nominees on the "Independent Freeholders' Conference," be considered the Socialist Party nominees for Freeholders at the election on April 6.

In view of the fact that in spite of the favorable recommendations of the "Joint Conference on Charter Revision" the Democratic and Republican party denied to the Socialists the right of representation on the Board of Charter Revision, the Socialist Party had no other way of meeting the serious situation except by cooperating with the progressive citizens who brought about the Charter Revision movement, and who were caught in the trap of the Republican and Democratic party bosses, Howe, Ward & Co.

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.

Mass Meeting to Be Addressed by Stanley J. Clark

Comrade Stanley J. Clark and St. Louis speakers and candidates on our Socialist Party ticket will address the following meeting: Friday, March 19, 8 o'clock p. m., Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

Admission free! Everybody welcome! Bring your friends along!

Mexican Sons of Freedom in American Jails

Ricardo Flores Magon, Mexican Refugee, Writes His Story, Telling of His Work and Aims and Cruel and Corrupt Mexican Autocracy

County Jail, Los Angeles, Cal., January 20.

A. J. Clausen, Ph. D., M. D., St. Ausgar, Ia.

Dear Friend:—I received your esteemed letter of the 14th inst., and in the name of my comrades, as well as on my own behalf, I thank the comrades of St. Ausgar, and you in particular for the sympathy and brotherly sentiments of which they make us the object.

Your letter must certainly have been read, re-read and then read again by United States Attorney Oscar Lawler, for it was not given me to read until three days after I had signed the receipt for it which was presented to me by the letter-carrier. The present letter, I believe will also be read, reread, and then read again by the said Lawler; for I do not think that you are ignorant of the fact that our correspondence is not respected by the government.

"Incommunicado."

We have not read the "Appeal to Reason," for Lawler has ordered that no newspapers be permitted to reach us. Since the closing days of last year we have learned nothing of what has occurred outside of this bastille. The isolation has been rigorously maintained. Lawler does not want us to see books, newspapers nor letters. He has brutally repulsed the friends who have tried to see us and has made them the object of cowardly mockery when they sought a permit to enter the jail. Civilized man sees in woman the charming companion who makes life lovable; she inspires in poets and artists the most tender sentiments and there is no man who does not feel for her sincere respect and sympathy. The very savages exercise toward woman attentions and tenderness which show that even in the intellectual darkenses of primitive men there thrills the idea that woman is the mother of humanity. But what happens in Los Angeles?—ladies who sympathize with the cause of the oppressed and who try to lend us their aid, are persecuted by the jeering federal authorities, exposed to public contumely by that rabid defender of the capitalist caste. "The Los Angeles Times," and are insulted in word and deed by the police agents of this unhappy city for the grave crime of understanding woman also has her place in the ranks of those who are struggling to be free. Policement of this city, in our presence and while our hands are manacled, have slapped and kicked ladies who are our friends; one federal employe, by order of Oscar Lawler, passed his vile hands over the body of Librado Rivera's young wife in search of letters; other ladies—friends of ours—have left the office of that most worthy servant of Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar Lawler, weeping with shame and indignation because of the humiliations put upon them.

Prisons in Mexico.

Nothing of this would astonish me if I were in Mexico. The treatment which those who fight for liberty in that unhappy country receive is worthy of having for its muse-en-scene the forests of equatorial Africa. Torture is applied to the fighters in order that they may inform against their comrades; bread is doled out in dark jails, the walls of which drip fetid water; they are beaten, they are insulted; their mothers, their sisters, their daughters are ravished in their presence—and if after suffering all these torments they do not inform against their comrades then recourse is had to the most physically painful of all torments—a torture that decency forbids. If after this the martyr survives, he is either shot or hanged. The hearts of these executioners are inaccessible to pity—who thus torture men in the presence of their families. Ah! it is necessary not to be a man, not have blood in one's veins to know of such things and not devote one's life to the hazards of the revolution.

And this happens day after day since thirty-two years ago. The Mexican working man who wants a few more cents of wages; the peon who leaves the plantation without asking the master's permission; the citizen who tries to take to the ballot-box a ticket bearing the name of a candidate to his liking; the editor who dares to tell the truth; the lawyer who ventures to defend the oppressed before the so-called tribunals of justice; the man of honor who is unwilling to deliver his wife, sister, or daughter to the lust of the master; the owner of a miserable piece of land, of a few head of stock, or of an humble house who refuses to sell them at a ruinous price to men of standing; the woman who does not deliver herself to officials; the citizen who respects himself and who passes by without stopping, bowing, and uncovering before the worthless thing who hides his vile breast beneath the crosses and so-called ribbons of honor; in short, every one who, in any way, causes the government to suspect that he has a will of his own is the object of cruel persecutions. For the man with a will of his own there are two Hells, namely, Yucatan and the Valle Nacional, the Mexican Siberias.

Slaves for Thirty Dollars.

Here, in this Tierra Caliente, citizens are sold for thirty dollars a head to the rich men who amass colossal fortunes in the wink of an eye from the sale of these slaves. The judicial authority sells its sentences; the administrative authority despoils the citizens. It is a stupendous organization of robbery and assassination upon a great scale. And in order to perpetuate such a state of things, Roosevelt, Lawler, Bonaparte, the faction which is besmirching the prestige of the noble American people, keep us in jail. Here we are rigorously isolated, subjected to tortures until yesterday unusual, because they fear that, if free, we would lift the chains that humiliate our brothers in Mexico and with all our strength, and with all the indignation of our souls, shatter the links in the face of the butcher of the Mexican people!

Yes, the faction which, for seventeen months has kept us buried alive in this bastille, wants that lamentable orgy in Mexico to continue in defiance of civilization, to the shame of justice and the outrage of all the humanitarian sentiments of the century's culture!

Before being arrested the 23rd of August 1907, we had already been victims of attempts on the part of the Mexican spies in our own country. In the dungeons of Mexico I dreamt of American liberties! Oh! the dark dungeons where human flesh rots! I was imprisoned in a cell where a consumptive had just died in order that I might contract the horrible disease. I had to sleep on the mud of the floor. At midday—the days are fine in Mexico—the darkness of mid-night reigned in those dungeons. No sound penetrated from the outside; and the listening ear perceived only the hissing of the scorpions, the screams of the rats; while the body shrank from the cold touch of the centipedes.

In the depth of my dungeon I was thinking, thinking of a land of brotherhood and love, and my imagination, going out from the dark cavern, passed over mountains and deserts, crossed the Rio Grande, and arrived at the heart of this great people. I placed my hand on the heart of this country and felt it throb—the strong and frank pulse of health and energy. Thus dreamed I in my dungeon, and finally, when I was able to escape and set foot on "the land of the free and the home of the brave," I raised my face to receive the full rays of the sun of liberty. But what did I see?—here also the heavens were panned! A band of money-banditti and politicians had everything, absolutely everything. The wings of the Wall street vultures reached from ocean to ocean.

America Not Free.

Like a damned one, I wandered from city to city in this great country. Bloodhounds of fine scent followed my trail from town to town without rest, without intermission. I penetrated into Canada, and thither went the bloodhounds. I returned to the United States and the bloodhounds also returned upon my steps, ready to apprehend me and deliver over to the despot of the South. In the meantime, our newspaper, "Regeneracion," was being published in St. Louis, Mo., after having been issued in San Antonio, Tex., and previously in Mexico. In spite of everything, the junta was installed and the party rapidly organizing. The wage slaves came into our ranks by the thousands. But the bloody eye of Diaz followed the movement of the popular tide. "Regeneracion" was the great lever of the party. Among the multitudes its word had prestige. He

had seen the paper fight without stain in Mexico and fight without stain in a foreign land. For Diaz it was necessary to kill "Regeneracion," as well as to reach us with the dagger of his spies. Diplomacy, which today, as yesterday, continues to be the same prostitute, marvelously played its part. Diaz asked Roosevelt to kill "Regeneracion," and a communication, which I received from the postoffice of St. Louis, Mo., inviting me with Juan Sarabia and my brother Enrique to his office to discuss the affairs of the newspaper, was the beginning of the war to the death which had been decreed against "Regeneracion." The three of us answered the summons and in the office of this postmaster we met a spy who had been brought there in order that he might recognize us. He was the chief of the Pinkertons of St. Louis, the same man who directed the maneuvers of our arrest in that city; when Diaz sent one of his lackeys to prosecute us for libel. Soon after this, I was again summoned by the postmaster and ordered to prove that the number of the copies of the paper we issued corresponded to an equal number of our paid subscriptions. I satisfactorily proved that such was the case in several interviews which I had with the assistant postmaster. Everything went in my favor. I complied with the postal laws and they could not withdraw the entry of the paper, which was what Diaz was trying to accomplish. Nevertheless, with great astonishment, I received and read some weeks afterward a communication from the postmaster general at Washington in which he told me that "Regeneracion" could no longer continue to enjoy the benefits of the second class entry because more than fifty per cent of its edition was circulated in a foreign country. How different would have been the lot of "Regeneracion" if it had been devoted to burning incense to Diaz, praising Roosevelt or advising the Mexican people to give their blood and honor for the profit of the millionaires who enslave them!

The Hounds of Capitalism

For five years we have sustained an unequal fight in this country against the combined forces of Diaz and Roosevelt and the cunning of a legion of Mexican and American sleuth hounds. These hounds introduce themselves artfully into our ranks; they devise plans to make us fall into crime, although without success; they write letters which tend to arouse the suspicion that we are preparing to commit some violations of the law; they forge our signatures; they elaborate documents; they try in a thousand ways to create around us a heavy atmosphere of antipathy among the American people in order that they may not help us; they invent documents in which appear insults to the sons of this country, and they try to make them believe that they were written by us. They employ the lowest and most cowardly methods to disparage us. The Mexican government, by means of its consuls, sends letters to the papers, in which we and our principles are reviled.

This writing would be endless, if I should dwell upon each and every one of the outrages which we have received from our persecutors. In St. Louis, Mo., Librado Rivera, Juan Sarabia, my brother Enrique and I were arrested. In San Antonio, Tex., a ruffian paid by Diaz tried to stab me in my own house; my brother Enrique repelled the attack and kicked the assassin out. Foiled in his attempt to murder, the hired cutthroat then entered a complaint, and a judge, "ad hoc," condemned my brother to pay a fine of \$55.

In St. Louis, Mo., the police arrested Librado Rivera, manacled him, and trying to prevent anyone from learning of the unwarranted proceeding, he was taken to the depot and put on board a train bound for Mexico. The kidnaping would have been consummated and our comrade would be already under ground if the press of St. Louis had not clamored against the injustice of the act. A telegram reached the kidnapers at Ironton, Mo.; the outrage had been discovered in time, and the transgressors of the law had to take their victim from the train and throw him into the prison at that place. Finally the federal authorities of St. Louis became disgusted with the bloody money which Porfirio Diaz squanders with lavish hands, and so it was that Rivera was at last able to go forth into freedom.

Villarreal was arrested in El Paso, Tex., but was able to escape when the federal employes were leading him to the other side of the border line, where the rurales were waiting ready to shoot him. Manuel Sarabia, as is well known, was kidnaped at midnight in Douglas and turned over to the Mexican rurales. The citizens of Douglas protested and Sarabia was returned to the United States. The kidnapers, of course, were declared innocent.

Arrested in Los Angeles.

At last we succeeded in coming together in the city of Los Angeles—Librado Rivera, Antonio, I. Villarreal and I. My brother Enrique, in Canada, eluded the ambushes which day after day the agents of the Nero of the South laid for him, while Juan Sarabia suffered the tortures of the damned in the dungeon of San Juan de Ula. Thousands of our brothers were made food for the vultures, hanging from the trees, moulding in headpiling in the prison yards, or expiring in the silence and darkness of the dungeons. But one and all determined that they would not reveal the names of their comrades yet at liberty, even under the influence of the torture.

