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## Professor Rauschenbusch Lectures on Socialism

**Socialism Certain to Come, Says Professor  
of the Theological Seminary  
of Rochester.**

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Men prominent in the city's intellectual life, heads of business houses, and office and factory employes were all in the audience at the National Theater last Sunday night at the People's Sunday Evening, to hear Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch of the Theological Seminary tell what he thinks about Socialism. Prof. Rauschenbusch was presented by Rev. Paul Moore Strayer of the Third Presbyterian Church.

"I should like it clearly understood that Mr. Strayer and the other people here are not responsible for what I am going to say tonight," said Prof. Rauschenbusch.

"I believe in obtaining for wage earning people shorter hours, better wages and safer conditions all around, and I don't think they could obtain them if they didn't organize. They would be fools if they didn't organize. Social problems, however, aren't solved by trade unions. They are nothing permanent. The job has to be done over again.

"I believe that workingmen themselves should be owners of the material and machinery with which they work. It is only thus that this constant strife between capital and wages will cease. I would like my trade union friends to pay earnest attention to Socialism, not only tonight but on all other occasions.

"Not ninety persons in a hundred can explain Socialism. I have studied it for twenty years and I don't know as I thoroughly comprehend all that it embodies. Under present conditions a small group of people own things, and because they own them they are able to take a large part of the earnings to themselves. Employed men are not paid in accordance with what they do, but in proportion to the supply and demand for their work. None is paid more than he earns and many are underpaid. There is a third group, the consumers, who eat, drink and wear things that the other people make. These three are continually pulling against one another.

"Socialism proposes that these three groups combine their interests and work in common. Socialism would put in the hands of the country all raw material and great means of transportation, then have men take their places in lines for work for which they are best fitted. The facilities of production would be developed to the highest point. The profits would benefit every worker.

"I want to correct a general wrong impression regarding conditions proposed by Socialism—that every man would have an equal share. It would not be so. Every man's share would be his own property, as much as what he owns now is. Objections may be raised that 'this is all very nice,' but impossible. I frankly confess to you that in the past ages it would have been.

"Capitalism is teaching the world a lesson. Our modern world is the greatest school in organization mankind has ever seen. In past generations we were in the grammar school; since we have had the organization of today we are in the high school. When Socialism prevails we'll be in college. We are in the school that teaches us how to run Socialism. Everything won't be perfect then. I know of no better parallel than our democratic government. Before it was tried the people said a government by the people couldn't be conducted safely. I make a prophecy that when Socialism is finally set up it will be a poor machine, but, poor as it is, it will be the best the world has ever seen. It is in line with the great modern movement of democracy. Men said a republican form of government couldn't succeed. It has serious faults, but who would want to go back to the old form of government?"

"Socialism is in line with modern industry. It proposes to keep all that is good in the present methods of industrial organization. Now we find all the profits in the hands of a few. The present system is a kind of bastard Socialism. We believe that such men as Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Morgan are the unconscious servants of Socialism. I believe in Socialism, for I believe it will be a great wealth producer. I believe that under its sway men will do better work. I hold that capitalism violates every one of the Ten Commandments."

Prof. Rauschenbusch said he believed that Socialism would create safer means of transportation; tenement houses would be better; it would produce more beauty. There was considerable beauty now, but it was mainly to attract buyers. It would make better homes, produce a nobler morality.

"Under Socialism men wouldn't be afraid to marry and have children," he continued. "Now they are often afraid to do either. It would make an ethical religion possible. A man could then go about his work with the inspiring assurance that when he was working for himself he was also working for the entire community."—L. J.

## WHAT TRADES UNIONS STAND FOR

**By an American Mechanic in Christian  
Endeavor World.**

We had a queer experience the other night at a meeting of our labor union. We initiated five candidates, and it required the services of as many different interpreters. There was a Swede, a German, a Hungarian, a Bohemian and a Frenchman.

The fellows had lots of fun about it, but it was serious business to the officers who were doing the job. Every one of the candidates went through the entire performance without a smile. Those foreigners were certainly a solemn crowd.

The ceremony reminded me again and again of the pledge required by the American Federation of Labor, that its members will "never discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

Once upon a time we machinists were bound to introduce into our lodges only white candidates. But about a dozen years ago the American Federation of Labor told us that either we should have to cut out the word "white" or they would cut us out.

We cut out the word. The lodges that are still using the old form are doing it against the laws of the union.

It isn't to be wondered at that in some parts of the country there is this feeling against the colored man among some trades unionists, because there are many eminently respectable citizens in the same communities who keep them out of their churches and all other organizations with which they are identified. It's easier for a colored man to join a white man's union than it is for a colored man to join a white man's church.

It's hardly a square deal to hold against the labor union the charge of discrimination when these folks in the supposedly better classes are doing the same thing.

### Americanizing Foreigners.

But, when it comes to a straight out-and-out proposition with reference to the foreigners, you can't find an organization that does more than the labor union to Americanize him.

All you've got to do to get the proof is to go to the stockyards district in Chicago and study the influence of the labor unions over the thousands of foreigners of different nationalities that work in the yards.

Or, if you have traveled through the coal fields of Pennsylvania, among pretty nearly the same class of people, you would find that John Mitchell's organization has been a great civilizing agency among them. The Miners' Union has its constitution translated into nine different languages.

Most of these foreigners come to this country with the idea that the word "government" means oppression. Through the labor union they soon come to know that it means friend.

The immigrants are real flesh-and-blood people, with human hopes and aspirations, with human needs and human hearts. They are men, and they must be so regarded.

Perhaps it is because this has been recognized by Organized Labor that the union is so influential with the immigrant. The public school has its place in educating his children, but he himself becomes most familiar with American institutions and customs through the labor organization of which he becomes a member.

Here he gets rid of his clannish instinct. He comes to know more about the solidarity of the human race, the brotherhood of man. Here his standard of living is elevated. Here he learns his first lesson in democracy.

To the trades unionist the immigrant has no romance. Whether he comes from sunny Italy or from stormy Russia, he is looked upon as a workingman who needs help, and who in turn may give help to those of his class.

There has been no sentimentality about the job, but the union has succeeded in giving him a broader outlook.

There is a general impression that in our union we demand equal wages for all workmen, putting all men on a dead level.

That isn't at all true. We ask for a minimum or living wage, but we do not object to an employer's paying as much more to any man as he thinks that man is worth. If the boss makes our minimum wage the maximum amount which he will pay, then it seems to me that he, and not the union, is doing the leveling.

It has been said that if a superior man were paid more than the union rate, the rest of the men would hear of it and then they would all demand the same wages as the best man is receiving.

If this should be true, it would be due not to the union, but to the general feeling of the average man that he is just as good as any other man, if not a whole lot better. This feeling crops out not only among union men, but among non-union men as well.

But why shouldn't a workingman have as much right as anybody else to have a minimum rate of wages?

The doctors get together, and decide what shall be the least amount for which they will make a call. The coal dealers agree on a uniform price. The same thing is true of practically every business in the country. Even some preachers' organizations will not install a minister unless the congregation promises to pay him their union rate of wages. Why doesn't somebody set up a howl about some of these folks? Why does everybody jump on the labor union, when it simply follows the examples of those who are supposed to know better?

It is the same with "limiting the output."

How often do we get criticised on this question! Why doesn't the country jump on the coal operators, who deliberately decide at the beginning of the season just how much coal is to be mined, so that they may regulate the price? What about the owners of the steel plants and other great corporations, who do just as they choose about such matters? Nobody seems to care very much about what these people do, but the whole crowd will complain of the workingman when he tries to make a fight for a decent living. The corporations do these things so that they may get a bigger profit. The workingman seeks to regulate his craft so that he can make both ends meet.

### Is It a Trust?

They call us a trust. How can an organization be a trust when we are all the time after new members, trying to get every man in the craft to join us, and sometimes lowering or waiving out initiation fee altogether, in order to make it easier for him to do so?

A trust is exclusive. It's a close corporation. Our union is a wide-open institution, whose doors are closed only to incompetent, immoral and disreputable characters.

They say we are insisting upon a "closed" shop. There's quite a difference between a closed shop and a union shop. As a matter of fact, when the average employer runs a so-called "open" shop it is actually a "closed" shop to the trades unionist, because the boss will not employ a union man. One of the questions that is asked every man who applies for a job in most big shops is this, "Are you a member of a labor union?" If he is, he steps down and out.

The day of individual bargaining has gone by for most workmen. We prefer to do our bargaining collectively, through a chosen representative who knows all about the game, because he is a specialist on that sort of deal. He knows the tricks that are commonly practiced on workmen, so that he can properly represent our interests. He goes to the boss and makes him a proposition that the union which he represents will furnish him with competent men. These men are to work so many hours a day, and all other details are to be settled by mutual agreement.

Our business agent can control the men in his organization. They will abide by the contract which he has made. We can not control the men who are outside our organization, so that we ask the employer to employ only our men, in order to have perfect harmony.

If these outside men will agree to make the same contract that we have made with the boss, they come in on the same terms. We ask no more of them than we are willing to do ourselves.

I'll admit that it isn't a square deal to force a man into the union if he feels that he doesn't want to join. But if he will not come in, then he has no right to the benefits which come as the result of our fighting and sacrifices.

Many a workingman who says that he has "conscientious scruples" against joining the union simply means that he is against paying dues and assessments for a thing which he believes he will get anyway, because the other fellows do the fighting for him. I call that a mean game.

It's all nonsense to say that the bosses would have advanced us without the help of the union. They don't do things that way. Some of them would if they could, but unless the bosses as a class were compelled to do so, the better type of employers would find it hard to compete with the fellows who decline to advance wages and other privileges.

As it is, under the union rules they are all on a common footing, and each knows just what every other employer is compelled to pay his men, unless there are special reasons why he may pay more or less; but in such a case the thing is balanced up in some other way, that they are still in the same class. Our plan really protects the man who wants to do the square thing by us.

A good many folks say that we have the boss at a disadvantage, because we are not incorporated. He can not hold us to our contract, while he himself is liable to damages.

Now that isn't true. It isn't true so far as his dealings in a business way are con-

## Gross Irregularities In Rudowitz Trial

**Strange Proceedings Under Commissioner Foote's General Management.**

(New York Call.)

The Pouren Conference, the organization established to fight the case of Jan Janoff Pouren, has issued a manifesto on the trial of Christian Rudowitz, the Lett who was arrested in Chicago on charges similar to those made against Pouren. The manifesto was prepared by Prof. I. H. Hourwich, who went to Chicago to conduct the case, and tells of a number of irregularities in the proceedings, irregularities to be due to the friendly attitude of the presiding Commissioner, Mark A. Foote, toward the demanding government.

The manifesto says that upon the production of the prisoner before the Commissioner, papers in the Russian language purporting to be an order of arrest by an officer described as "examining magistrate," and depositions taken before the same officer were offered in evidence by counsel for the Russian government. The papers were accompanied by a certificate from the American Ambassador to the effect that they were true copies of official documents admissible for such purposes in the tribunals of Russia.

An English translation was attached to the papers, which was certified to by a Russian official to be "conformable to the original." The translation, however, was not mentioned in the certificate of the American Ambassador, nor was there any evidence to qualify the Russian official, who certified the accuracy of the Russian translation, as an expert in English.

Counsel for the defense upon examining the translation objected to its introduction on the ground that there was nothing to show that it was a true translation, and on the further ground that in some essential parts the translation was deliberately false. The Commissioner, however, overruled the objection and admitted the translation on the ground that he could not go behind the certificate of the Ambassador.

After describing many irregularities in the proceedings and after pointing out contradictory testimony by witnesses for Russia, the manifesto names four grounds for the dismissal of the case advanced by the defense. It says:

Upon the close of the Russian government's case, counsel for the defense moved to dismiss the application and to discharge Rudowitz from custody on the following grounds:

- 1st. That there was no competent evidence before the court, the translation not being certified.
- 2d. That none of the witnesses nor the interpreter were sworn.
- 3d. That the prisoner was not identified as the man claimed by the Russian government.
- 4th. That the offenses if committed were, upon the government's own showing, of a political nature and therefore were not extraditable.

The motion was denied. The manifesto continues to say that notwithstanding the fact that the political character of the offenses charged against Rudowitz was clearly established by the evidence for the defense, which was not contradicted by the Russian government, but on the contrary was corroborated by its own witnesses, the Commissioner decided to hold Christian Rudowitz for extradition.

The case of Martin Juraw, the witness for Rudowitz, who was kept for contempt of court because he had refused to divulge names of revolutionists who had participated in the revolution, is brought up and discussed. If this decision is good law, says the manifesto, then it means that in the future it will be morally impossible for a Russian political refugee to offer any testimony proving the political character of his offense, inasmuch as every witness can be asked to name his associates in the revolutionary organization at home, and thus be confronted with the alternative of becoming a traitor to his comrades or going to jail for contempt of court. The exemption contained in the treaty in favor of political refugees will become a dead letter.

The plain letter of this case is that our American rules of evidence are not adapted to conditions such as exist in Russia. This fact makes it impossible for our government to live up to the extradition treaty with Russia without sacrificing the right of political asylum.

cerned, for all contracts these days are "subject to strikes and lock-outs."

It isn't true concerning his relations with us, because an unincorporated concern can neither sue nor be sued, so that we are still on a common basis.

As we are not looking forward for weeks and months of idleness, there is no particular hankering for long periods of non-employment. If we should go on a strike, I guess the losses would be pretty nearly even. As a matter of fact, it is usually in favor of the boss; for whereas our wages are lost forever, because we can not work on the days that are past, the boss, in most cases, can increase his force, and make up much of what has been lost during a time of strike or lockout.

But why not incorporate? you ask. First, because there is nothing in particular to be gained by it; and, second, because there is very much to be lost.

There are certain concerns which will stoop to almost any kind of a mean deal in getting the best of workingmen for a consideration, and there are some employers who are in the same class who will take advantage of the offer of these agencies.

Suppose we had a fat treasury—and we are all aiming to accumulate big strike funds—and suppose that we were on a strike. In comes your spy, who might either commit an act of lawlessness, or get some foolish bona fide union man to commit one, which would result in the loss of property, for which heavy damages might be secured by the company. This sort of a deal would simply put us out of business.

I don't believe for a moment that any boss would stoop to such a low trick, but there are bosses who might, and there are plenty of subordinates who are none too good for a job of this kind. In their glee, because of the extermination of the union, some bosses would be strongly tempted to close their eyes to the methods whereby this end had been secured.

But about this whole business of judging labor unions, why does everybody gauge us by our worst points, whereas they themselves expect to be judged by their best?

Folks don't treat any other organization as they do ours in this respect. It's hardly a square deal. When the average man thinks of the labor union, his mind runs at once to the last union "slugging" story reported by a sensational newspaper, which in all probability was greatly exaggerated, and for which Organized Labor does not at all stand.

It might not be amiss to tell about the way in which Organized Labor has elevated the great mass of workers.

Their labor halls have become social centers, where lecture



courses are given, and where the union man may take his wife and family for social functions.

Why don't our enemies tell about the sick and death benefits paid out by our national and local organizations, so that a trades unionist never appeals for charity?

What about the correspondence schools that are being supported, so that a man may become a better mechanic?

Let's hear about the technical courses that are printed in our journals.

Who ever talks of the fight that Organized Labor is making for equal pay to men and women for equal work, so that the women folks may get a square deal?

What about the struggles for labor in behalf of children?

Who is doing more in a practical way for the abolition of the sweatshop; for the wiping out of unsanitary conditions in shop and tenement; for the securing of a shorter workday, so that there may be time and strength left for the better things of life?

Aren't the lessons in co-operation, in team work, in real brotherhood, worth anything?

## The Effect of Saving

By W. W. Baker.

"If I don't get a job pretty soon I will have to stop coming around here to get shaved," commented the upholsterer as he settled comfortably back in a chair in the barber shop.

"How long have you been out of work?" asked the butcher.

"About five months since I had what is called a steady job, but I have caught a few days at the repair shops, now and then. Sometimes I have got as much as two days and a half in a week, and other times I have got as little as a day."

"Well," said the butcher, "if you had saved your money when you had steady work you would have something to fall back on when you get out of work."

"This is easier said than done," replied the upholsterer. "With the cost of living constantly increasing, it is all a workingman can do to make both ends meet. My children require more food and clothes than when they were smaller. I want to keep them in school as long as I can. I know what it is to be deprived of the advantages of an education, and I don't care to have to answer to my children later for my responsibility in that direction. The prices of all commodities have advanced repeatedly during the last few years, and I understand that statistics show the cost of living to be more than forty per cent higher than 1896. But my wages when I was working steadily had not increased but very slightly in that time. You can not understand these things until you are up against them."

"I would like to call the butcher's attention to something he has overlooked," observed the Socialist. "He says save your money when you are working and you will have something to fall back on when you are out of a job. I can't save and spend my money, too. If I save my money he loses some of my trade, for I spend less money for meat. I also spend less money for shoes, clothes, rent, cigars, tobacco, beer, groceries, etc. I take better care of things and make them do service longer. I don't go to the theater or shows. I save car fare by remaining away from the parks on Sundays and holidays. I pay out as little money as possible and save all I can. The butcher's advice applies to all. He wants us all to do as he advises. Suppose we all practice what he preaches. What is the result? There are over 20,000,000 wage earners in the country. Now, suppose they can save an average of a dollar a week apiece. That means that they would save \$20,000,000 a week. It means that there would be \$20,000,000 taken out of the market every week. It means that the men who formerly produced the \$20,000,000 worth of commodities would be laid off, and would lose the wages when they lost their jobs. And these men's wages in the aggregate would reach a vast sum weekly, which would further curtail the market, and more men would be laid off. Don't you see the fallacy of the thing when generally applied? But this is the same thing advised by Russell Sage and other immensely wealthy men. They want you to save, so that they may get the benefit. To save means to do without. Do they follow the advice they give to the workers? Do they do without? Hardly, or at least not so that you can notice it. The smaller your share the more they get. You get 17 per cent, they get 83 per cent. You do the work. A few years ago it was a little different; the workers got 33 per cent of the value of their product and the capitalists 67 per cent, just after the war. If we save our dollar a week until we get out of work the people who control the commodities finally give us in exchange for it about 17 cents worth of the goods we need, and how long does our savings last. Each tradesman and manufacturer, every one who handles the commodity, who lives by profit, adds a little to the price without adding anything to the value, and the last buyer stands the burden of the robbery, because he buys to use and not to sell again. All those who buy to sell get their money back and then some, or go out of business, but the user gets an article that pays profit to half a dozen people before it reaches him, and the article is no more useful to him than if he had procured it from first hands. The profit mongers have held him up for two-thirds to five-sixths of the price. A hold-up is robbery. When you compel someone to give you something without returning an honest equivalent, that's robbery. The Socialists are opposed to all forms of robbery, but they are opposed to the system that is responsible for robbery. They realize that if you remove the cause the effect will be removed."

"Your turn next," said the barber to the Socialist.

Pardon Refused to Preston and Smith.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 12.—The Board of Pardons has denied the application of M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, the two men convicted of the murder of John Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, March 10, 1907. Preston was convicted of murder and Smith of manslaughter. The shooting of Silva was the culmination of a strike of waiters and waitresses in a restaurant in Goldfield owned by Silva. It appears that Preston was doing picket duty in front of Silva's place one evening when the restaurant keeper came out with a shotgun and threatened to shoot the picket. Preston was too quick for Silva, however, and got in the first shot, which proved fatal to his opponent. Preston gave himself up and entered a plea of self-defense. Smith was not near the spot where the shooting occurred, but was nevertheless arrested and convicted of manslaughter, as stated above. Members of the Western Federation of Miners here declare that these men's conviction was an outrage, as the jury was packed by members of the Mine Owners' Association and that the state authorities were subservient to the wishes of the employers. The union men and Socialists of the West are resolved to keep up the fight for Preston and Smith's freedom, and have already begun a movement designed to bring it about.

### DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

### To Our Readers.

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

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.

## The Gompers Decision

By Judge James G. Maguire.