It was on the 23d of August, 1907. We had been in the beautiful city of Los Angeles but ten days, days worthy of the fame which the sun of California enjoys. Our poor little house at 111 East Pico street received light through all its windows. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Seated at a small table, we were writing, while the heaven shed its light. At the same hour in the Mexican consulate there was being planned our capture and immediate delivery to the Prado beyond the border. In the meantime we were writing, writing; for we had no time to lose; the revolution had to be started in September. The slaves were ready to break their chains. Now and then we lifted our eyes to the sky and sighed for liberty and went on with the work, without rest, without cessation. We had pledged ourselves to the immense responsibility of directing the movement for emancipation.

And while we were writing the Mexican consulate opened its black throat and disgorged into the street a band of hired ruffians. In the twinkling of an eye Pico street was filled with shadows and we three found ourselves surrounded by eight banditti. We asked to be shown the warrant for the arrest; the mouths of eight cocked pistols were thrust into our faces as the only answer. We submitted, our hands were manacled, and we were led into the street, where the vehicles were already waiting in which we were to be kidnaped across the border. Then we cried out to the passersby: "Citizens, an attempt is being made to kidnap us!" The barrels of the pistols fell again and again upon my head; my brain was racked by the blows, my body swayed like that of a drunken man, and I fell senseless among the beasts who kicked me as I fell, trampling my face into the soil which I believed to be free. The following day the press gave out sensational news of the arrest of three bandits. We were they. The newspaper artists had not seen us, but their imagination made us appear on the front pages, disheveled, formidable, eyes leaping from sockets, lips open and showing ferocious teeth. To complete the horror which they tried to sow in the mind of the good people, they pictured in their drawings bombs with smoking fuse, daggers and pistols. All this did its work and we were not, in the mind of the public, faithful soldiers of the universal proletariat, but sanguinary monsters against whom they had to lock all doors.

Held in Prison Illegally.

Our house remained in possession of the bandits who had apprehended us. Our papers were stolen; some money and clothes passed into the possession of we know not whom. The ruffians sought firearms, daggers, dynamite bombs, but they found no other weapons than our honest pens. As usual, they mixed in with our papers documents forged by themselves in order to make the jury believe that they belonged to us.

Since then we have been in prison. Five different charges have

been made against us, of which four fell through, and the fifth will fall through in Arizona, if the Mexican government does not fill the pockets of the jury with gold.

In that charge it is pretended that we conspired to set on foot an army in the territory of the United States, an army which we would launch against the despotism of Mexico in order to destroy it. The accusation is baseless, the witnesses perjured, and the documents, in which the accusation is founded, are forged, as was proved in the several hearings of our case held before the United States commissioner, a certain Van Dyke.

Any official respectful of the law and zealous for the prestige of his country would have set us free from that time forward; but instead of being so, Van Dyke ordered us to be sent to Arizona to be tried there for the supposed crime, and Judge Olin Wellborn sustained the decision of the commissioner. We claimed the right of habeas corpus, but this recourse was denied us because the judge received a telegram from the attorney general of the United States, Charles J. Bonaparte, in which the order was given to "hold the prisoners, as they are wanted in Mexico."

Our removal to Arizona, therefore, does not seem to be in obedience to a sincere purpose of the federal authorities to punish us for some crime which we might have committed in the territory, but in obedience to a desire to have us near the boundary line where we may be speedily delivered to the assassins who dishonor the unhappy Mexican nation.

We appealed to the Supreme Court of the American Union, but there, as here, they locked the doors against us. We sought release on bail, but it was declared that there was "no reason" why we should enjoy this privilege, adding that the prison was producing upon us "no suffering."

Was it for this, oh! Americans, that your fathers gave up their lives on Bunker Hill? Was it not the yearning for liberty which inspired your ancestors to empty their veins on the sands of Yorktown?

At this time my health broke down, and upon the certificate of a doctor, who would not take the money of Porfirio Diaz, it was shown that I was afflicted with chronic bronchitis, which threatened to develop into tuberculosis if I continue to be deprived of exercise, sun, pure air and suitable nourishment. Not even then would they grant me liberty under bond.

Blackmail by Law.

It is seven months since we have been "incommunicado," completely isolated; we are not permitted to speak with our friends nor with our families. The first letter that was delivered to me after so long a time, was yours, and that I owe, no doubt, to the brave tone in which it was conceived.

During this period of barbarous isolation, United States Attorney Lawler has profited by our helpless situation to blacken our names in order to present us to the public as monsters worthy of the gallows.

To many of the associations and newspapers who have protested against the injustice of which we are being made the victims, Lawler has sent long letters, in which we appear as assassins, thieves and bandits. He mutilates and weakens documents; takes advantage of other documents proven as being forged in order to give force to his word, which he knows is mendacious.

In order to make the people believe that we are guilty and that we fear justice he has the Los Angeles Times publish preposterous plans of escape which not even a crazy man would discuss. And the same Lawler, having in mind the impression which the attack on Hency produced upon the public mind, has caused letters to be written to himself (perhaps dictated by himself) in which he is threatened with death if he continues to prosecute us.

Mexico and America One Piece.

Our imprisonments in Mexico were in obedience to the same design as our imprisonments here. The design on the part of our persecutors to keep the Mexican nation in the hands of a handful of parasites at the cost of the misery of fourteen millions of human beings. No one is free in Mexico to elect public officials; no one is free to write or speak what he feels; no one is free to meet and discuss political subjects; no one is free to ask the master a few cents more of wages or a few minutes' reduction of the long hours of labor; the land is owned by a few feudal lords. There are so few schools that education is practically at a standstill, because it is more to the interest of despotism to have an army of 100,000 men, counting the special forces of the States and the federal gendarme, than to educate the people.

Porfirio Diaz nominates all the officials who, according to the constitution, should be nominated by the people. To become a public official it is necessary to be a robber, an assassin, a gambler, or to have a pretty sister, wife or daughter; the majority of Mexican officials have been recruited from the penitentiaries and the brothels. Very well-known highwaymen are today governors, chiefs of police, members of the legislature, magistrates, judges and mayors. In such conditions hunger claws the bowels of the people, ignorance fills their brains with shadows of injustice, erected into a system of government, breaks and prostitutes their characters. The workingman gets an average of from 18 to 37 cents, Mexican, which is worth half its value in American money, and his wages is still reduced by means of fines, assessments for religious festivals, or to celebrate the birthday of the master in authority, assessments wrung by force without a thought of the nakedness and hunger of the humble families.

It is in order to perpetuate this state of things they keep us here in jail. Our persecutors need the suffering of a nation, of an entire human race, in order to live in palaces, to transport their fat bodies in luxurious trains, to keep up their bagnios, to drink champagne, to waste in Europe the money produced by the sale of honor.

Leading for Freedom.

What do we want? The program of the Mexican Liberal party answers for us: "Justice for all, land for all, education for all, work ennobled for all."

The freedom of Mexico depends upon the attitude which the American people assume toward us. If this attitude is resolutely in favor of us, the tyrants will find themselves obliged to loosen the claws and leave us free to go and occupy our places among the soldiers of liberty.

Fourteen millions of slaves at this moment lift up their sorrowful faces and look toward the north amid their anguish, trying to divine the sentiments of the American people. Will they be allowed to perish? They form part of the great human family; they want to break their chains in order to take an active part in the progressive movement of the world, and to co-operate as good men in the great work of making future humanity one family of brothers.

There they are, on a land which they water with their sweat and with their blood, on a land which shelters them only when they are dead. On their shoulders you can see the welts of the lash and in their countenances you can discern the unhappiness which weighs down their souls. And if you should hear the songs of the people! In those lacerating notes groans the spirit of a tortured people. Go to any town in Mexico and look upon the faces of the workingmen, and if you do not see reflected in them sadness it is because you are blind.

Americans, what will you do in behalf of that people of slaves? Please salute the Socialists of that place (St. Ausgar), dear friend, in our name. I am your friend and comrade who wishes you happiness.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Socialist Sunday School.

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

Let Grafters and Reformer Remember

By Victor L. Berger.

The Office of United States Senator for Wisconsin was delivered to Mr. Isaac M. Stephenson—even while charges were pending against him that he had violated sections of the criminal laws of the state.

And it is openly charged that he got his election by violating some more sections of these criminal laws.

The elevation of Uncle Ike—the grizzly old lumber pirate from the northern woods of Wisconsin—was due simply to the power of money. So much even the most adhesive camp-follower of Uncle Ike will not deny.

There is no political or moral justification for sending an ignorant and decrepit sinner of over 80 to the United States Senate. But Ike is supposed to be the richest man in Wisconsin.

It is plain that every member of the legislature who voted for him had from 500 to 5,000 reasons, none of them political or moral, but all of them "carrying weight."

However, the election of Stephenson, while his investigation for violating the criminal code was still pending, would not have been possible but for that flower of our political system, the Rose-Democracy.

The opposition to Stephenson had agreed to prevent his election until the committee had reported, by staying away in full force whenever a snay election could possibly take place, and thus preventing a quorum. Otherwise to be present, also in full force, whenever the regular balloting was going on.

Stephenson lacked only a few votes to an election. And he could dispense even with these by prevailing upon some members of the opposition not to answer the roll call. Thus the number of votes required for a majority would then be so much less.

After having spent a quarter of a million dollars to get the nomination at the primary, it was really a small matter for the managers of Uncle Ike to get a few "good fellows" to agree to do their Uncle this little favor—provided these managers would furnish reasons numerous enough and weighty enough to induce them to do so.

And Mr. Thomas F. Ramsey and Mr. John T. Farrell, Democratic Rose-statesmen from Milwaukee, together with a fellow-countryman from Ozaukee county, evidently got the reasons and did the job.

Of course, no one knows how many reasons they got. They did not invite witnesses. But these patriots and watch-dogs of the "taxpayers have never claimed to be in politics for their health, although at least one of them said that he left the hall because he needed a change of air.

At any rate, all three left the assembly room on this occasion when the ballot took place. And—Mr. Isaac Stephenson is now the United States Senator from Wisconsin.

How to Reform Pittsburg

By Robert Hunter.

About twelve years ago, in a Hazleton (Pa.) newspaper, there appeared the following choice item:

"In the next Pennsylvania Legislature there will be one gambler, one baseball umpire, one preacher, eight men who declare they are 'gentlemen,' nineteen without occupations, twenty-seven lawyers and one pugilist. Of the members, three were convicted of larceny, one was tried for murder and acquitted, three have been in the insane asylum, while eight have been at Keeley cures, and four are divorced."

Some simple-minded persons considered that to be a record-breaking Legislature, but it seems that Pennsylvania has the capacity to go even further in such matters.

In one town, Pittsburg, investigations are now being made concerning the men in the City Council. Eighty-eight City Councilmen were found to be for sale to the highest bidder. Only six Councilmen in the city can not be bought.

The bankers, the traction magnates, and some of the other leeches have been exposed, and the upper crust and the lower crust are in profound disgrace.

Billy Magee is the Republican boss, and the special favorite of Senator Boise Penrose.

It is said that \$176,000 have been paid to the Councilmen by the bankers in order to get the city money deposits.

It is promised that a full exposure shall be made, and that some of the distinguished politicians of Pittsburg will soon be lodged in jail.

This is, of course, a mere repetition of an old story, fairly well learned now by most intelligent citizens in every city and town in the country.

But the question arises, What is to be done?