The decision of Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the Gompers contempt case is the most far-reaching step yet taken to undermine and destroy the freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. Primarily it is intended to curb the growing power of Organized Labor, if not destroy the labor movement; but it can not be limited to that purpose. If finally upheld, it must ultimately lead to the general censorship of speech and of the press. If a court may, by injunction or otherwise, determine, in advance, what subjects may or may not be discussed, or what may or may not be said in a laboring paper, why may it not, in like manner, abridge the freedom of all other publications? The fact that judges, nearly all of whom are appointed through influences unfriendly to labor and are out of sympathy with the labor movement, may deem it inexpedient or undesirable to abridge the freedom of other publications, is no answer to the proposition that the assumption of power to do so in any case, places the entire press of the country at the mercy of an irresponsible power, as great and as arbitrary as the Russian censorship, to be exercised at will. If the courts can enjoin the publication of any statement in The Federationist, they can certainly enjoin the publication of the same statement in any other paper; and, if they can enjoin the publication of one statement, or the discussion of one subject, their power extends to all statements and to all subjects.

The truth or falsity of the enjoined statement is wholly immaterial and is not considered by the court, either in granting the injunction or in determining the guilt of the publisher when cited for contempt of court. The publication, contrary to the injunction, constitutes the crime, though the statement may be, as in the Gompers case, absolutely true.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," but Judge Wright says that this provision does not guarantee the right of anybody to print or publish anything; that it is a mere inhibition upon the direct action of Congress, but leaves Congress free to create courts with power to abridge such freedom, by writs having the force of statutory laws. This is arrant nonsense and neither deserves nor needs discussion.

But, says Judge Wright, the defendants are charged with having conspired among themselves and with others to make the publication in question for the purpose of injuring the property (the business) of the Buck Stove Co., and that, as the publication was but an incidental overt act in execution of the conspiracy, the court had a right to enjoin it, although an individual, not conspiring with others, might not be subject to such injunction. This involves the absurdity of holding that an individual citizen may lawfully and rightfully publish an article in a newspaper which it would be unlawful for several persons, having the same object in view, to publish in the same newspaper.

What property of the Buck Stove Co. were the defendants seeking to injure by the enjoined publication? Its business, of course. And how were they attempting to injure its business? By inducing the members and friends of Organized Labor to withdraw their patronage from the company during its controversy with the unions. But the Buck Stove Co. has no property right in the patronage of its customers. If there is any property right in such patronage, it belongs to the customers and not to the company with which they may, at any time, choose to deal and may be withdrawn by them at will, either with or without reason. What possible property, or property right, of the company can be injured by requesting a customer to transfer his patronage to another? None. Yet an injunction can be issued in such cases, only to prevent injury to property or property rights of the complainant?

Another argument of Judge Wright is that the enjoined publication was, and was intended to be, an interference with interstate commerce, and was therefore a criminal act in execution of the alleged conspiracy. How did, or could, the publication interfere with or obstruct interstate commerce, assuming, although we deny, that it might be properly enjoined upon that ground? If every person in every state of the Union should, as a direct result of the publication, refuse to purchase any stove or other article manufactured by the Buck Stove Co., that fact would not in the least interfere with interstate commerce. The company would still be perfectly free to ship their wares into every state in the Union. They might find no purchasers in any of the states, but that is a matter entirely beyond the scope of the interstate commerce laws, and beyond the jurisdiction of the federal government itself.

Judge Wright, as a further basis for his decision, appeals to the higher law of necessity, "the argument of tyrants." He contends that, if such injunctions can not be issued and enforced, there is no adequate protection to the citizens against false and libelous publications injurious to his business. Of course he does not find that anything published by the defendants was false or libelous. It was manifestly true, and its truth or falsity was legally immaterial in the contempt proceeding. It was true that the Buck Stove Co. had been placed upon the "unfair list" of the American Federation of Labor, and it was true that members of the Federation "do not patronize" the company. These were the enjoined publications, for publishing which they were found guilty of contempt of court.

Injunction is not, and never can be, a remedy for libel or slander, but, if it were desirable to adopt such a remedy, the judicial department of the federal government has never been commissioned to legislate upon the subject.—The San Francisco Star.

## Central Trades and Labor Union

### MEETING OF THE LOCAL CENTRAL BODY.

New Bakery Law Proposed—The Free Bridge Committee Work—The Prohibition Question—Election of Legislative and Law Committees—Miscellaneous.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union met last Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, with President Miller in the chair.

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of the resolutions protesting against the action of Judge Wright of the District of Columbia Federal Court in sentencing the three labor leaders, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, which was adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Union of this city December 27, Congressman Bartholdt's reply was read, also acknowledgments from Attorney General Bonaparte, Senators Warner and Stone, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. Attorney General Bonaparte acknowledged receipt of the copy of the resolution sent to President Roosevelt.

### The Free Bridge.

President Miller reported on the work of the Joint Free Bridge Committee. He said President O'Reilly of the Board of Public Improvements had found a new way of delaying work on the bridge by planning to have it built 150 feet south of Chouteau avenue, but that the committee would have a bill introduced into the Council Friday to have the west approach built in Chouteau avenue.

### No Indorsement.

William O. Metz of Carpenters' Union No. 47 asked for the approval of his candidacy for the office of state factory inspector, but President Miller declared the constitution of the Central Trades and Labor Union prohibited the indorsement of any candidate.

### Federated Union.

A communication from the Central Federated Union of Greater

New York declaring against prohibition and local option was read, and on motion to indorse it carried.

### Lincoln Centenary.

A communication from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, was read, and on a motion made by President Miller a Committee of Arrangements was appointed, composed of Delegates Peters, Cowan and Schilling.

### New Bakeshop Bill.

Bakers' Union No. 4 presented for approval a new bakery law to be introduced in the Legislature. The principal provisions of the proposed law are: Six days' work a week; boys under 16 years of age not to be employed later than 9 o'clock at night; all bakeries to be ventilated at least twelve hours during one week; all lavatories to be outside of the bakeries, and no sleeping quarters to be in flour or other warerooms; no bakeries in cellars or basements; all bakery employes to undergo medical examination to keep out those suffering from tuberculosis or skin diseases. It was approved by the meeting. Peter Beisel, business agent for the union bakers, asked the Central Trades and Labor Union for its approval of the measure.

### Legislative and Law Committees.

The meeting then finished the annual election of officers, which was postponed from the meeting two weeks ago. Legislative and law committees were chosen.

Phil. Hofner, J. D. McDonough, George W. Wilson, Harry Blackmore and C. Schott were chosen as the Legislative Committee and C. Schmidt, Joseph Hauser, E. Kunning, J. Murray and William Peters as the Law Committee.

After the election, these committees and the officers chosen at the last meeting took the oath of office.

### Labor Press Will Stand Pat.

A letter from the editor of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung was read promising unqualified support in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison injunction case. On motion of Delegate Chas. Kassel of Cigar Makers' Union 44, it was decided to have this letter spread on the minutes. (This letter appeared, in full, in a former issue of St. Louis Labor.)

## 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. Zurrbrugg 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.

### Socialist Sunday School.

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



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

### I.

#### Production and Wages.

Citizen Weston's argument rested, in fact, upon two premises: firstly, that the amount of national production is a fixed thing, a constant quantity or magnitude, as the mathematicians would say; secondly, that the amount of real wages, that is to say, of wages as measured by the quantity of the commodities they can buy, is a fixed amount, a constant magnitude.

Now, his first assertion is evidently erroneous. Year after year you will find that the value and mass of production increase, that the productive powers of the national labor increase, and that the amount of money necessary to circulate this increasing production continuously changes. What is true at the end of the year, and for different years compared with each other, is true for every average day of the year. The amount or magnitude of national production changes continuously. It is not a constant but a variable magnitude, and apart from changes in population it must be so, because of the continuous change in the accumulation of capital and the productive powers of labor. It is perfectly true that if a rise in the general rate of wages should take place today, that rise, whatever, its ulterior effects might be, would, by itself, not immediately change the amount of production. It would, in the first instance, proceed from the existing state of things. But if before the rise of wages the national production was variable, and not fixed, it will continue to be variable and not fixed after the rise of wages.

But suppose the amount of national production to be constant instead of variable. Even then, what our friend Weston considers a logical conclusion would still remain a gratuitous assertion. If I have a given number, say eight, the absolute limits of this number do not prevent its parts from changing their relative limits. If profits were six and wages two, wages might increase to six and profits decrease to two, and still the total amount remain eight. Thus the fixed amount of production would by no means prove the fixed amount of wages. How then does our friend Weston prove this fixity? By asserting it.

But even conceding him his assertion, it would cut both ways, while he presses it only in one direction. If the amount of wages is a constant magnitude, then it can be neither increased nor diminished. If then, in enforcing a temporary rise of wages, the workingmen act foolishly, the capitalists, in enforcing a temporary fall of wages, would act not less foolishly. Our friend Weston does not deny that, under certain circumstances, the workingmen can enforce a rise of wages, but their amount being naturally fixed, there must follow a reaction. On the other hand, he knows also that the capitalists can enforce a fall of wages, and, indeed, continuously try to enforce it. According to the principle of the constancy of wages, a reaction ought to follow in this case not less than in the former. The workingmen, therefore, reacting against the attempt at, or the act of, lowering wages, would act rightly. They would, therefore, act rightly in enforcing a rise of wages, because every reaction against the lowering of wages is an action for raising wages. According to Citizen Weston's own principle of the constancy of wages, the workingmen ought, therefore, under certain circumstances, to combine and struggle for a rise of wages.

If he denies this conclusion, he must give up the premise from which it flows. He must not say that the amount of wages is a constant quality, but that, although it can not and must not rise, it can and must fall, whenever capital pleases to lower it. If the capitalist pleases to feed you upon potatoes instead of upon meat, and upon oats instead of upon wheat, you must accept his will as a law of political economy and submit to it. If in one country the rate of wages is higher than in another, in the United States, for example, than in England, you must explain this difference in the rate of wages by difference between the will of the American capitalist and the will of the English capitalist, a method which would certainly very much simplify, not only the study of economic phenomena, but of all other phenomena.

But even then, we might ask, why the will of the American capitalist differs from the will of the English capitalist? And to answer the question you must go beyond the domain of will. A person may tell me that God wills one thing in France, and another thing in England. If I summon him to explain this duality of will, he might have the brass to answer me that God wills to have one will in France and another will in England. But our friend Weston is certainly the last man to make an argument of such a complete negation of all reasoning.

The will of the capitalist is certainly to take as much as possible. What we have to do is not to talk about his will, but to inquire into his power, the limits of that power, and the character of those limits.

#### Production, Wages, Profits.

The address Citizen Weston read to us might have been compressed into a nutshell.

All his reasoning amounted to this: If the working class forces the capitalist class to pay five shillings instead of four shillings in the shape of money wages, the capitalist will return in the shape of commodities four shillings' worth instead of five shillings' worth. The working class would have to pay five shillings for what, before the rise of wages, they bought with four shillings. But why is this the case? Why does the capitalist only return four shillings' worth for five shillings? Because the amount of wages is fixed. But why is it fixed at four shillings' worth of commodities? Why not at three, or two, or any other sum? If the limit of the amount of wages is settled by an economic law, independent alike of the will of the capitalist and the will of the workingman, the first thing Citizen Weston had to do was to state that law and prove it. He ought then, moreover, to have proved that the amount of wages actually paid at every given moment always corresponds exactly to the necessary amount of wages, and never deviates from it. If, on the other hand, the given limit of the amount of wages is founded on the mere will of the capitalist, or the limits of his avarice, it is an arbitrary limit. There is nothing necessary in it. It may be changed by the will of the capitalist, and may, therefore, be changed against his will.

Citizen Weston illustrated his theory by telling you that when a bowl contains a certain quantity of soup, to be eaten by a certain number of persons, an increase in the broadness of the spoons would not produce an increase in the amount of soup. He must allow me to find this illustration rather spoozy. It reminded me somewhat of the simile employed by Menenius Agrippa. When the Roman plebians struck against the Roman patricians, the patrician Agrippa told them that the patrician belly fed the plebian members of the body politic. Agrippa failed to show that you feed the members of one man by filling the belly of another. Citizen Weston, on his part, has forgotten that the bowl from which the workmen eat is filled with the whole produce of the national labor, and that what prevents them from fetching more out of it is neither the narrowness of the bowl nor the scantiness of its contents, but only the smallness of their spoons.

By what contrivance is the capitalist enabled to return four shillings' worth for five shillings? By raising the price of the commodity he sells. Now, does a rise and more generally a change in the prices of commodities, do the prices of commodities themselves,

depend on the mere will of the capitalist? Or are, on the contrary, certain circumstances wanted to give effect to that will? If not, the ups and downs, the incessant fluctuations of market prices, become an insoluble riddle.

As we suppose that no change whatever has taken place either in the productive powers of labor, or in the amount of capital and labor employed, or in the value of the money wherein the values of products are estimated, but only a change in the rate of wages, how could that rise of wages affect the prices of commodities? Only by affecting the actual proportion between the demand for, and the supply of, these commodities.

It is perfectly true that, considered as a whole, the working class spends, and must spend, its income upon necessaries. A general rise in the rate of wages would, therefore, produce a rise in the demand for, and consequently in, the market prices of, necessaries. The capitalists who produce these necessaries would be compensated for the risen wages by the rising market prices of their commodities. But how with the other capitalists who do not produce necessaries? And you must not fancy them a small body. If you consider that two-thirds of the national produce are consumed by one-fifth of the population—a member of the House of Commons stated it recently to be but one-seventh of the population—you will understand what an immense proportion of the national produce must be produced in the shape of luxuries, or be exchanged for luxuries, and what an immense amount of the necessaries themselves must be wasted upon funkeys, horses, cats, and so forth, a waste we know from experience to become always much limited with the rising prices of necessaries.

Well, what would be the position of those capitalists who do not produce necessaries? For the fall in the rate of profit, consequent upon the general rise of wages, they could not compensate themselves by a rise in the price of their commodities, because the demand for those commodities would not have increased. Their income would have decreased, and from this decreased income they would have to pay more for the same amount of higher-priced necessaries. But this would not be all. As their income had diminished they would have less to spend upon luxuries, and therefore their mutual demand for their respective commodities would diminish. Consequent upon this diminished demand the prices of their commodities would fall.

(To be continued.)

#### Financial Statement of the Secretary of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri.

Receipts.	
Collected at mass convention, Aug. 18.....	\$3.50
Collected from First Ward Branch.....	2.00
Collected from 7th Ward Branch.....	3.50
Collected from 8th Ward Branch.....	3.50
Collected from 9th Ward Branch.....	5.00
Collected from 10th Ward Branch.....	3.00
Collected from 11th Ward Branch.....	2.00
Collected from 12th Ward Branch.....	1.00
Collected from 19th Ward Branch.....	2.00
Collected from 24th Ward Branch.....	2.00
Collected from 28th Ward Branch.....	1.50
Collected from Local Jennings.....	1.50
Deficiency donated by Secretary.....	.37
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$30.87</b>

Expenses.	
Railroad fare and hotel expenses of delegates to State convention at Jefferson City .....	\$30.00
Notary fee for affidavit .....	.25
Postage .....	.62
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$30.87</b>

Note.—I mailed two appeals to the following locals without receiving any financial return: Longwood, Ferguson, Brentwood, Valley Park, Olivette, Hazel Hill, Chesterfield, Centaur and Maplewood. Respectfully submitted,  
ROY W. BROWN,  
Secretary of the Tenth Congressional District.

#### TO MISSOURI SOCIALIST LOCALS—RESOLUTION BY LOCAL SEDALIA.

Adopted at a Regular Meeting Held Sunday, January 3, 1909.

Sedalia Local of the Socialist Party, being in receipt of numerous communications from other locals in the state, which attempt to set forth the qualifications and fitness for office of certain candidates in the recent election for state officers of the Socialist Party, which practice, we believe, is contrary to the fundamental principles and tactics of the Socialist party; and

Whereas, some of the said communications were libelous, abusive and full of vituperation and base insinuations, attacking the fealty, character and honesty of purpose of members and officers of the party; and believing such tactics to be detrimental to the organized Socialist movement, will create factional strife and contention, is destructive of true comradeship, prevents solidarity and will, ultimately, lead to endless discord and disaffection.

Therefore, Local Sedalia, appealing to the comradeship of the party members, protests against every species of electioneering within the party as well as without and urges the comrades to desist from using such tactics in the future, and submits that, should any member feel aggrieved at another member, or if a member considers another, or an officer of the party, unfit to remain a member or an officers, that the Socialist Party organization is democratic enough and offers ample means to secure redress for an alleged wrong, or to prevent bossism, or the formation of cliques, rings, etc., within the party organization. **Honest criticism, but not coarse abuse and vile slander, proves the militant Socialist.**

A copy hereof is herewith submitted to the state secretary and St. Louis Labor with a request that same be published.

E. T. BEHRENS, Secretary.

#### "Incentive to Socialism."

By Warren Atkinson.

This is a new pamphlet which deserves the widest circulation. It answers most of the old stale arguments and objections Capitalist writers advance against Socialism. It is divided into five chapters: 1. On Remuneration. 2. On Equality of Pay. 3. Socialism Not Communism. 4. How Capitalism Fails to Reward Merit. 5. On Choice of Occupation. Price 5 cents a copy. This excellent propaganda pamphlet which is the latest production of the Appeal to Reason Press, is also for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

#### "Victims of the System."

"How Crime Grows in Jail and City Hall." By Dorothy Johns, Los Angeles, Cal. Price 15 cents. The author was one of the women comrades who made the brave fight for free speech a year ago. This pamphlet contains some interesting matter well worth reading. It contains some of the comrade's experience and observations while in jail for the good of the cause.

## ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET

Elections: April, 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; 10th, G. A. Hoehn, editor; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, Carl 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; 22d, C. A. Oakum; 23d, Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, E. J. Hilliard, clerk; 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 employes.  
In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those dependent on them.

#### RESOLUTION.

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

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



# LABOR.

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

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

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

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

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

## SOCIALIST 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

## THEY MUST

"They Must; or God and the Social Democracy." A Frank Word to Christian Men and Women. By Hermann Kutter, Minister at the New Minister in Zurich. American Editor, Rufus W. Weeks. Published by Co-operative Printing Co., Chicago. Cloth bound, \$1. This book was published some two years ago in Switzerland and created considerable interest among German students of the social problems at that time. The German labor press quoted freely and gave Dr. Kutter's work quite a little advertising, which was well deserved, too.

Immediately efforts were made to secure a good English translation of the work and issue an American edition. A number of Socialist and socialistically inclined men and women from almost every state pledged themselves financially to help in getting out this proposed American edition, and they finally succeeded.

It is a fine book and bound to do great propaganda work when circulated among the right class of people. It is a book which shows the godliness of the noble principles of Socialism and the aims, purpose and mission of the great, world-wide proletarian movement.

One must read the book to appreciate its contents. Here are a few sentences which may give a fair idea of the general makeup of Dr. Kutter's work:

"What must we think of a society which in the name of Jesus deals with reform according to the measure of a present ruled by Mammon? To such a pass has the Church come that it fights under the banner of Jesus against his gospel."

"If thou hast no **must** to put in the place of that of the Socialists, then hast thou lost thy right to judge them!"

"The Socialists cherish a wonderful hope in their hearts; they speak and sing of a brotherhood of nations, a golden age of liberty and equality."

"Mammon has subdued the world; not only the hearts and thoughts of men, but their outward condition as well. Who sets man against man like the beasts of the jungle? Who makes kings and princes the boon companions of money-lenders? Who stops their ears so that they can not hear the cry of the oppressed?"

"The curse of the Christian Church is this: 'It has surrendered to Mammon!'"

"The Socialists are doing what the Church should have done."

"To believe in Jesus means to be ardent for the right against all injustice; to attack evil at its roots without considerations of utility or ability."

"You wonder at the enmity of the Social Democrats. But has not the Church, ever since there were Socialists, always preached against them?"