As a result of this exposure a new independent party or some citizens' association will spring into existence. Its nominees will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and at the end of ten years the same conditions which exist in Pittsburg now will exist again.

It is well to notice that the Socialists polled a big vote in Pittsburg at the last election, and I daresay that is more alarming to the respectable citizens than the eighty-eight grafting City Councilmen.

A few prominent citizens doubtless want to do away with high-priced grafters.

But they would also like to pluck this rising Socialist movement in the bud. Doubtless they believe they can kill two birds with one stone by creating a new independent movement.

They will get a business administration which will look after their interests, and perhaps also disrupt the working class movement which now promises to menace their interests.

Something of that kind happened in Chicago a few years ago. The Socialists polled an enormous vote, and immediately a decent, clean, radical candidate upon a semi-Socialist platform was put up for mayor.

The good citizens promised to abolish grafting, to enlarge and improve the schools, to clean the streets, and to give the city of Chicago municipal ownership.

Those good intentions lasted just long enough to put back the Socialist movement.

Today the city of Chicago is in a more deplorable condition, so far as its streets, its transportation and its schools are concerned, than for many years past.

The thing, then, that interests us in the recent Pittsburg exposure, is the fight that will confront the Socialists.

There will be a rousing patriotic cry that all citizens should rally to good government.

Hideous graft and misrule will be held up as an awful warning to all decent men.

The Socialists will be told that if they vote for their own candidates they will assist in the defeat of the reform party and will probably re-elect the grafters.

It may be just as well, therefore, as all this is quite without question, for the Pittsburg Socialist to remember one thing.

About the only fairly clean city government in America is that of Milwaukee, Wis., and the curious fact is that this clean government is being given to the people of Milwaukee by the most desperate set of grafters, and most despicable public servants that ever afflicted a city.

And mark you, they are not giving good government because they want to give good government. They simply can not help themselves.

They have to face in the City Council every day of their lives a few clean, determined Socialists.

The Milwaukee grafters can't pass a bill, or loot a fund, or give their henchmen a job, or do other little things like that without being

caught in the act by the Socialists.

Every time a Councilman breaks into the safe and is about to make off with a few postage stamps, Victor Berger, or one of the comrades, appears with a dark lantern.

And the grafters simply must govern decently or be run out of town, and leave the city to the Socialists.

All this is worth thinking about in Pittsburg just now.

And the workers of Milwaukee have accomplished this highly interesting and most unusual result, not by voting for reformers, semi-Socialist independents and other candidates of a citizens' association, but by building up their own movement and by voting for their own men whom they know and can trust.

Fight for Your Life. By Ben Hanford, late candidate for vice-president on the Socialist Party ticket. First edition. Published by Wilshire Book Co., New York. Price, 25 cents. Hanford's reputation as a forceful writer is already established and any additional praise would appear like favoritism. We can recommend this little work to every student of the great question of the day.

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

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

Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. By William Morris and Ernest Belfort Bax. Chicago. Chas. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. 'Tis a splendid little volume which should find its way into every public and private library.

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

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET

Elections: April, 6 1909

Mayor—Frank L. Robinson, Printer.
Comptroller—Phil. H. Mueller, Cigar Maker.
Auditor—W. R. Bowden, Railway Clerk.
Treasurer—Joseph Glader, Brewery Worker.
Collector—Hubert Morrison, Electrician.
Register—W. W. Baker, Printer.
Marshal—Ed. H. Heilman, Cigar Maker.
Inspector of Weights and Measures—F. F. Brinker, Carpenter.
President Board of Public Improvements—Ed. Ottesky, foreman.
President Board of Assessors—J. K. Savage, Merchant.
President City Council—Chris. 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, William Ruesche; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, N. N. Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22nd, W. P. Kubitz, 23rd, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, L. Forschler, conductor; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, T. F. McLaughlin, merchant.

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

St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 employees.

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.

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 not this change in date of meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed. Come and bring your friends.
E. M. BASSETT, Secretary.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

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

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

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A Real Estate Mortgage (deed of trust) drawn at our office is the very best security for your savings. Not only that, we have learned to know the values of St. Louis Real Estate, and know how much can be loaned on any particular piece. We also take care to fully investigate the title to same and protect the loan with the very best available fire and tornado insurance. Interest is made payable semi-annually at our office and we charge no collection fee.

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

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

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SUSANNA W. BERRY,

Proprietors.

Not Strikingly Noble.—"So your daughter is going to marry a nobleman?" "Yes," answered Mr. Curox; "but he's only a nobleman by profession. Personally I must say, he strikes me as a pretty common sort."—Washington Star.

LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

WHAT THEY WANT

Boss Howe and Boss Ward, the two general managers of capitalist politics in St. Louis, fixed up the joint slate for the Charter Revision Board to be voted on April 6.

Of course, according to their conception of things, the people of St. Louis have nothing to say concerning the selection of an important commission whose duty it will be to revise the organic law of this city.

Boss Howe saw fit to select himself as one of the Freeholders. And he is so absolutely sure of his election on April 6 that he has everything mapped out for the work. In his opinion the new City Charter is already a fait accompli, as the Frenchman puts it—an accomplished fact.

Boss Howe and his Big Cinch outfit, composing the majority of the Democratic and Republican candidates, are preparing to give St. Louis a Big Cinch Charter. St. Louis is to have a "government by commission," according to Howe's idea, or a government by a Big Cinch mayor surrounded by a clique of half a dozen Big Cinch Councilmen.

In other words: According to Boss Howe, St. Louis will get a clear-cut business administration consisting of a Lord-Mayor and a little House of Lords, to be composed of Big Cinch grafters "whose services will be gratis," of course.

Boss Howe is not yet elected to membership on the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision; neither is Big Cinch tool John Schroers elected. By April 6 the people of St. Louis may get a little more information on the subject. There is a probability that some day some of the gentlemen placed on the Freeholders' ticket by Boss Howe and Boss Ward may have a chance to answer certain "important questions" before the grand jury in connection with public graft work.

The people of St. Louis must be aroused to the full realization of the great importance of this Charter Revision work. It will either mean a progressive organic law for St. Louis, or a disfranchisement of the people. Don't forget for one moment that corporations representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital are vitally interested in this Charter Revision work, and they can well afford to spend, if necessary, one or more million dollars to repair the broken hearts of certain grafters and political party bosses.

Citizens of St. Louis, be on your guard!

Boss Howe has already come out in public print as favoring the brushing aside of the Initiative and Referendum and similar democratic reforms.

Democratic and Republican organs have ridiculed direct legislation and have openly declared for "government by commission," or some similar plutocratic form of municipal government.

FACTS AND FIGURES

The general opinion seems to prevail among the people that the Brewery Employes earn exorbitant wages. People believe the brewery worker makes his \$16.50 to \$17.50 per week. This wage exists on paper only; the fact is that the average wage of the brewer is about \$9.50 per week.

How is this? Very plain, indeed. By the so-called laying-off system in the big shipping breweries the men are laid off one week in every month. In the wash-houses of the big breweries where the latest inventions in labor-saving machinery are introduced, the men are really working but half time. In other words: the men employed in these departments are making about \$7.50 per week.

Why, this sum would not even suffice to pay the weekly cigarette bill of one of the brewery kings! Yet with the same sum the brewery worker is supposed to support a family, consisting of wife and five or six children. It is about high time that the people become fully acquainted with the wage conditions in the breweries, and that the brewers do by no means earn the full weekly wage stipulated in the contract with the Union.

It is superfluous to say that this poor wage is not in accord with the exorbitant prices which the workingman has to pay for rent, food, etc. Every father of a family knows this. The prices for the necessities of life have increased 35 per cent, according to census reports, but how about the wages? Today you have to pay \$1.00 for goods which you could buy for 60 cents or less ten or fifteen years

ago. Trusts and corporations arbitrarily fix the prices of commodities, the real estate speculators fix the rent and rather let their houses stand empty for weeks before they would reduce rent to reasonable proportions.

Is it not a fact that the speculators in the means of life rather let the fruit, vegetables and foodstuffs rot than sell them at reasonable prices? And why must the wage workers always pay the lion's share of the cost? Where shall these conditions lead to? Shall this Republic of ours share the fate of ancient Rome? Where is all the glory of Capitalism the moment the myriads of human working bees cease producing commodities? Or does the ruling class believe that these burdens will be forever silently borne by the working class?

More than any other branch of industry are the breweries dependent on the working class, for the upper classes have all the good and delicious refreshments at home, in their own private cellar. It is the working people upon whom the breweries depend not only for production, but also for consumption.

JOSEPH HAHN,
Secretary Local Union No. 6, Brewers and Malsters.

TARIFF REVISION

President Taft has sent his first message to Congress. It is a call for an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff. The President says:

I have convened the Congress in this extra session in order to enable it to give immediate consideration to the revision of the Dingley tariff act. Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last twelve years as to require a readjustment and revision of the import duties imposed by that act. More than this, the present tariff act, with the other sources of government revenue, does not furnish income enough to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next the excess of expenses over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal \$100,000,000.

Under the McKinley-Roosevelt administration our federal machinery of government has become quite an expensive affair. The trusts and corporations have had about ten years of unequalled prosperity. Our national government machinery has been run exclusively in the interests of Capitalism. Not one dollar has been expended for the working class. Not one nickel has been paid out for relieving the sufferings of the millions of unemployed wage workers of the country.

Not one nickel!

But Theodore Roosevelt expended millions and millions of dollars to have an Armada cross the oceans of the world. There were tens of millions of dollars spent for the parade of our navy in the Orient, but not one cent for the starving American working men, women and children.

Secretary Taft and "Princess Alice" were sent to China, Japan and the Philippines. This cost hundreds of thousand of dollars. But it was all done for the good and welfare of American Capitalism.

Now watch the work of tariff revision! Some new burdens may be placed on the American working class!

"HUNGRY HOLLOW"

Granite City, Ill., is in the midst of exciting strike troubles. The American Steel Foundry Co. decided to "reward" its employes for the faithful political work of last November when they voted solidly for Wm. Taft and the Republican ticket. The reward consists of a general reduction in wages, and more work. As a result the men went on strike. Before the trouble began the Granite City Foundry employes had been known as law-abiding citizens. Today they are "rioting, lawless foreigners."

The strikers meet on the river front, at the natural amphitheatre, known as the "Hungry Hollow," or as it is more commonly called, the "hungry hollow."

"Hungry Hollow" is a good place for striking workmen to meet. Last fall they met about the same place and shouted themselves hoarse for Taft. Their enthusiasm was indescribable and not one of them dared think of the possibility of meeting again at the "Hungry Hollow" at the time of Taft's inauguration to fight wage reductions.

The St. Louis daily press, Democratic and Republican alike, publish sensational reports misrepresenting the strikers and denouncing them as "lawless, riotous foreigners." "Not one of the foreigners will be taken back!" declares the management of the American Foundry. In other words, the gentleman hopes to find American workmen who would humiliate themselves to act as strikebreakers. Yet he continues to import foreigners for strike-breaking purposes.

That the "readjustment" of wages will be the principal order of business during the coming year, is evident to the close observer of economic and political conditions. A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says that the United States Steel Corporation will reduce the annual payroll of the concern between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 by swatting the pay of heads of departments in the mills who have been drawing between \$1,500 and \$5,000 per year. April 1 is fixed as the date when this general "readjustment" will go into effect.

President Taft is in the saddle, and with a first-class capitalist congress he will attend to the needs of his masters.

Meanwhile the wage workers may strike and meet in "Hungry Hollow."

LATEST PROSPERITY NEWS.

Wages of One Thousand Men Reduced.