"The Church fears for its standing, its respectability, its money."

"There is today no better pledge to domestic peace than the existence of the Social Democratic Party. The wider this party spreads, the quieter our life will be."

"A man must live. Life means the development of all the powers of being to their richest fulfillment in freedom and power."

"The rights of men! What folly to speak of rights and not think of men!"

"With what right may a man drive another man from the soil where he is and claim it for himself?"

"Morals and Mammon, what frightful alliance! And still that is the seal of our society today."

"Grand, noble, true necessity is the work of the Social Democracy. In it God's promises are coming to fulfillment. The Social Democrats are spreading abroad His truth, for—**THEY MUST!**"

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

## LEITER, MURDER & CO.

In the same ratio as the intensity of capitalist exploitation of labor increases the disregard for human health and life. In a recent issue of this paper we called attention to an official report of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor in Washington, according to which 35,000 workmen a year are killed in the United States.

Of this number of victims the mines furnish more than their full quota. Only a few weeks ago three hundred miners were killed in an explosion at Marianna, Pa. A few days later fifty miners lost their lives in Bluefield, W. Va. Two weeks later, on January 12, a second catastrophe was reported from Bluefield, W. Va., in the same mine, where nearly one hundred workmen were killed.

Now comes the news about another horrible explosion in the Leiter mine at Zeigler, Ill., with 26 men killed. It was on April 5, 1908, eight months ago, when fifty-one miners lost their lives in the same Leiter mines in Zeigler.

Millionaire Leiter, the man so closely related to the British blue-blood aristocracy, is a capitalist anarchist of the worst kind, taking the term anarchist in the real capitalist sense. He is the absolute ruler of the "model town" of Zeigler. He owns the mines, the town and the inhabitants. He acts as he pleases and damns and persecutes every one who feels like "interfering with his business."

Millionaire Leiter would deserve a life-term sentence in Joliet for the murder committed under his rule of absolutism in Zeigler. A man like him is more dangerous than the beast in the jungle and should be properly caged for the protection of human life. He is doing his murderous work under the cloak of the law, which makes it even more dangerous and disastrous.

About the same could be said of the West Virginia mines. The West Virginia mine owners, like Leiter, have been fighting the United Mine Workers of America every time an attempt to organize was made. They are enemies of labor legislation for the protection of mine workers and oppose any and all movements tending to improve labor's condition.

But in most cases they have the government on their side, because it is their capitalist government; they have the law on their side, because it is their capitalist-made law; they have the inspectors on their side, because those officials are political appointees and capitalist lickspittles.

### Have We Lost Our Love for Liberty?

(Editorial from United Mine Workers' Journal.)

Christian Rudowitz, Chicago, and Jan Pouren, New York, friendless Russian Jews, have been ordered turned over to bloody Czar Nicholas, butcher of all the Russians, by the American government, despite the protest of liberty-loving people, mostly from the working class.

Shame on the effigies of men who rattle in the shoes of those who made proud the boast that America was the haven of every rebel against all forms of tyrannical potentates and kings!

Rudowitz and Pouren are Russian rebels—they are protesters against the most cruel nation alleging civilization and professing Christianity. In former times America has shot its cannon to the very lips to guard our right to be known as "the home of the world's oppressed."

But the magic wand of gold seems to have passed before our eyes.

Fifty thousand Russian Jews, now in America, are trembling with fright less Pouren and Rudowitz be deported. In that case all of them are at the mercy of fanatical Cossacks and a bloodthirsty, knout-using Czar.

Let the trade union movement stand for liberty of the rough-and-tumble kind, a thousand times, rather than the dress suit, after-dinner lispings that deaden and chill.—Labor Union Leader.

The return of these two refugees by the United States government to the tender mercies of the despotic Russian autocratic Czar would be on a par with the decision of Judge Wright and we can not too strongly protest against the contemplation of such a vile thought.—Editor.

## Editorial Observations

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

Governor Hadley Is Inaugurated. Now the Country Is Saved. Meanwhile the politicians will continue in business at the old stand.

"They Must; or God and the Social Democracy." By Rev. Hermann Kutter. Price \$1.00. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

The Gentlemen Have the Floor: Roosevelt, Tillman, Foraker, Bonaparte, Pulitzer. Order, Please! "Liar!" "Thief!" "Crook!" You are out of order! Order, please, order! The gentlemen have the floor.

America, Europe, Australia, Everywhere they Have the Unemployed problem. Everywhere the so-called industrial depression, the overproduction, the suffering, the starvation! Thus modern Capitalism with all its wealth shows its absolute bankruptcy.

Comrades of St. Louis, get ready for the Municipal campaign. Comrades Carl D. Thompson and Winfred Gaylord of Milwaukee, Stanley Clark of Texas, and Frederick G. Strickland of Indiana, have already been secured to address fifty or more campaign meetings in every ward of the city.

Sunday, February 28, 1909, May Become a Great Day in American political history. On that Sunday the Socialists in every city and town of this country are expected to hold public mass meetings and demonstrations in favor of Woman's Suffrage. No doubt, St. Louis will be in line and we'll make the capitalist editors sit up and take notice before that "Woman's Red Sunday" is over.

Some Capitalist Papers Kicked About the Small Number of "Hoboes" that reported at the City Hall for snow shoveling purposes. How many of these poor, unfortunate wretches of unemployed men are in a fit condition to shovel snow in the streets with the thermometer near zero? No. 1 with empty stomach, No. 2 without shoes, No. 3 with a light summer coat full of wind holes, No. 4 with pants torn to shreds like the Union flags after the battle of Gettysburg! If the ink-coolies would only think of this they would not write their cruel items at a time when the poor jobless victims of wage slavery are most in need of support.

We Recommend to Governor Herbert Spencer Hadley to Appoint Buck Stove Van Cleave acting president of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners. The right man for the right place at the right time! Since the Buck stoves and ranges can not find recognition in the homes of Union men and sympathizers with the cause of Organized Labor, the Siegfried of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance may be compelled to look for another metier soon.

The \$29,000,000 Farce. In the Standard Oil \$29,000,000 Fine case Attorney General Bonaparte has asked the Supreme Court to "review" the action of the lower court in declaring the fine illegal. In spite of the efforts of Bonaparte, the Supreme Court gave the oil attorneys a delay of three weeks in which to prepare an argument against the "review." The \$29,000,000 fine case will soon be better described as the \$29,000,000 "farce" case.—Dallas Laborer.

Before Prof. M. S. Snow of the Washington University Should feel a desire to deliver another lecture on Socialism it might be well to properly inform himself on the subject, at least, to keep his wisdom out of the newspaper columns. It is indeed a pitiable sight when the average workman without much of a school education can not help pitying the University professor for his inability to see his own shallowness and understand the issues of the day.

Thirty Years Ago the First Telephone Was Installed in New York. Ten years later there were 10,000 instruments in use, in 1898 there were 40,000, while today there are 340,000. This is the revolution which makes for Capitalism, and which will unmake it, too, in the near future. Capitalism will not last hundreds or thousands of years, like some of the older social systems. When the powers of steam were harnessed and lightning torn from the skies the slow economic and social development had to make room for the modern seven-mile-boots evolution in every field of human activity.

There You Are! Here Comes Rev. Marshall I. Boarman, S. J., and tells the faculty and students of the State University of Nebraska an "eternal truth" like this: "Socialism is doomed, but it will die a hard death; for it is founded on greed in the rich and on envy in the poor. When employers begin to take more interest in their employes; and employes begin to regard their employers as friends—the death-knell of Socialism will be sounded." And Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University congratulated and applauded Pater Boarman for his great prophecy. We now move that 100,000 copies of Rev. Hermann Kutter's new book, "They Must, or God and the Social Democracy," be circulated as the proper reply to Pater Boarman and Chancellor Andrews.

"The Illegality of Trade Unions" Is Discussed by Louis Post in The Public as follows: "Another milestone has been passed in the judicial march toward the extirpation of labor unions. The court in this case—Wilcutt against Boston Bricklayers—is the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It holds that a labor union can not fine a member under its rules for refusing to join strikes provided for in its rules. This decision comes pretty close to holding that trade unions are illegal. For how can any court hold that a legal body must not fine a member in accordance with its rules and for violating its rules? The right of legal organizations to do this is so firmly established, that its abrogation by the courts can hardly find any other logical resting place than that the organization seeking to impose the fine is unlawful. No matter what reasons may be given in the court's opinion, there can be no other substantial reason for the decision. Denial of the right to fine members for breach of rules is inconsistent with the right to organize for purposes which the fine is intended to promote. With this Massachusetts decision holding that unions can not enforce upon their own membership their decisions to strike, and a federal decision holding that labor unions are criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade, little remains to complete the outlawry of labor organization."



## SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

### Special Session of National Executive Board.

By its own motion at last session, the National Executive Committee will meet at headquarters Friday noon, January 22. This will be a special session for the purpose of receiving reports from the several members upon subjects assigned as follows: Organization, Study Courses in Socialism, Literature, The Trade Union Movement, Propaganda Among Farmers, and Campaign Methods, and the discussion of the same.

### French Socialists Elected.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Returns from the special election to the Chamber of Deputies, held at Villefranche, in the department of Aveyron, indicate a sweeping Socialist victory. Cagnor, Socialist, received almost twice the vote of his Radical opponent. This same district went overwhelmingly anti-Socialist two years ago. Returns from the election at Charolles also show a great Socialist gain, where the Liberal member of the Chamber has been unseated and a Socialist elected in his stead. This is taken as indicating a Socialist upheaval at the coming senatorial elections.

### Socialist Campaign Pamphlet for the St. Louis Municipal Elections.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party will issue 78,000 copies of a Municipal Campaign pamphlet at the rate of \$3 a thousand copies to the ward clubs. The following ward clubs have reported their orders:

7th Ward Club	2,000 copies
9th Ward Club	5,000 copies
10th Ward Club	7,000 copies
23rd Ward Club	1,000 copies
27th Ward Club	3,000 copies

### A New Book.

Out of the Dump. By Mary E. Marcy. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Do you remember "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," which had a big run some years ago? It pictured the working people as "our best" people would like them to be. Out of the Dump is a book that shows the working people as they are. The capitalists and the charity workers in the story, too, are live people, neither better nor worse than real life. There are eight original wash drawings and a cover design by R. H. Chaplin. Well printed and daintily bound in cloth. A beautiful gift book. Price 50 cents postpaid. For sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## Judge Wright's Anti-Boycott Decision

### More Comment on the Government by Injunction.

The Star, San Francisco:

The Sherman anti-trust law, enacted for the protection of the people against "combinations of capital," is now used by the federal courts as a club with which to break the heads of laboring men, break up their unions and deprive them of their constitutional rights. That law has never protected the people and has never been used for their protection, but at the behest or command of the trusts it is now used by federal courts to deprive the people of their rights.

Within the past two or three years we have seen some interesting sham battles in the federal courts between the trusts and the law department of the government, but when has a trust magnate been sent to jail? We saw a federal judge impose a spectacular fine of \$29,240,000 on the Standard Oil Trust, and as soon as the trust had time to reach into the pockets of the people and recoup itself in advance for more than the amount of the fine, the judgment of the spectacular judge was reversed.

There have been many suits brought by the government against supposedly "bad" trusts, but no violator of law has been sent to jail, for undoubtedly the federal judges know as well as Republican politicians whence come the campaign contribution for the Grand Old Party of Morality. It is the captain of laboring men, not the "Captain of Industry" that goes to jail.

Why was not that decision against Gompers and other labor leaders handed down before election? Because those judges knew that such a decision during that campaign might have been attended by unpleasant consequences for Mr. Taft and the Republican party. That's why. Because that decision, made during the campaign, might have resulted in Bryan's election and in a severe clipping by Congress of the usurpation claws of the courts. That's why. Those federal judges did not dare render that unholy decision during the campaign.

Unholy, tyrannical as the sentences are, we are glad they have been made. It was necessary that they be made, not only to bring laboring men to their senses, but also to bring Congress to its senses and the next President to his proper senses. We say, advisedly, the "next" President, for we doubt if anything can bring the present incumbent of the White House to the senses he should have.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison go to jail for advocating freedom of speech and rights of Americans, but that sentence of the court will make them bigger men in jail than any one of those judges can ever be either in jail or out of jail. For, though the federal courts are trying to make a Russia in America, they can not succeed. The American people will see to that. The people of this country will stand a certain amount of folly on the part of their "rulers," but there is a limit to their patience with folly, from whatever source it may come.

The men committed to jail by the sentence of the court have committed no crime, have broken no law. Then why are they sent to jail? For daring to violate the order of a usurping court that commanded them not to exercise their rights of free speech and free publication. It is not they that have nullified or broken a law, but those judges have nullified the Constitution they have sworn to uphold.

Those judges, not Gompers and Mitchell and Morrison, have committed a crime, and for that crime those judges will be execrated. They will live to know the meaning of "public scorn."

New York Evening Call:

Organizer Robinson undoubtedly voiced the feelings of the great body of organized workingmen and their sincere sympathizers when he said in the Central Federated Union on Sunday afternoon: "We should not ask for a pardon for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, because we do not believe them guilty." Certainly that is a declaration which all Socialists will very heartily indorse.

Speaking of a decision of the United States Supreme Court on the legal status of the Porto Ricans six or seven years ago, Mr. Dooley said: "Whether the Constitution follows the flag or not, the Supreme Court follows the election returns." And it is even possible that the Supreme Court may be made to foresee and forestall the returns of a future election, if the masses of the workingmen speak loudly and clearly enough, if they show that they are at last thoroughly aroused to a realization of their rights and their wrongs, their interests and their needs, their dangers and their powers.

If the labor organizations of every sort—the unions on the economic side and the Socialist Party on the political field, with all their numerous auxiliary bodies—act promptly, unitedly, energetically, aggressively, as they did in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, there is every reason to hope that the Supreme Court of the United States will be compelled to overturn the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and that Congress will be compelled, besides, to pass an act specifically guaranteeing to the labor organizations the right to use the boycott as one of their regular methods of action for the improvement of labor conditions.

We want no pardon. We want no shuffling or evasion. We want no slippery compromise, which would give labor the shadow of victory and leave its substance to the bosses. We want a clear and unequivocal decision in favor of labor, and we are determined to get it. Let that be the watchword from now till our triumph is won.

Nashville Labor Advocate:

The decision of Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, handed down recently, in the contempt proceedings of the Buck Stove and Range Co. against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Mitchell, is unfair, unjust and a direct thrust at free speech and the freedom of the press. Judge Wright sentenced President Gompers to one year in prison, Secretary Morrison to six months in prison, and Vice-President Mitchell to nine months. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Bakers' Journal:

The sentence passed upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, did not come as a great surprise to anyone who during the last few years has observed the extraordinary efforts made by the large employers' associations throughout the country aiming exclusively at the establishment of a class judiciary in all proceedings against labor organizations or their officers. More emphatically expressed than in any other trial of a like tendency has been the class character of our judiciary in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Co. versus the American Federation of Labor.

Under such conditions no protest which might be raised by the working people of the country can be too emphatic and, every criticism, however harsh it may be, is justified. If for only once the desire of the employers' association is fulfilled and their orders are carried out in this manner by our courts that the right of free press and free speech is arbitrarily curtailed and made illusory, it is only a little step further and the oppression and the despotic treatment which the working people suffer at the hands of the employer will become the inviolable monopoly of the ruling classes.

"Sowed wind reaps storm" is the old saying. Will this old

saying be true in this case? Will it awake the workingmen of the entire country and prompt them to stand together, solidify their ranks and act? Reasons for prompt action are plentiful. Not alone because the men involved are the highest officials of the American trades union movement and who were made the scapegoats because they did their duty in the fight against the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, but because of the biased opinion of the court, dictated by and approved of by Van Cleave and his Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Associations. Because of this decision, which endangers the very right of existence of the labor organizations, it becomes imperative that a stop be called in the further extension of the efforts to establish a class judiciary.

The case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, with its expressed existence of a class judiciary, demonstrates more clearly than anything else the existence of the class struggle. The workingmen of this country owe it to themselves and their interests that they recognize this fact and, realizing its importance, find ways and means to properly prepare on the economic as well as on the political field. United as a class they must act and oppose every injustice.

Protests and resolutions alone against all the oppressive measures and attempts on the part of the capitalistic class and its subservient judges will be of no effect. Earnest and decisive action is now necessary not alone to save these three labor officials from prison, but also to put a stop to a class judiciary established under orders from and for the benefit of the capitalist class.

We emphatically insist upon our right to recognize our friends. We still more so insist upon our right not to patronize anyone who is unfriendly and unfair to Organized Labor. Nobody can compel us to deal with such concerns as the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis.

The Public, Chicago:

He who insists that judge-made law should always be obediently deferred to without popular protest, merely because judges make it, sets up a standard of bench worship which if generally adopted would put our fundamental guarantees of liberty at the mercy of five men out of nine on the Supreme Court bench. It won't do. Usurpation of power is a high crime, and it must be denounced as promptly and suppressed as speedily when judges are the offenders as when the offenders are executives or legislators.

The labor boycott was more accurately defined by V. A. Olander of the Seamen's Union at the Federation of Labor in Chicago on the 3d, than we remember ever to have seen or heard it defined before in so few words. Mr. Olander denied that the labor boycott injures any property rights; and referring for illustration to the national labor boycott of the Buck stove, and the sentencing for contempt of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, he said: "Neither the defendants in this case or other union men destroyed a Buck's stove or the factory where they are manufactured. They probably injured the sale of the stoves, but we deny that this is a property right. And that is where our protest against the ruling of the court comes in. If we assume that a boycott to injure the sale of a product injures a property right, then we assume that the manufacturer has a property right in the customer; and no man has a property right in a customer

## 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.

or in the laborer who works for him. The sooner we make this clear the sooner shall we get the relief we are asking for."

Mr. Olander's distinction is absolutely true. To destroy physical property, or to dissipate intangible property secured as such by the law, is a radically different thing from turning customers away from a seller of goods. The seller neither has nor can have a legal property right in his customers. To erect such a right upon the foundation of property rights in the good will of a business, is either to beg the question or to abuse the good-will principle. No one can have a property right in the good will of his customers which the customers are bound to respect. They may quit patronizing him at any time and from any motive. If they do so from fear of personal injury, it is they and not the seller whose rights are assailed. If they quit not from fear of the boycotter but from information which he supplies, then the boycotter's offense depends upon whether his information is true and legitimate; and on these issues a jury and not an injunction judge must decide.

As to the legitimacy of the information upon which the customer acts, anything that would affect a man's decision in buying goods is legitimate information about those goods—provided only that it is true. If the merits of the Buck stove, for instance, were fraudulently extolled by the maker, the publication of that fact ought to be and would be lawful. The Buck stove customers have a right to know the truth about this important element in determining their action as buyers.

The Dallas Laborer:

When the Gompers case goes up to the Supreme Court, the one thing we want is a decision as straightout as Justice Wright's was. If we can not get a clear statement that the speaking and writing which Gompers did was legal, and that they acted merely as free men, then we want a clear statement that they are, in the court's eyes, criminals. We know what they are. We know their terrible crime of being members of Organized Labor. We need to know exactly how the law is to treat them. The one thing we do not want is a shifting, sidestepping condemnation, that will serve later for a precedent to crush less prominent workers with. And we believe Gompers is too manly to accept any pardon that can be regarded as an acknowledgment of guilt.

Should men always obey judges? The Gompers case is so nearly like the Dred Scott case that the protests of the men who were fighting against slavery express almost identically the thoughts that come to us in our fight against capitalism today. The following is from

a speech of the great anti-slavery orator, Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate:

"It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath his cross.

"It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which adjured the saints and fathers of the Christian church to death, in all its most dreadful forms amid the shrieks and agonies of its victims.

"It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent herself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the un pitying guillotine.

"It was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas Moore, which lighted the fire of persecution, that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rodgers which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity, that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women.

"It was a judicial tribunal in our own country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished 'jurors and people' to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Law."