Danville, Pa., March 17.—The Montour rolling mills has announced reductions in the wage scale of the company of from 10 to 15 per cent in different departments. About 1,000 men will be affected by the cut.

Observations

The Independent Ticket for Board of Charter Revision Has been filed with the Election Commissioners.

Socialist Family Rendezvous at Concordia Turner Hall This Saturday evening. Come and hear Senator Gaylord!

Last Clark Meeting of This Campaign Friday, March 19, at 8 p. m., at 1441 Chouteau avenue. Come and give our Comrade a rousing Au Revoir greeting.

That the Publication of the Unfair List Is a Conspiracy is the opinion of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. On the other hand the blacklist of Van Cleave's Citizen's Industrial Alliance is perfectly legal.

Comrade Oneal of Indiana Will Give Two Weeks of His Services to the St. Louis campaign, beginning his work at a mass meeting at Krueger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau avenues, Wednesday, March 24.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee Will Be With the St. Louis comrades for two weeks, making his first campaign speech at a public mass meeting at New Benton Hall, Jefferson avenue and Wyoming street, Friday, March 26, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Ninth and Tenth Ward Clubs.

Here Is Another Example of Arbitrary Ruling by an Honorable Judge: Danville, Ill., March 16.—Judge Wright of the Federal Court has decided to refuse naturalization papers to William Strong of Westville, a member of the United Mine Workers of America. When asked, "If it came to the point that the miners and the laws of the United States differed, which would you follow?" Strong answered, "The union of course." "I can never grant the right of citizenship in the United States to any man who follows the dictates of his trade union rather than the laws of the land," said the Judge.

THE THREATENED MINE STRIKE.

Timely Words Concerning the Situation in the Anthracite Region.

"Conspiracy" is the only word that President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad can find to express his feelings about the demands made by the United Mine Workers in the anthracite fields, says the New York Evening Call.

In order to prejudice the general public against the miners before the conflict has begun, Mr. Truesdale resorts to an old pretense. He has the assurance to inform the people that the anthracite miners themselves are perfectly satisfied, and that the demands they have now put forward are not really their own demands, but are inspired and somehow forced upon them by the owners of the bituminous coal mines.

Exactly this same cry was raised seven years ago, when the miners of the hard-coal fields began the great struggle of 1902. It was pretended that the miners had no grievances, but that the union officers, corruptly serving the interests of the soft-coal operators, had "forced" them to lay down their tools and face the hardships and dangers of a prolonged strike. And even when the strike went on month after month, when the men resisted every temptation to break the ranks, when their wives and sisters encouraged them in standing fast, when the operators saw that nothing short of the intervention of the President would avail, to defeat the mine workers' united efforts, yet these operators and their spokesmen of the capitalist press kept on repeating, with a persistence which would have seemed childish but that it had a far-reaching purpose, the story that the mine workers were contented with their conditions, that they were unwilling to strike, that perfect harmony would have prevailed between them and the owners but for the interference of the "hired agitators" who "compelled" them to stop work, and who did this in pursuance of a conspiracy with the owners of bituminous mines. And ever since the demoralizing settlement of that strike the operators have had their spokesmen bring up the same theory at intervals, in order to drill it into the public mind, to make it a fixed idea which would be generally accepted without proof.

The hypnotic effect of such long-continued reiteration is very great. It is probable that many people implicitly believe, just because they have seen it stated so often, and for no other reason, that the anthracite miners were in 1902 and are today helpless victims of some malign conspiracy of labor agitators and soft-coal mine owners. They do not stop to think about it. If they did they would realize the absurdity of the theory that a handful of union officials could compel 140,000 miners to give up jobs with which they were satisfied and to stay out for months, suffering want and abuse, instead of going back at the terms offered by their beloved employers.

Also, if people stopped to think about it, the theory of the owners of bituminous mines stirring up a great strike in the anthracite mines for the sake of the very slight advantage they could get out of it in the way of an increased sale for soft coal would strike them as "altogether too thin." We all remember how near the strike of 1902 brought the country to a revolutionary state of mind in which, had not the President intervened, the people would have been ready to decree the expropriation of the mine and railway magnates, who have for so many years expropriated others. The bituminous operators have not forgotten that. They know that to provoke such a struggle again would be to risk their old holdings as well as those of the anthracite barons.

Let it be set down as a sure thing that the operators, whether in the anthracite or the bituminous field, do not want a strike—that is, not a real strike—like that of 1902.

Also, let it be known as a general proposition, true in this as in most labor conflicts, that strikes do not grow out of the desires of union officials and labor agitators; that there is always well-grounded dissatisfaction among the mass of the workers, and that it is generally the union officials' hardest task to restrain them; that strikes do not need to be "fomented," and that they can not be "forced" upon a body of workers who do not wish to strike.

Milwaukee Socialists in Fight for Public Schools.

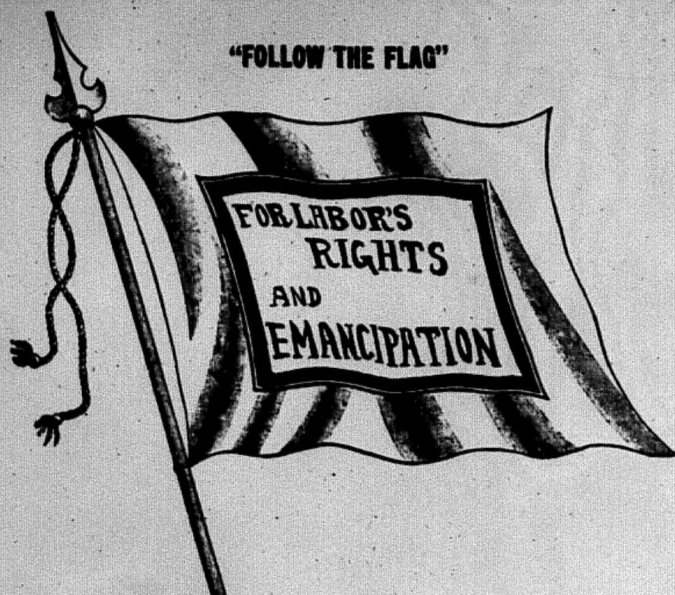
The fight in defense of the Milwaukee public schools is still to the front. A stormy meeting of the finance committee of the City Council was held. It was addressed by Victor L. Berger, Alderman Melms and other Social-Democrats, and by members of the School Defense League, urging the committee to recommend the full amount of bonds for the public schools. It will be remembered that these bonds were voted by a referendum of the people of Milwaukee, but are now being held up by the mayor, backed by enough aldermen to sustain his veto. The Social-Democrats protest against this thwarting of the will of the people and crippling of the school appropriations. They insist that \$360,000 worth of bonds shall be issued, in accordance with the will of the people. Nevertheless, the finance committee decided on \$245,000 as a compromise measure. Alderman Arnold (Social-Democrat) and one other alderman on the committee, fought against this compromise and will bring in a minority report. The matter will then come before the City council, which must decide between the compromise measure and the full amount voted by the people. Meantime, indignation meetings are being held in the schoolhouses all over the city. It is pointed out that while the mayor and his henchman are willing to spend money lavishly on street pavements, the children are taught in barracks and school buildings with fire escapes that are a nightmare to those who have seen them. One of these fire escapes is perpendicular, another has such narrow steps that the children are obliged to go down backwards! Comrades Thompson and Seidel made ringing speeches at the West Side indignation meeting and will speak again on the East Side. The part which the Social-Democrats have taken in this fight has added greatly to the respect in which the public holds them. The Social-Democratic aldermen in the Council will vote as a unit against any reduction of the school bonds.

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.

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 Socialist campaign is on. Let all the comrades in St. Louis do their duty from now till April 6.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor



NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Have been reported during the last week as follows:

St. Louis Labor: Fred Stocker, 1; C. M. Wilson, 1; A. L. Hoffman, 1; E. G. Whitney, Kansas City, 1; J. H. Routsong, 1; O. Kaemmerer, 3; W. Klages, 1; J. E. Roberts, Texas, 1; F. J. Kloth, 1; Jos. Budsick, 1; J. M. Houpe, 1; Wm. Withoff, 1; Christ. Holberg, 1—15.

Arbeiter-Zeitung: Leopold Natke, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, 3; Lassalle Club, 1; Jos. Preisinger, 1; R. Krueger, 1; Philip Holz, East St. Louis, Ill., 1; J. Wekerle, 2; Berth. Braun, Alton, Ill., 1.

This makes 27 new subscribers for the week. Every working man who wants to be in touch with the local, national and international Socialist and Labor movement, should subscribe to St. Louis Labor.

Wanted—Furnished room and board in private family with no other boarders. J. Bitterlich, 212 South Fourth street.

LECTURES IN LABOR UNIONS.

The following labor unions have applied to the Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party for speakers to address one of their meetings in March:

Machinists' Union 394, March 16. Speaker, Christ Rucker.
Bottlers' Union 187, March 19. Speaker, G. A. Hoehn.
Cigar Makers' Union 44, March 25. Speaker, W. W. Baker.
Sheet Metal Workers' Union 396, March 29. Speakers, G. A. Hoehn and W. W. Baker.
Carpenters' Union 1596. Speaker, G. A. Hoehn.

FRENCH PRINTERS STRIKE.

Women Were Not Permitted to Act as Strike Breakers.

A few weeks ago it was reported that the linotypers in the French capital had gone on strike for an increased wage, and, judging by the absence of any news of a general settlement, it is presumed the struggle is still on. A referendum vote of the operators was taken previous to the strike, 452 members of the Syndical Chamber of Parisian Printers—the official title of their organization—taking part in the proceedings. The basis of the union's demands was approximately \$2.40 per day and \$2.70 per night for seven hours' work. Previous to the strike declaration two of the newspapers locked out their men and filled their positions with women. At this juncture the union called the attention of the government factory inspector to the matter, as the action was in violation of the French law relating to the employment of women at night, and the strike-breaking attempt of the publishers was forestalled. It will be noticed that in at least one respect the French trade unionist has the advantage of his American fellow-workman.

BUCK'S DECISION TO BE APPEALED.

Stove Company Dislikes Slight Modification—A. F. of L. Against Entire Ruling.

Washington, March 15.—Both sides involved in the decision of Thursday by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia modifying the recent injunction of the American Federation of Labor in the proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis against the labor organization will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Conferences to determine what course of action to take will be held soon by both parties to the controversy.

Contrary to the usual custom of awarding judgment for costs, which goes ordinarily to the appellee when a decree of the lower court is affirmed, Justice Charles H. Robb, who handed down the decision Thursday, directed that the costs shall be equally divided between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck's Company.

Carrying out the instructions of the last convention of the Federation, President Gompers is making arrangements to visit England, Germany, France, Russia and other countries to study the trend of the labor movement. He will sail about the latter part of June and will be gone for several months. Mr. Gompers will leave for Chicago to attend the Amalgamated Wood Workers' convention.

MASTER BREWERS LOCK OUT ENGINEERS.

Delegates of Union Announce at C. F. U. That Threatened Trouble Commenced Saturday.

New York, March 14.—The delegates of the Stationary Engineers' Unions at the Central Federated Union Sunday announced that the boss brewers locked out 65 engineers Saturday and that a strike of all the 305 union engineers in 93 breweries of the city is expected by the end of this week.

Thomas Bagley, Business Agent of the Engineers, said that they had been locked out in these Manhattan breweries: Loewers, Gross, Miles, Koehlers, Consumers' Brewery, Eberhardt & Stevenson and Bockman & Bechtel, Rubsam & Horrmann, and Monroe Eckstein, on Staten Island.