The United Mine Workers' Journal:

The decision of Justice Wright, by which President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison are ordered to jail for violation of the court's injunction, is at once the most astounding blow at free speech, a free press and constitutional liberty the country has known.

It is a blighting, black disgrace to our republican form of government. Nothing to exceed it was ever done under any of the old despotic governments of the old world.

It is a blow to everything the American citizen holds dear and a blight on our American manhood. It is a subversion of everything pertaining to liberty granted us by the Constitution and of which we have been proud to boast.

If the courts of the United States have the right to issue injunctions restraining free speech and a free press, and then send people to jail for violation of it, our liberties are a delusion and a snare—a mockery that laughs at our so-called independence and makes abject slaves to the courts of us all.

The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and for some time the ultimate outcome will not be known, but if it is expected that this black action will deter others in the movement, there is bound to be disappointment. Instead of having that effect the decision will arouse the lion in the breast of every American citizen and give an impetus to the labor movement that is bound to make itself felt and feared.

The decision will but serve to give zest and impetus to the fight against government by injunction and will unite the forces of labor more thoroughly than ever before, and with this increased strength, activity and power the strongholds of the pernicious system will be assailed, its forts will fall and the rights of the people will be supreme.

Great is Justice Wright; the blow he aimed at Organized Labor will strike the wall of truth and, rebounding, will slay the system that he hoped, by his decision, to make impregnable.

Government by the courts and not by the law must go, and Justice Wright has hastened its departure.

In the meantime the sympathy and support of every true-hearted American citizen is with President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, and will support them to the last ditch against such high-handed oppression, repression and wrong.

We enter a most vigorous protest against this unholy class decision. It's a shame and a blight on our boasted liberties.

The Western Miners' Magazine:

Stand together! Since Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia handed down his decision in the contempt proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison there has been heard a protest from nearly every city and town of importance in America. The President of the United States has been deluged with telegrams denouncing the mandate of a judicial tribunal that dared to visit vengeance upon prominent men in the labor movement. The aroused indignation of Organized Labor is but natural, but while the labor movement of the country is voicing its condemnation against the punishment that has been meted out to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, labor should not forget that for years, thousands and tens of thousands of men in the labor movement have been humiliated by a jail sentence for no crime save that they were unemployed and victims of the pangs of hunger and poverty.

But the decision of Judge Wright was to be expected by observing men. Wright is but a lawyer, clothed with judicial authority. In his official capacity he must serve the master class. Wright is a political disciple of Senator Foraker of Ohio, the hired man of the Standard Oil octopus, and who in the labor movement gifted with ordinary common sense would expect that a judge raised to the federal bench through the influence of Foraker, one of the Standard Oil representatives in the Senate of the United States, would commit such a breach of trust as to render a dictum that would not meet with the unqualified sanction of Parry, Post and Van Cleave?

Judge Wright in rendering his decision entertained the opinion that his edict from the bench would have the effect of halting the labor movement in America, in utilizing the weapon known as the boycott against any firm or combination, that saw fit to trample under foot the rights of common humanity. But the man who has endeavored to merit the approval of the class that placed him in a judicial seat does not seem to know the temper of the laboring men of this country, who, if necessary, will scorn to yield obedience to a judge-made law, when such judge-made law robs American manhood of the right to fight for human liberty.

The sentence of the court against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison is but the judicial dagger aimed at the heart of the labor movement of this country. If a judge upon the bench can usurp the legal rights of a citizen and deny him the constitutional rights of free speech, then America has become Russianized, and the "temple of justice" has been converted into a fortress, behind whose wall "predatory wealth" can intrench itself to bombard the last remnant of independence that arises among the common people to resist the onward march of organized greed. Judge Wright in his decision has not only assumed legislative functions, but has assassinated the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, but Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been convicted by a judicial process that is in contempt of the spirit of the law and the Constitution of the United States.

Wright has out-Heroded Herod, and if he had lived in the days of Christ he would have placed his judicial O. K. upon the crucifixion that took place on Calvary. The decision of Wright will arouse labor from its trance. The "labor leaders" who have been prating



about the "mutual interests" of employer and employe will be forced to recognize the class struggle.

The "labor leaders" with silk vests and diamond lanterns on their shirt fronts can little longer preach about "the identity of interest" between master and slave.

The war is on, and he whose vision can not see the battle is blind. The decision of Judge Wright must be fought with every weapon in the armory of Organized Labor.

Criticisms of policies and personal differences must be buried, and the regiments of labor of this country must stand together as a united army and serve notice upon plutocracy that the brawn and bone of this country refuse to bend the knee in submission to the edict of a Caesar on the bench.

The sentence which condemns Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail is not only a blow at the personal liberty of these men as individuals, but the sentence, if not buried beneath the contempt of the liberty-loving men and women in America, means the death of the labor movement of this country by judicial murder. The laboring men of this country need only to stand shoulder to shoulder in this fight for legal rights and constitutional liberty, and judicial czars, the chattels of capitalism, will go down in infamy, covered with that obloquy that will be kept alive by unborn generations that love liberty and loathe tyranny.

## The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

### Electrical Workers Give Ball.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 2 will give its nineteenth annual ball at Northwest Turner Hall, 3940 Easton avenue, Saturday evening, January 23. All members and friends are invited.

### Old Painters' Home.

The movement to establish a retreat for aged, sick and infirm members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America is receiving the hearty indorsement of the craft in New York, according to report.

### For Union to Remember.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. For years this firm was friendly to Organized Labor. All should bear in mind this change when making such purchases.

### Did Judge Wright Violate the Constitution?

The Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union demands that President Roosevelt call for the impeachment of Judge Wright on the ground that the latter has violated the Constitution. Congress is also called upon to repudiate the Wright decision by resolution.

### A Desperate Attempt to Kill the Boycott.

The boycott is a necessary weapon of the working class in fighting for the improvement of its conditions and for its ultimate emancipation. The prosecution of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison is an attempt to wrest that weapon from the hands of the working class. As such, it must and will be resisted.—N. Y. Call.

### The Foulest and Blackest Crime.

President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. have all been ordered sent to jail by the court for violation of the injunction. Mr. Gompers gets one year, Mr. Mitchell nine months and Mr. Morrison six months. This is the foulest and blackest crime of the American government.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

### An Announcement.

As we are also enjoined, we are not allowed to say that the **Buck Stoves and Ranges Are Unfair**, but we are simply telling why Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were sentenced. The sentence imposed on Mitchell and Morrison is for announcing that the **Buck Stove and Range Co.'s output, of St. Louis, Mo., is on the Unfair List.**—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

### Don't Forget the St. Louis Bakery Workers.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of America is very anxious for our members to ask for the union label when they buy bread in the larger cities. They are particularly anxious that our members in St. Louis should do this, as it would help them greatly in straightening out an industrial tangle that exists there between the journeymen bakers and a big bakery concern. When you buy a loaf see that the union label is stamped upon it.—The Machinists' Journal.

### Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187

Elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Frank Frey; vice-president, Jacob Schneider; corresponding secretary and business agent, Joseph Fessner; financial secretary, Ben Jansen; sergeant-at-arms, John Koehler; inside guard, Fred Eggemann; outside guard, John Stutzke; executive board, Arthur Stahl, Jacob Schneider, Herman Gokenbach, George Edwards, William Kluges and John Stutzke; local joint executive board, John Koehler, Louis Phillippi, Joseph Fessner, Ben Jansen and Frank Frey.

### Swelling the Army of Unemployed in England.

London, Jan. 13.—It is expected that the various railway "combines" now taking place will put an end to locomotive building and railway-plant work in London. Under the agreement with the Northwestern Railway the locomotive and carriage works of the North London Railway at Bow, where about 1,000 hands are employed, will be shut down; whilst if the "combine" between the Great Eastern, Great Northern and Great Central Railways receives Parliamentary sanction, the Great Eastern works at Stratford, where over 4,000 men are employed, will be closed.

### Local Barbers' Union Elects Officers.

The newly re-elected officers of Barbers' Union Local 102 are: President, Fred A. Heller; vice-president, H. B. Martin; secretary and business agent, James C. Shanessy; recorder, Eugene Boreberg; treasurer, William H. Perschbacher; guide, William Fritsche; guardian, Joseph F. Parker. Finance Committee—George Kuhn, John R. Martin and J. A. Martin. Delegates to the C. T. and L. U.—Fred A. Heller, James C. Shanessy, J. L. Hanks, Jr., H. B. Martin, J. L. Becker, George Sterzing and H. H. Derleth. Trustees—J. C. Shanessy, Fred A. Heller and J. L. Hanks, Sr.

### National Building Trades Department.

The officers of the recently organized National Building Trades of the A. F. of L. are: James Kirby of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, president; George Herrick of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, first vice-president; J. G. Hannah of the International Union Steam Engineers, second vice-president; W. J. McSorley of the Wood, Wire and Metallic Lathers, fourth vice-president; M. O'Sullivan of the Sheet Metal Workers, fifth vice-president, and Wm. J. Spencer of the Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, secretary-treasurer. The headquarters of this new department are in Washington, D. C.

### The St. Louis Women's Trade Union League

Elected these officers: Mrs. D. W. Knefler, president; Miss Maggie Meara, vice-president; Miss Hannah Hennessy, secretary, and Mrs. Sadie Spraggon, treasurer. An executive board of nine members was chosen, as follows: To serve for one year, Miss Athlea Somerville, Miss Katherine V. Gleason, Granite City, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and Mrs. May Smith of the Typographical Union; for two years, Miss Katie Hurley of the Garment Workers' Union, Mrs. Sadie A. Perkins of the Musicians' Union and Mrs. R. J. Lowther of the Women's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union; three years, Miss Mary Buckley, Miss Ann Egan of the Bindery Girls' Union and Miss Hazel Spraggon.

### International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 2

Installed the following officers for the ensuing term: Harry Lowder, president; Walter Davis, vice-president; James L. Pulliam, recording secretary; H. Holland, treasurer; P. Monahan, foreman; J. W. Wilson, trustee; R. H. Watts and C. Sharp, inspectors; H. Lowder, J. L. Pulliam, Harry Meyer, W. Davis, W. Dual, H. Thompson, H. Holland and W. H. Williamson, members of the executive board. Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Union, Harry Meyer, J. W. Wilson, J. L. Pulliam and W. Dual. Harry Meyer is financial secretary and business agent of this organization, with headquarters at Seventeenth and Wash streets.