The cause of the trouble is that the engineers insist on a contract to expire on the same date of the brewery workers'. The bosses want a three years' contract, which would conflict. The engineers and the brewery workers have a working agreement to make contracts jointly. This agreement was adopted at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

At the request of the engineers' delegates, a committee was appointed by the C. F. U. to confer with the boss brewers to secure a settlement if possible.

The Open Shop. By Clarence Darrow. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 10 cents. An able exposition of the most vital problem in the American trade union movement.

PROSPERITY STILL WAITS.

The Millions of American Wage Workers Are Now Reaping the Results of Their Folly of November 3, 1908.

Last summer we were solemnly assured that prosperity would return if Mr. Taft was elected. Many thousands of workingmen who have no love for Taft or his party voted for him because they thought perhaps the statement was true and felt that nothing could be worse than a continuance of the industrial crisis.

Taft was elected. But prosperity did not return. It was then explained by the august custodians of the nation's welfare that, Taft having been elected, prosperity would return after the holidays. The holidays came and went. Many thousands of workingmen got a square meal on Christmas or New Year's Day at the hands of public or private charity. It was bitter, for they wished only to have a chance to earn their bread by honest labor, not to beg and be mocked with alms. But it was the only chance for a square meal, and they took it.

The New Year opened. But prosperity did not return. Then the high priests of capitalism announced that prosperity would return when Mr. Taft had made up his Cabinet.

The President-elect made up his Cabinet. But prosperity did not return.

The next promise was that on the Fourth of March an era of prosperity would be inaugurated along with the new President.

President Taft has been inaugurated. But prosperity has not returned.

On the contrary, the news of the splendid inaugural ball stood side by side in the daily press all over the land with the news of sweeping reductions of wages for iron workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, with the news of predictions from authoritative sources that steel workers are soon to suffer a reduction, with the news that the coal miners would not get a raise of wages or any other improvement of their conditions of labor unless they could force it from the coal barons by a hard-fought strike, and with a continuation of the now all too familiar news of growing bread lines, of employment offices and charity agencies besieged by hungry hordes, of evictions, of suicides, and deaths from starvation.

Prosperity is not here. Prosperity is not in sight upon even the remotest horizon. When prosperity will return, "God knows"—President Taft doesn't.

President Taft and his party are not willfully holding prosperity back. They would like to end the crisis. But they do not, and they will not. For they are impotent in the face of the conditions which have inevitably grown out of the economic system to which they are committed.—The Evening Call.

MINERS' DEMANDS DENIED.

Operators in Anthracite District Turn Deaf Ear—Coal Strike or Lockout Expected to Follow Firm Stand Taken by Magnates at Philadelphia Conference—Workmen Are Silent.

Philadelphia, March 15.—In a lively conference, punctuated with stormy incidents, between sub-committees representing the anthracite operators and the miners, which was held for more than four hours in the Reading Terminal building, the coal operators announced that they rejected all of the miners' demands.

They also made a definite counter-proposition to renew the present agreement for a term of three years, as in 1908.

This means that the United Mine Workers must sign such an agreement before the existing agreement expires on March 31, or take action upon the question of suspending work in all the collieries of the anthracite region.

It was positively stated that a convention of the mine workers would be called for the last week of the month, to be held in the lower anthracite region, either in Shamokin or Hazleton, to take action upon the rejection of the miners' demands and the proposal by the operators.

As for the delegates representing the miners of the three Pennsylvania anthracite districts in the conference with the operators, their powers are limited to making a report to a convention of miners on the result, with such recommendations as they may decide to offer.

While individual members of the miners' committee expressed warm dissatisfaction with the position taken by the operators, Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, would not make a statement of his attitude in the situation, or say whether or not, in his opinion, there would be a strike.

LABOR'S GREAT STRUGGLE.

In the British Parliament the Representatives of Organized Labor Make a Noble Fight for Their Class.

London, March 5.—The Labor members have put in another week of vigorous agitation in Parliament. They have availed themselves of every opportunity of urging the claims of the unemployed and the poor, and they have not spared the lash upon the Liberal administration.

The evident determination on the part of the government again this session, as last, to shirk grappling with the dread evil of unemployment has been accepted as a challenge of battle, and the Labor members have taken it up with spirit. By carrying on as the party did the debate on unemployment over Tuesday evening, they upset the government's plans. Mr. Burns was to have introduced a Town Planning bill, but the prolongation of the debate cut him out. The struggle is still proceeding as we write. Following Mr. Clynes, who ably opened the battle, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald is hewing to pieces the explanations of Mr. John Burns.

The week's record has been an inspiring one. During the concluding stages of the debate on the address Mr. Hardie spoke up stoutly for the Indian movement, and condemned the reckless coercion policy of the Indian government; and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tackled the foreign office on its laxity with regard to the oppression of the Congo natives. Then, on Monday, on the supplementary vote for old-age pensions, Mr. Snowden subjected the act to a searching criticism, and was backed by Mr. Summerbell. Meanwhile, Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Stephen Walsh, Mr. Parker, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. O'Grady and other members have been heckling the ministers on a variety of topics.

This is splendid, and will be warmly approved by the movement. But, again, as Mr. Rose reminds us in his descriptive article this week, the Labor members in Parliament are but few. They can not fight the battle by themselves. No amount of agitation in Parliament by our men can overcome the opposition of the vast Liberal and Tory majority. It is the people themselves who must emancipate themselves. How often is that truth declared upon our platforms! Yet the people are not roused; the people are not crying out loudly against unemployment and social injustice. Only when they rally to the fray can the battle prevail.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, Mo., March 11, 1909.

Dear Sir—In reporting the Paderewski concert of last evening, given under the auspices of the Choral Symphony Society, I note that no mention was made whatever of the fact that the Symphony Orchestra donated their services on this occasion.

The concert was given for the purpose of raising funds to meet a deficit that has developed on account of the season's symphony concerts, and I think it but right that the people of St. Louis should



CARL D. THOMPSON,
of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

—ON—
Saturday, April 3, '09

SOCIAL TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND MONROE STS.

SPEAKER:

Carl D. Thompson

OF WISCONSIN.

Concert with Fine Musical Program,
Followed by Dancing.

Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m.

ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE.

Come and Hear this Able Speaker

know the facts in the case in regard to this splendid orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Zachs, which has developed into one of the best in the country, if not in the world, and on that account reflects great credit on the city of St. Louis.

Too often musicians have volunteered their services on many occasions and really the credit to which they were justly entitled was entirely overlooked. It must be conceded that this concert would have been utterly impossible without the orchestra, and it is but proper that the people should know the conditions under which this concert was given as far as the officers are concerned.

Hoping you will give this space in your valued columns, I remain, very truly yours, OWEN MILLER, Pres. M. M. B. A.

Central Trades and Labor Union

CENTRAL BODY IN SESSION.

Secretary Dave Kreyling in Hospital to Undergo Surgical Operation.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union met last Sunday at the Aschenbroedel Hall. President Miller in the chair. Secretary Kreyling reported that the Union Label Trades Section held a well-attended meeting and that the Section was a decided success. Executive Committee reported having indorsed Senate Bill 176 and House Bill 1438 concerning the establishment of Municipal Courts.

On motion of President Owen Miller, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution on Secretary Kreyling.

"Whereas, The health of our Secretary, David Kreyling, is of such a character that will necessitate his going to a hospital for the purpose of having an operation performed, and as this may be a matter of several weeks, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board recommend to the Central Trades and Labor Union that the Secretary be given a leave of absence with full pay for the period covering his illness and recovery, and that J. Shanessy be appointed temporary Secretary, and the other members of the Board will agree to do all they possibly can to attend to the duties of the Secretary while indisposed."

On motion of the members of the Executive Board the meeting passed this resolution by unanimous vote:

Resolution of Sympathy.

"Whereas, It is with deep concern and regret that the Central Trades and Labor Union is informed of the fact that our worthy Secretary is so seriously ill as to necessitate a surgical operation, and recognizing in him a most faithful officer, who has devoted the best years of his life to the cause of not only Organized Labor, but in the salvation of all humanity, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our sympathy, and with it the sincere wish that the operation may be successful and his recovery speedy."

The boycott against the Gem and Lyceum moving picture shows was indorsed, these concerns, located on Sixth, near Market streets, no employing union musicians.

A communication from the Missouri Referendum League protesting against proposed Constitutional Convention was read and referred to Legislative Committee. Mr. Sharpe of Typographical Union No. 8 was elected delegates to Interstate Child Labor convention to be held in New Orleans during last week in March. Delegate Wilson moved a protest against proposed duty on coffee, which was adopted. Protest against repeal of State Mechanics' Lien law was also adopted.

A committee from East St. Louis Street Car Men's Union was granted the floor to ask for moral support in its efforts to prevent the introduction of the open shop system on East Side electric car lines. Literature to that effect was distributed.

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by
EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Co-operative Printing House
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Colored and Union Work a Speciality
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

By MRS. K. A. SHEPPARD,
President New Zealand Council of Women.

II.

Opponents to women's enfranchisement said that the finances of the country would be endangered by such a step. This most extraordinary argument was seriously used, and, presumably, was seriously believed; for when the bill had passed both Houses of Parliament, nearly half of the members of the Upper House petitioned the Governor to withhold his assent to the measure for several reasons, the first of which was as follows:

"It is a bill of an extraordinarily important nature, and the rights and property of Her Majesty's subjects not resident in the Colony are seriously affected, as results may seriously embarrass the finances of the Colony, thereby injuriously affecting the public creditor, who was unaware that such legislation was seriously contemplated."

The Governor, Lord Glasgow, did not withhold his assent, and the foolishness of the claim has been abundantly proved by the fact that each year since the women of New Zealand were enfranchised there has been increasing prosperity. The productions of the Colony have doubled during the past fifteen years; the revenue has been more than ample, large surpluses being devoted to public works. The security the Colony offers to the public creditor is today greater and sounder than ever before.

An extraordinary stimulus was given to the energies of women by the wider life conferred by the franchise. The advantages of organized and systematic work were quickly seen. A number of societies of women sprang into existence, and set their members to work in given directions. Meetings, largely for educational purposes, were frequently held, and the laws affecting the social welfare of the community, such as the care of neglected children, the protection of infant life, prison reform, the liquor traffic, old-age pensions, charitable aid, illegitimacy, the contagious disease act, the disabilities of women, the economic equality of husband and wife, and many others were discussed, both at the meetings and in the newspapers of the Colony. Other subjects of general interest were also taken up and discussed; such as the evils of party government, the establishment of an elective executive, the initiative and referendum, land settlement, municipalizing of public services, and others. The isolation of the societies was soon felt to be a serious disadvantage, and a meeting of delegates held at Christ church resulted in the formation of the "National Council of the Women of New Zealand." The Council has held a number of meetings in various parts of the Colony at intervals as nearly annual as circumstances would permit. Of course we incurred a certain amount of unfair criticism at the hands of the Conservative press. As a rule the average newspaper follows rather than leads, and is in fact, averse to change. Those who attempt anything new may therefore be prepared for unsympathetic carpings and criticisms. This we duly received, but although it was sometimes unpleasant it helped the object we had in view, viz.: the general discussion of the subjects that were presented. Today, many of the reforms we were ridiculed for urging, are on our statute books, and others are considered to be fair questions of practical politics. Some of us are beginning to wonder whether there will be need for societies composed exclusively of women much longer and if the humanitarian view of politics will not soon have permeated the community sufficiently to be undertaken by societies of both sexes.

On few questions has the influence of the enfranchisement of women been so much felt as on the question of temperance. Women have not voted solidly for this reform. Had they done so, they would, with the aid of the powerful body of men electors who cast their votes for temperance, have swept the liquor traffic out of existence.

But since the enfranchisement of women, the growth of the temperance sentiment has been most prominent. A local option poll is taken every three years, at which every elector on the Parliamentary roll is entitled to vote:

- (1) For the continuance of the trade;
- (2) The reduction of the number of licensed houses in the district;
- (3) That no license be granted.

Coming to matters purely legislative let me repeat what I have said before—there has been no revolution. It can not be said that our Parliament has become an assembly of men actuated by the highest and purest of motives. There are still among our legislators men whose words and actions are to be deplored. And it must needs be so since they are representatives. Until all the men and women of New Zealand are earnest followers of the highest there will be found in its Parliament men who represent low ideals. But there has been a steady evolution. Since women have become electors, their views have become important and command respect. Men listen to, and are influenced by the opinions of women to a far greater degree than was the case formerly. There is no longer heard the contemptuous "What do women know of such matters?" And so out of the greater civil liberty enjoyed by women has come a perceptible rise in the moral and humanitarian tone of the community.

This has been made manifest by much of our legislation. The legal standard of morality, and the conditions of divorce have been made equal for both sexes. Women are now able to obtain recompense for slander, without having to prove special damage. The profession of law has been thrown open to women. Legal separation from worthless husbands can now be obtained summarily, and without expense. The Testator's Family Maintenance Act prevents a man from willing away his property, without making suitable provision for his wife and family. The comfort of the aged poor has been to some extent assured by the issue of pensions to old persons of both sexes. By a recent amendment in the Old Age Pensions Act an aged couple who own their little home may receive a joint pension of about 14s per week. An act for the establishment of government asylums for inebriates has been passed. One asylum has been in operation for some time, and the establishment of others is at hand. The health of women workers, and workers of both sexes under 18 has been carefully guarded, their hours of labor and statutory holidays (for which they receive payment) have been fixed. The payment of wages to learners has been insured, and the liability of employers to compensate for accidents has been defined with great advantage to the workers. Legal recognition of the principles of the economic partnership of husband and wife has been given in two of our laws. A purer code of morals is set up by alterations in the criminal code.

The adoption of children has been regulated by law, and, by the Infant Life Protection Act, baby farming has been prevented. Labor Registry Offices have been brought under control, the welfare, health and comfort of shop-girls have been legally protected, and improvements have been made in the Industrial Schools Act which include better classification and the adoption of better methods generally. In 1902 a Technical Schools Act was passed to provide for the establishment of technical schools all over the Colony. An Opioid Prohibition Act was also passed, and last year a Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act found its way to our statute books.

I can not say that the foregoing is a complete list of the laws affecting women and children that have been passed since the enfranchisement of women, or of the measures in process of becoming law, but it affords an indication of the trend of legislation in New Zealand. There are, I know, a number of other measures affecting the social life of the people that have found a place on our statute books, such as the Arbitration and Conciliation Acts for the settle-

ment of industrial disputes, the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt Act, and many others, but I need not dwell upon these.

We do not assert that large proportion of the men electors were not desirous of these measures. They probably were, although there is hardly any evidence of the fact. But we do boldly and confidently affirm that the enfranchisement of women gave a splendid stimulus to the desire for humanitarian legislation; that their persistent efforts kept these questions constantly to the fore; that their votes kept these questions constantly to the fore; that their votes made it necessary for members of Parliament to proceed with this legislation, with which many of them as individuals had little sympathy. The files of the public press of the Colony afford abundant evidence of the truth of the contention. And we maintain that he who asserts to the contrary displays an amount of ignorance that utterly disqualifies him from being accepted as an authority.

Let it suffice now to say that never in the history of our Colony has there been so much attention given to legislation of an humanitarian character as since women possessed the Suffrage. The unique character of our legislation is not an unsupported opinion of my own. Many visitors to the Colony have been interested in our social experiments, and while their impressions vary according as they look through Tory or Radical spectacles, the general verdict is that New Zealand is a happy land for the people who dwell in it.

Testimonials.

From Sir Joseph Ward, K. C. M. G., Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Wellington, Oct. 17th, 1907. Prime Minister's Office.
Woman Suffrage exists in New Zealand because it dawned upon the minds of thinking men that they were daily wasting an almost unlimited supply of mental and moral force. From the time their baby hands had found support and safety by holding the folds of their mother's gowns, they had trusted the happiness of their lives hourly to the common sense, the purity and the sympathy of women. Strange to say, in one department of life alone, and that perhaps the most important, viz.: the political, had they denied the right of speech and of direct influence to women. Men of different countries had for centuries preached and written of evils which deformed their systems of government and even tainted the aspirations of statesmen for just laws within the state, and equitable relations abroad. Nevertheless these men neglected, or refused to avail themselves of the support and counsel of women's hearts and women's brains, which they accepted on other matters. Indeed, they were ready to listen to foolish arguments against the idea of women entering political life; such as: women would lose their grace, modesty, and love of home if they voted; since they could not be soldiers, they had no right to control questions of peace and war.

In New Zealand we have not found that making a "pencil mark on a voting paper" once in three years has resulted in any loss of grace or beauty among our women, or even in neglect of home duties. On the contrary the women's vote has had a distinctly clarifying effect on the process of elections. The old evil memories of election day, the ribaldry, the fighting, have been succeeded by a decorous gravity befitting people exercising their highest national privilege. When the contention, that women should not be entitled to vote because they can not bear arms, is used by one whose mother could only make his life and citizenship possible by passing through pain and danger greater than the average soldier has to face, it becomes inconsistently ridiculous. Besides, many men (clergymen, government officials, etc., etc.), are exempt from actual military service, and that fact has never been used to deprive them of a vote. The main argument, however, which weighed with us, was that of right, of abstract right. If the foundation of government is the consent of the governed, it appears monstrously unfair that one-half of the population should not be represented or have any share in it. Therefore, after long and grave consideration, we gave our women an equal right with men in deciding on the qualifications of candidates to represent them in Parliament.

We have no reason to regret the decision. Women promptly refuted one slander which had been prophesied concerning them by showing that having voting power, they meant to use it. As soon as "The Electoral Act of 1893" extending the franchise to both sexes was passed; women availed themselves largely of its power and its expression.

At the last general election, that of 1905, in a population comprising 403,000 women and girls (the majority being children), the number of women who actually voted was 175,056, being over 83 per cent of those whose names appeared on the electoral rolls. The vote of the men was 84 per cent of those on the rolls, and when one considers the disabilities which particularly affect women (especially in rough and isolated rural constituencies), such as bad weather, distance from polling booths, difficulty in getting substitutes to look after home and children, etc., etc., this electoral return shows that the possession of the franchise was appreciated at a high value.

Many of my readers would probably desire to ask me whether there has been any noticeable difference as to the tone of public morals since woman suffrage has become law. There has been little difference up to this time, save in the direction of temperance and more stringent licensing laws. The type of elected members has not altered, but this Dominion has always had a class of representatives in Parliament of which it has no reason to be ashamed, and which it has apparently no desire to change. I feel confident that if any great crisis in national morals should arise the women's vote would press with irresistible weight in the direction of clean, honest and efficient legislation. New Zealand has not repented having abolished set disqualifications among those men and women who have unitedly helped to build the foundations of a Nation. I write as one who advocated the extension of the franchise to women before my entry into Parliament twenty years ago. I have always supported it in Parliament, and, while closely watching its effect, have never seen any genuine cause for believing that it has not worked for the good of our Dominion.

(To be Continued.)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

Never was there such a demonstration in behalf of woman suffrage in Massachusetts, according to old and tried workers in the cause, as that which took place on the occasion of the legislative hearing February 23.

The night before there was a great mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, at which Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Ray Costello and Miss Eleanor Rendell were the principal speakers. The next morning women from all over the city made their way to Beacon Hill to attend the hearing on the petition of Julia Ward Howe to have the word "male" eliminated from the Constitution. The Boston Daily Globe is authority for the statement that 1200 women, nearly all of them in favor of the proposition, sought admission to the committee room. Overflow meetings were held at the foot of the State House steps. Franklin H. Wentworth managed the speakers. Old women, middle-aged women, young women were among the speakers, and the "English girls," as Miss Costello and Miss Rendell are affectionately called by their American co-workers, spoke time after time with no evidence of fatigue. While these great, orderly, inspiring meetings were going on out of doors, the hearing proceeded in the committee room. The principal address was made by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, and there were representatives of many organizations among the local speakers. Miss Shaw later addressed a great meeting on the Common.

The story of the Boston demonstration is worth a whole page, yes, and entire issue of Progress, and the editor regrets that lack of space permits a more extended notice.—Progress.

Socialism in Theory and Practice. By Morris Hillquit. New York. The Mac Millan Co. Price, \$1.50. The author is well known in the American movement and well acquainted with International Socialism. In theory and practice his knowledge is far above the average, and the students of the social problem will find the work a source of valuable information.

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

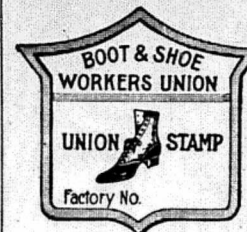
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakery they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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 ::
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ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card

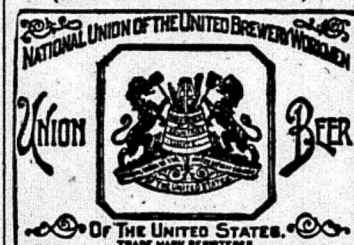


and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

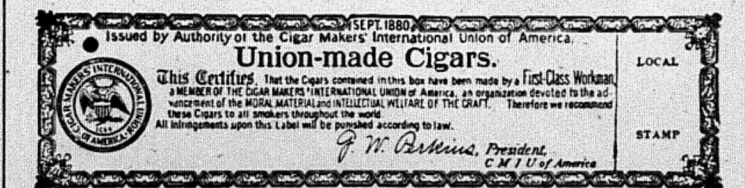
DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

VIII.

So far the market price of a commodity coincides with its value. On the other hand, the oscillations of market prices, rising now over, sinking now under the value or natural price, depend upon the fluctuations of supply and demand. The deviations of market prices from values are continual, but as Adam Smith says: "The natural price is the central price to which the prices of commodities are continually gravitating. Different accidents may sometimes keep them suspended a good deal above it, and sometimes force them down even somewhat below it. But whatever may be the obstacles which hinder them from settling in this center of repose and continuance they are constantly tending towards it."

I can not now sift this matter. It suffices to say that if supply and demand equilibrate each other, the market prices of commodities will correspond with their natural prices, that is to say with their values, as determined by the respective quantities of labor required for their production. But supply and demand must constantly tend to equilibrate each other, although they do so only by compensating one fluctuation by another, a rise by a fall, and vice versa. If instead of considering only the daily fluctuations you analyze the movement of market prices for longer periods, as Mr. Tooke, for example, has done in his History of Prices, you will find that the fluctuations of market prices, their deviations from values, their ups and downs, paralyze and compensate each other; so that apart from the effect of monopolies and some other modifications I must now pass by, all descriptions of commodities are, on the average, sold at their respective values or natural prices. The average periods during which the fluctuations of market prices compensate each other are different for different kinds of commodities, because with one kind it is easier to adapt supply to demand than with the other.

If then, speaking broadly, and embracing somewhat longer periods, all descriptions of commodities sell at their respective values, it is nonsense to suppose that profit, not in individual cases, but that the constant and usual profits of different trades sprung from the prices of commodities, or selling them at a price over and above their value. The absurdity of this notion becomes evident if it is generalized. What a man would constantly win as a seller he would as constantly lose as a purchaser. It would not do to say that there are men who are buyers without being sellers, or consumers without being producers. What these people pay to the producers, they must first get from them for nothing. If a man first takes your money and afterwards returns that money in buying your commodities, you will never enrich yourself by selling your commodities too dear to that same man. This sort of transaction might diminish a loss, but would never help in realizing a profit.

To explain, therefore, the general nature of profits, you must start from the theorem that, on an average, commodities are sold at their real values, that is, in proportion to the quantity of labor realized in them. If you can not explain profit upon this supposition, you can not explain it at all. This seems paradox and contrary to everyday observation. It is also paradox that the earth moves round the sun, and that water consists of two highly inflammable gases. Scientific truth is always paradox, if judged by every-day experience, which catches only the delusive appearance of things.

Having now, as far as it could be done in such a cursory manner, analyzed the nature of Value, of the Value of any commodity whatever, we must turn our attention to the specific Value of Labor. And here, again, I must startle you by a seeming paradox. All of you feel sure that what they daily sell is their Labor; that, therefore, Labor has a Price, and that, the price of a commodity being only the monetary expression of its value, there must certainly exist such a thing as the Value of Labor. However, there exists no such thing as the Value of Labor in the common acceptance of the word. We have seen that the amount of necessary labor crystallized in a commodity constitutes its value. Now, applying this notion of value, how could we define, say, the value of a ten hours working day? How much labor is contained in that day. Ten hours' labor. To say that the value of a ten hours working day is equal to ten hours' labor, or the quantity of labor contained in it, would be a tautological and, moreover, a nonsensical expression. Of course, having once found out the true but hidden sense of the expression "Value of Labor," we shall be able to interpret this irrational, and seemingly impossible application of value, in the same way that, having once made sure of the real movement of the celestial bodies, we shall be able to explain their apparent or merely phenomenal movements.

What the workingman sells is not directly his Labor, but his Labor Power, the temporary disposal of which he makes over to the capitalist. This is so much the case that I do not know whether by the English laws, but certainly by some Continental laws, the maximum time is fixed for which a man is allowed to sell his laboring power. If allowed to do so for any indefinite period whatever, slavery would be immediately restored. Such a sale, if it comprised his lifetime, for example, would make him at once the lifelong slave of his employer.

One of the oldest economists and most original philosophers of England—Thomas Hobbes—has already, in his Leviathan, instinctively hit upon this point overlooked by all his successors. He says: "The value of worth of a man is, as in all other things, his price; that is so much as would be given for the Use of his Power."

Proceeding from this basis, we shall be able to determine the Value of Labor as that of all other commodities.

But before doing so, we might ask, how does this strange phenomenon arise, that we find on the market a set of buyers, possessed of land, machinery, raw material, and the means of subsistence, all of them, save land in its crude state, the products of labor, and on the other hand, a set of sellers who have nothing to sell except their laboring power, their working arms and brains? That the one set buys continually in order to make a profit and enrich themselves, while the other set continually sells in order to earn their livelihood? The inquiry into this question would be an inquiry into what the economists call "Previous or Original Accumulation," but which ought to be called Original Expropriation. We should find that this so-called Original Accumulation means nothing but a series of historical processes, resulting in a Decomposition of the Original Union existing between the Labor Man and his Instruments of Labor. Such an inquiry, however, lies beyond the pale of my present subject. The Separation between the Man of Labor and the Instruments of Labor once established, such a state of things will maintain itself and reproduce itself upon a constantly increasing scale, until a new and fundamental revolution in the mode of production should again overturn it, and restore the original union in a new historical form.

What, then, is the Value of Labor Power? Like that of every other commodity, its value is determined by the quantity of labor necessary to produce it. The laboring power of a man exists only in his living individuality. A certain mass of necessaries must be consumed by a man to grow up and maintain his life. But the man, like the machine, will wear out, and must be replaced by another man. Beside the mass of necessaries required for his own maintenance, he wants another amount of necessaries to bring up a certain quota of children that are to replace him on the labor market and to perpetuate the race of laborer. Moreover, to develop his laboring power, and acquire a given skill, another amount of values must be spent. For our purpose it suffices to consider only average labor, the costs of whose education

and development are vanishing magnitudes. Still I must seize upon this occasion to state that, as the costs of producing laboring powers of different quality differ, so must differ the values of the laboring powers employed in different trades. The cry for an equality of wages rests, therefore, upon a mistake, is an insane wish never to be fulfilled. It is an offspring of that false and superficial radicalism that accepts premises and tries to evade conclusions. Upon the basis of the wage system the value of laboring power is settled like that of every other commodity; and as different kinds of laboring power have different values, or require different quantities of labor for their production, they must fetch different prices in the labor market. The clamor for equal or even equitable retribution on the basis of the wages system is the same as to clamor for freedom on the basis of the slavery system. What you think just or equitable is out of the question. The question is: What is necessary and unavoidable with a given system of production?

After what has been said, it will be seen that the value of labor power is determined by the value of the necessaries required to produce, develop, maintain and perpetuate the laboring power.

(To be continued.)

Socialist News Review

National Auditing Committee.

The National Secretary has suggested to the National Executive Committee April 9 as the date for holding the next meeting of the committee, and requested the members to nominate and elect two comrades who shall meet at the National Office three days in advance of the day set for the meeting of the committee, for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the National Office, such auditors to render a report to the committee prior to the date of adjournment.

Convention of Polish Socialists.

As a result of the convention of the Polish Socialists held in the city of Chicago December 25-26, a National Polish Translator's office has been established at 627 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, with Comrade Alex Gayek in charge. The service of the Polish Translator's office, pertaining to all correspondence, is placed at the disposal of the respective state secretaries. The service is entirely gratis. The due stamps accounts, if agreeable to the state secretaries, will also be handled on the same basis.

The Socialists Defending Public Schools.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are continuing their fight in defense of the public schools. One Republican alderman, who had promised to vote for the full amount of school bonds ordered by referendum vote of the people, failed to be present at the last meeting of the City Council because he had to attend a funeral, was sick in bed, and perhaps for other reasons. As the majority for the school budget was therefore short by one vote the Social-Democratic aldermen laid the matter over till the next meeting. The Social-Democrats will stand for the full amount of school bonds voted by the people, and will refuse any compromise. Two principles are involved—the defense of the public schools against their enemies, and the enforcement of the people's will in spite of the grafting politicians.

Progress in Spain.

The organized workers of Madrid celebrated recently the inauguration of their "Casa del Pueblo." This has been accomplished by 28,000 trade unionists and a handful of Socialists. On the ground floor is a "co-operative" and a cafe which rivals the best cafes in Madrid. On the first floor is a meeting hall capable of holding 300 persons, a library and numerous offices of the unions. Higher up a school will be established. In the large garden it is hoped, if the funds allow, to build a theater to seat 4,000 persons. The house formerly belong to an aristocratic family, that of the Dukes of Bejar. The secretary of the Socialist Party, Garcia Cortes, writing on the subject in "El Socialista," refers to the historical associations of the place in which the Constables of Castille and the Chevaliers of Caltrava and Alcantara played a part, and hopes that the succession of the proletariat to the departed nobility will prove a happy omen.

Socialism in Greece.

With the appearance of the "Future," a weekly paper just started in Athens to propagate Socialism, it may be said that the Socialist movement has at last taken firm root in Greece, and it is hoped that a powerful Socialist Party will be built up eventually.

Up to the present the Greek political parties have existed only because of the desire of certain prominent individuals to be elected to the Boule (Parliament), and their petty quarrels and jealousies have brought the country to the verge of ruin. With the appearance of the Socialist Party in the field, new lines will have to be drawn.

About six months ago a Socialist paper called the "Worker" began publication in the city of Volo and is gaining constantly, both in circulation and influence. The "Worker" has published a Greek translation of the Communist Manifesto. The Socialist propaganda is also assisted by the literary weekly, "Ruma," which has opened its columns to contributions by Socialist writers.

Ex-Secretary Shaw's Lamentation.

On the very threshold of the inauguration of the Taft rule, Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, in Philadelphia raised his voice in lamentation against the rise of Socialism. The speech is interesting, is probably in print and procurable by addressing ex-Secretary Shaw at New York City. After beating liberal-minded college professors and extolling the virtues of a representative form of government as against and denouncing the idea of a real democracy, he said, in part, as follows:

"The Socialistic propaganda has no end of money. Only recently I was offered \$5,000 for each of five joint debates, if I would agree to them, with a prominent Socialist, the latter to put up the money himself. I did not accept. What would have been the use? His people would have been there and mine would not. It is so easy to ridicule, to attack our government, our civilization, our institutions.

"Do you realize that our public libraries are full of Socialistic literature? I recently visited a large public library in one of our largest cities, and I observed the reading room, a broad and spacious one, filled with many men and women. It was during a time of temporary business depression. I felt pleased that so many workers should be engaged in reading, and I asked the librarian what they were reading. He replied, 'Socialism.' He said that it was a public library and was supposed to supply the wants of the public. He further said that the demand was for Socialistic works, and that the library had many volumes on Socialism in many languages."

Socialism and Modern Science. By Enrico Ferri. International Library of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La Monte. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, \$1.00. Ferri is one of the ablest writers of the International Socialist movement and it is superfluous to say that this latest work will be welcomed by the English reading public interested in the study of social science.

Vital Problems in Social Evolution. By Arthur Morrow Lewis. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 50 cents. This little work contains a series of ten lectures delivered by the author.

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

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

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. Zurburg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.

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

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

HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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

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

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

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

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

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

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

LUMBER—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.

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

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.

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.

11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.

We Solicit Your Orders for

Badges and Banners

Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.

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Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.

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1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS

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Large Variety at

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1424 S. Broadway,

REPAIRING AND RECOVERING.

MULLEN

Undertaking Co.

Coleman and North Market Sts.

and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St

STRICTLY UNION

..BOTH PHONES..

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.

..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail

708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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\$1.50 im Jahr

COMRADES RALLY TO FLAG

This Week's Contributions to Campaign Fund Shows that the St. Louis Socialists Are Determined to Back Up Their Enthusiasm With the Necessary Ammunition of Funds for Literature, Meetings, Halls, Etc.

SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The number of our contributors has increased some since last report. But there are yet many Socialists who have made no contribution to this fund. It is expected that the name of every Socialist will appear in this list before the day of election as contributing something. Right now is the time to help! Our ammunition must not be allowed to give out at this time while we are in the thick of the battle.

The following have contributed since last report:

Phil Bauer	50	John Doskoell	10
Alb Zuckerman	25	J. Gershergen	10
Aug. Thyraff	50	G. Mayer	25
Nie Bauer	20	Karl Leiter	10
Geo. H. Hall, Jr.	1.00	Edw. Szveri	25
Jacob Stettner	25	Jos. Dambacher	25
Ray Von Brunn	50	Aug. Graham	25
Fritz Krumm	1.00	Charles Buerk	25
Carl Kuellenberg	50	(Fred Ueker, List 89).	
Geo. Lupp	25	Fred Ueker	1.00
Johan Potolsky	25	Jos. Ueker, Sr.	50
Collection Suffrage meeting	6.73	Wm. Wisemann	25
Collection North St. Louis Turner Hall meeting	4.10	Jos. Melkoski	25
L. G. Pope	1.00	Jacob Wunsch	25
Col. Phoenix Hall meeting	6.40	Frank Fabian	25
Col. Moehner's Hall meeting	3.10	C. Reinke	50
Col. Neumeyer's Hall meeting	1.95	John Luder	50
Col. Freiheit Hall meeting	3.45	E. G. Link	25
(L. E. Hildebrand, List 42).		Symphathiser	50
Dr. L. H. Davis	5.00	Henry Voegele	25
L. E. Hildebrand	1.00	Symphathiser	25
(Wm. Klages, List 60).		Jos. A. Ueker	50
Oswald Braune	25	(L. F. Rosenkranz, List 36).	
William Klages	1.00	L. F. Rosenkranz	25
Geo. Bullmann	50	Adam Maier	25
Casper Meyer	10	Friend	5.00
Chas. Linder	25	H. Harling	25
Emmet Valleroy	10	G. Anton	25
Hary De Vos	15	(Wm. Ruesche, List 103).	
John Siebert	25	John Becker	25
Conrad Roth	25	Peter Young	25
(M. Waage, List 44).		Ernst Kuehne	25
Aug. Fiedler	10	Frank Otting	25
Geo. Schlachter	25	Henry Stange	25
Carl Schulz	1.00	Albert Milde	25
W. Z. Tinker	2.00	Victor A. Becher	25
C. Muel	25	Frank Hannon	25
Paul Braun	25	Eddie Rimmel	25
C. Hauschild	25	Sam Ellman	1.0
N.	50	H. Dellus	25
J. Becker	50	H. Niederloh	25
M. Groesinger	25	Earl Schraerer	10
Jacob Herre	25	Aug. Kolkhorst	10
W. Welbush	25	J. F. Watthelde	10
H. Mohn	50	A. Marjk	10
Walter Kirberg	25	H. Johannng	10
W. Leopold	25	John Ihl	10
C. Hess	25	E. Schroeder	10
(T. E. Delmore, List 47).		John Bernord	10
T. E. Delmore	1.00	Oscar Ehlert	10
O. H. Busche	50	Jos. Scollard	10
H. Bredenstein	1.00	J. Remley	10
C. Roeker	50	Chas. Goodman	25
Gus Herringer	1.00	P. McCartin	10
Chas. L. Beek	50	Ed. Rust	25
A. F. Schmidt	1.00	R. Kramer	10
A. B.	50	X X	15
Chris. Adolph	1.00	(F. J. Kloth, List 16).	
(Martin Brosin, List 8).		Genosse	50
M. Brosin	50	A. Minder	50
Carl H. Kilwinski	2.00	Wm. Baumgart	25
C. Schaumann	25	M. H. Mueller	1.00
H. L.	3.00	Fiala Andreas	25
Kratsbuerste	1.00	Oscar Friedrich	25
Mrs. M. B.	25	Rob Gruendling	25
Aug. Moerkham	1.00	By Cash	50
(L. Krueger, List 15).		(W. E. E. List 53).	
Louis Kruger	50	Henry Alday	25
A. Friend	25	Wm. Welbusch	25
S. Vogelweid	10	Martin Erd	25
E. Schwartz	25	G. Colnard	75
Cash	25	(Wm. Crouch, List 56).	
R. Loch	25	John Tueppler	5
L. Betschart	25	M. Michel	50
Chas. Fr. Polefril	25	G. Lochman	25
Rosel	25	(Henry Schwarz, List a38).	
Jos. Peicher	25	Hy. Schwarz	25
Wm. Marek	25	P. K.	1.00
H. Luecke	25	Fred Windmoeller	25
Geo. Aurin	25	Wm. Flottmann	1.00
J. Politz	25	(R. Poenach, List a 10).	
Henry Petry	50	Oswald Breno	50
A. Appenbrink	25	Collection Dewey Hall meeting	6.71
(Carl Kilwinski, List 49).		Henry Struckhoff	3.00
Carl H. Kilwinski	25	Berth Braun	25
Frank Killian	10	J. H. Pickard	1.00
George Aurin	50	Previously reported	\$236.20
Nick Bauer	10	Total	\$341.99
Frank Weinreich	25		

P. S.—Comrades of St. Louis! Never before did we carry on such a systematic, well-conducted campaign as the present one. Never before did we circulate such excellent and up-to-date cam-

aign literature! Never before had we arranged so systematically as many public meetings in practically all wards of the city as in this campaign.

Our militant comrades and party members are giving their best energy and time to the movement. We know that not every Socialist can do the same, but most of the comrades can, and no doubt will, support the movement financially. It costs money to conduct an important municipal campaign. This week's list of contributors to the campaign fund shows conclusively that our St. Louis comrades will do their duty. O. K.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

The Roster of Locals.

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

Are You Helping Push?

In order to keep the Woman Suffrage issue before the public our National Executive Committee has adopted the following: "Resolved, That we recommend that all locals of the Socialist Party make the subject of Woman Suffrage and Restricted Suffrage a part of the program for the May Day celebration."

Another thing that will assist in this suffrage agitation is to get signers to the petitions that are being sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Each local will probably get some of these petitions and they are urged to have them filled and returned to Rachel Foster Avery, 1823 H. street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Any local or individual that can use more petitions can get them from the above address.

This petition may not make woman suffrage an actual fact, but it will prove a good means of agitation. In this way many non-Socialists can be interested and started on the road where people do their own thinking. Lend a hand, comrades; every little bit helps.

National Referendum "A," 1909.

Ballots for the national referendum should now be in the hands of all locals. If more ballots are needed they can be secured from the state office. Returns from locals must be received in the state office on or before April 16.

Dunklin County.

Cardwell—Inclosed find money order for \$2, for which send due stamps. I can make no complaint regarding our progress at this point, although it seems slow to an enthusiast like myself. If the balance of the county was as wideawake as we and Paulding, some encouraging news would result. I should like very much to get the county organized. We need some good workers, especially at Kennett. We are away down in one corner, and it is impossible to direct the county affairs from here. However, we intend to do all we can. A full city ticket has been nominated and we fully expect to make a good showing. There is a fighting chance for success and we mean to fight with all the ardor the knowledge of being in the right will bring.—W. H. Warren.

Clarkton.—We are having the hardest financial panic here that we have ever experienced. It is worse than in 1893. Only one-half of the sawmills are running and the wages are one-half of what they were in 1906. On March 5 all section hands were laid off on the Frisco, and no one knows when they will go to work again. These men voted for Taft and prosperity. The capitalist idea of bringing about prosperity is to reduce wages to the starvation point. I visited an old lady some time ago and when I arrived she was crying while bending over the washtub. She is 66 years old and has two little grandchildren to support out of the 50c per day that she was able to make. Her rent alone is \$5 per month. How long will the people vote for a system that enslaves grandmothers to landlord masters? And just last fall the politicians and orators told us how prosperous times would return if Taft was elected. Many people who are afraid of Socialism should take a good square look at things as they are now. I have been at work for the party all last week and will go out again as soon as I earn some more money. We will organize a local here as soon as the boys get some money.—W. C. Belote.

Launching a Ticket Under Difficulties.

It seems that considerable rivalry developed in the recent city convention held by Joplin Socialists. It is stated that candidates were nominated who were not full-year members of the local. It appears that a majority of those present favored such candidates and they were nominated on the ticket. This has divided the local for the time being, and they are now trying to settle the matter in a satisfactory manner among themselves.

Statement of St. Louis County Central Committee.

To the Socialist Party Locals of Missouri: Whereas, The locals of the state of Missouri have received numerous letters signed by one J. E. Lehner of Local Olivette of St. Louis County, asking for a new referendum on false charges against State Secretary Pauls.

Whereas, Local Olivette is over six months in arrears and the St. Louis County Committee calls the attention of the locals to the following facts: J. E. Lehner of Local Olivette purchased 20 regular due stamps in January, 1908, and 20 in September, 1908, making a total of 40 regular due stamps for the entire year of 1908. This number of stamps would not entitle Local Olivette to four votes in the state election, but J. E. Lehner, Local Olivette's recording secretary, turned in 14 votes, despite the above-mentioned facts, thus getting 10 fraudulent votes counted. Not having accomplished his end, he is now calling for a new referendum under false pretenses, using the name "Local Olivette," which he has no right to do, and thus trying to put the Socialist Party under expense to accomplish his purpose. This St. Louis County Central Committee has requested that the State Committee revoke the charter of Local Olivette for being over six months in arrears and for sending in 10 fraudulent votes; and has instructed its organizer to reorganize Local Olivette.

The committee also wishes to call the attention of the comrades in the state to the fact that Local Brentwood, which is also calling for a new referendum, sent in 10 more votes in the state election than they were entitled to, according to the written statement of the local's financial secretary, Andrew Kasch, February 15, 1909.

HERMAN GEORGES, Chairman.
K. L. ROSS, Cor. Secretary.

(The State Committee has already revoked the old Olivette charter and left the matter open for the County Committee to reorganize the place or do what may seem best.—O. P.)

Letter From C. A. Berry.

Joplin, Mo., March 8, 1909.

St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrades—Will you please publish the following letter? I have just been informed that five locals have demanded a referendum in regard to the election of state secretary for the Socialist Party and that I am expected to be one of the candidates.

Now, I must confess that I have wronged comrades in this controversy by not stating my position in regard to this affair at an earlier date; but it has been very difficult for me to find the time and opportunity to write. Since about December 15 I have been away from Missouri, in a mining camp in Oklahoma.

Just after state secretary election I received a letter from a comrade in St. Louis stating that I had been beaten by a small majority,

but by machine tactics, and a referendum would probably be demanded in which there would be a clear field between Comrade Pauls and myself. The conditions under which I was working and living at the time in this new mining camp afforded me exceedingly poor opportunity to answer this letter and, thinking, also, the affair was not at all likely to come to an issue, I neglected to write, and finally ceased to think about it, until recently I learned such a movement was actually inaugurated. In this I did the comrade and perhaps others a wrong, as my silence was mistaken for consent. Now the truth is, comrades: I have not had an opportunity to acquire enough of the facts on either side of this controversy upon which I may form a definite conclusion; therefore, I will not be a candidate for state secretary in this referendum election.

Furthermore, the truth is, if it can be proven that Comrade Pauls has in any way been a participant in any fraud in regard to the election, or party affairs in any way, or such fraud been perpetrated under conditions in which proper attention to his duties could have prevented, then he is not eligible either to the office of state secretary or as candidate. If there has been fraud in a way not connected with him, let it be pointed out and the votes thrown out or placed where they belong, and if the results should be changed in my favor (which I do not think would be the case), then I would be entitled to it without a referendum vote; otherwise he is entitled to hold the office.

Summing the case up briefly, Comrade Pauls is either fully entitled to hold the office until he is voted out by a regular election, or he is not entitled to even be a candidate. As I see it now, for me to be a candidate against Comrade Pauls in this referendum would be placing me in the position of an accuser, challenging the integrity of he and some other comrades, and would assume that I have positive convictions of their guilt, which is not true. Those of you who have such convictions are not only at liberty, but it is your duty to act upon them, but you could not have respect for me if you knew I took a stand on either side of the controversy without sufficient knowledge of the facts to have formed positive convictions. Fraternally your comrade, CLYDE A. BERRY.

State Committee Motions.

The recommendation of the Quorum that an assessment of 5c per month be levied to pay for the pending referendum has been adopted by the State Committee. The vote was as follows: Voting Yes, Garver, Halferty, Scott, Brandt, Kindorf, Allan, Staton, Smith and Lipscomb; voting No, Hotham; not voting, Bibb. The motion is therefore adopted.

The Quorum also recommended that a new form of the referendum, when submitted, should be: "Shall a new election of state officials be held?" The vote on this recommendation was as follows: Voting Yes, Garver, Halferty, Brandt, Kindorf, Allan, Staton, Smith and Lipscomb; voting No, Scott and Hotham; not voting, Bibb. The motion is therefore adopted. In voting No on both motions, Comrade Hotham states: "I am satisfied that the state officers remain as they are to the end of their term."

Each local has been requested to forward an amount equal to 5c per member in order that the referendum may be promptly submitted.

PETITIONS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

All comrades holding petitions for Women's Suffrage should forward them at once to Washington.

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