### The World's Trades Unions.

A compilation of trade union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary, Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

### Public Anti-Tuberculosis Meeting.

The following circular is distributed all over St. Louis: "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" You are invited to attend a public meeting to be held at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, Thursday evening, January 21, 1908, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union. The subject of tuberculosis, its cause, methods of transmission, prevention and cure will be presented and discussed. Stereopticon views illustrating the work being done in this city and state by the Societies for Prevention of Tuberculosis will be presented. Admission free. "Self-Preservation is the First Law of Nature." Don't give consumption to others. Don't let others give it to you. Don't delay. Join a labor union and help stamp out consumption.

### Scottish Miners' Minimum Wage.

Mr. Robert Smillie (Lanarkshire) presided over the annual conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation in Edinburgh on Monday. Referring to the masters' latest demand for a 6 1/4 per cent reduction of wages, which will bring the wages down from 6s 3d to 6s a day, the chairman said that was the last reduction the employers would get. They had no desire for warfare, and they sincerely hoped that they would not be forced into a general stoppage to fight for their six shillings minimum wage. On Tuesday a resolution in favor of mining and mechanics being taught in state-aided schools in mining districts to boys between 12 and 14 was adopted. It was also agreed unanimously that Parliament ought to pass a measure rendering it illegal to evict during a trade dispute.

### Organized Labor Will Protest on Lincoln's Birthday.

Organized Labor throughout Illinois will, it is believed, cooperate with the Chicago Federation of Labor and protest on Lincoln's birthday against the decision of Justice Wright, who imposed a jail sentence upon President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison for contempt of court. The executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will meet in Springfield on January 17 to discuss the question of holding a protest meeting composed of delegates from local unions and central bodies throughout the state. Lincoln's birthday, it is thought, will be the date that the state body will agree upon for holding the protest meeting, and no doubt will urge local unions and central bodies of the state to also hold protest meetings on the same date.

### Danville Central Labor Union Disregards the Injunction.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 10.—The following are a few news items from Uncle Joe Cannon's home town: The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. has disregarded Uncle Joe's promise of unbounded prosperity given before election and deduced the working time in the Oaklawn shops from 60 to 40 hours per week, and also laid off 500 men, 50 per cent of the entire force, taking effect January 8, 1909. The C. T. and L. U. at its last meeting, held January 8, 1909, decided to entirely disregard the injunction and begin an immediate campaign against all firms, including the Buck Stove Co., which are unfair to Organized Labor; also to arrange for a mass meeting and parade, to take place on Lincoln's birthday. Yours for the cause, SAMUEL R. YOUNG.

### International Typographical Union to Organize Cuba.

New York, Jan. 12.—Armand B. Rodriguez, organizer of the International Typographical Union for the countries of Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico, left for Cuba on the steamship Saratoga Saturday. Mr. Rodriguez, one of the best known members of Typographical Union No. 6, was appointed organizer for the Spanish-American countries by James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union after receiving indorsements from typographical unions from all over the country. This office was created at the recent convention of the union at Boston. There are 5,000 unorganized printers in Cuba, who work long hours and receive low wages. Mr. Rodriguez will try to organize these men, and it is hoped that the union conditions obtaining in the United States will soon be enjoyed there.

### Non-Union Publication on the Boycott List.

Trades unionists and their friends should remember that they are not obligated to purchase the publications contained in the following list. They are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused the union printers: The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. All works of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio. All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor. The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine. Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Co. of Springfield, Mass.

### Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners "Enjoined."

A permanent injunction restraining the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from declaring a boycott against the Fox Bros. Manufacturing Co., makers of sashes, doors and blinds, was granted by Judge Treiber in the United States Circuit Court Saturday, January 8. The suit was instituted January 31, 1906, when a temporary injunction was granted. The issues are much the same as they were in the Buck Stove and Range Co.'s suit against the American Federation of Labor. Cornelius H. Fauntleroy, attorney for the union, filed a motion for a new trial, averring that the judgment was in violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and a free press. If a new trial was refused, he said, he would appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the constitutional question.

### Typos Still Fighting the Unfair Wine and Spirit Bulletin.

The Int. Typographical Journal makes this announcement: President Washburne of the Wine and Spirit Bulletin Co. of Louisville, Ky., still refuses to promise the publication in a union office after May 1, 1909, the date of the expiration of the contract with the George G. Fetter Printing Co., a non-union concern. Mr. Washburne, in a letter to Organizer Hill of the International Typographical Union, says he is "willing to receive bids from strictly union shops in competition for the future printing of the Bulletin, and if he can secure a bid from a union shop guaranteeing equally as good work at about equal or better terms, he would gladly give the union shop the preference in the matter." Louisville Typographical Union is waging an earnest campaign against this unfair publication, and desires the co-operation of all local unions and others favorable to the principles of Organized Labor.

### Moyer Damage Case Argued.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The case of former President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, against former Governor Peabody of Colorado was argued last Wednesday in the Supreme Court of the United States. E. F. Richardson of Denver appearing for Moyer and Horace Phelps of that city for Peabody. The suit was brought by Moyer to obtain damages on account of his arrest at Peabody's instance on the charge of inciting the miners at Telluride, Col., to riot. Mr. Richardson reminded the court that while Moyer was in custody on the charge of being implicated in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho he had been referred to by President Roosevelt as an "undesirable citizen." He expressed the hope that the court would not allow this characterization to prejudice his client.

### "Warned by a Rattlesnake, We Kill It."

There is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Legislatures make laws that, on their face, are just to all. The courts, when the law comes to be enforced, see to it that the law benefits the capitalist class. We welcome the Gompers decision in exactly the same way that we welcome the noise of a rattler. Both give us warning. To save ourselves then, is our responsibility. The rattlesnake is no more deadly an enemy to the unarmed walker than is the power of the courts. The remedy in each case is the same. Warned by a rattlesnake, we kill it. Warned by such an outrage as this decision, we should abolish the power of the courts to make laws and the power to try and condemn without jury. Our brothers in England have pointed the way. They have over fifty workingmen in Parliament. Our brothers in Australia have pointed the way. They dominate the government. And the government should be dominated by the workers, for they constitute the vast majority.—The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

### President Gompers Ready to Go to Jail.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced his willingness to go to jail for one year, the sentence imposed by Justice Wright for contempt of court in the Buck's Stove and Range Co. case, provided his colleagues advised it. At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation today Mr. Gompers announced that the fund from which the money was drawn to defend himself, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell was exhausted. "In view of the industrial depression and the large number of men unemployed," he said, "it is most improper for us to levy assessments. We should either make an appeal to all labor and our friends for such voluntary financial contributions as they can make to the enormous expense of the legal defense of our cause, or we should authorize the abandonment of any attempt at defense and appeal. Whatever course you may determine as the wisest and most practical, or inevitable, is entirely agreeable to me and I shall willingly abide by it." In addition to Gompers, the court imposed a sentence of six months on Secretary Morrison and nine months on John Mitchell. Appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Executive Council took no action today. It will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

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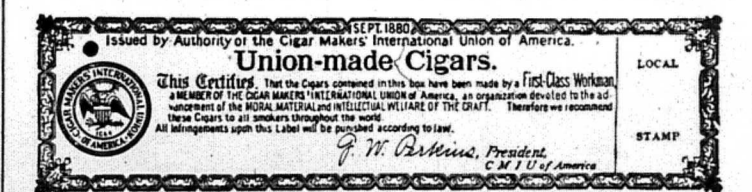
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# Woman's Study Corner

## Capitalism and the Home

Theresa Malkiel in *The Socialist Woman*.

The strongest of all accusations hurled at the Socialists is that Socialism will destroy the home. Our comrades have denied this most vehemently, and tried to prove that under Socialism only will the new and true home be established. Someho wit never occurred to them that, as matters stand today, there is no home to destroy.

Says our friend Theodore Roosevelt in a letter on the woman suffrage question: "It is her work in the household, in the home, her work in bearing and rearing children."

Now we all know that Mr. Roosevelt pays more attention to his utterances as they sound when written, than he does to facts. He forgets that the changes in the methods of production, and the development of many industries have removed the traditional occupation of home from the home to the factories, forcing them to neglect their home duties. According to the census of 1900 there were 4,833,630 women employed in different industries.

William Hard, who had made a study of the labor situation in the New England cotton mills, in an article in *Everybody's Magazine*, says: "From 1890 to 1900 the increase of women bread-winners was most marked for married women. The percentage being greater by almost one-fourth in 1900 than it was in 1890. If a family is to enjoy a decent income, its women have to go to work as well as the men."

The same writer goes on to say that in Providence, which is a much larger city than Fall River, there were 2,998 deaths in the year 1905. Of these, 656 were children under five years of age. In Fall River during the same year there were 2,109 deaths. Out of these, 1,117 were of children under five years of age. Less than one-fourth of the deaths in Providence were of children under five. More than half of the deaths in Fall River were of children under five.

"Because," says he, "in Providence twenty-five out of every one hundred women are at work out of the home. In Fall River forty-five out of every one hundred women are working away from the home. What can be done to check a situation of this kind?" asks the writer in despair.

What sort of a home can those women make, after working for ten or twelve hours in the factories, mills, mines and shops? What can we expect of the children who are left alone during that time? Can we blame the women for the desire not to bear any children at all? Only a mother's heart can sympathize with them when they say: "It is better not to have any children, than to have them and lose them." What becomes of the home whose glory was proclaimed by word and pen?

What about the millions of unemployed, who tramp the country from one end to the other? Are they the pillars of the home? Does modern society fear that a new system will destroy the homes of those tramps? Or is it the homes of the six hundred thousand women who are compelled to sell their bodies for bread, that are in danger?

The annual report of the charity organizations says that out of every four persons applying for aid there is always one able-bodied man, who would do almost anything to be able to support his family, to keep up the home.

There have been 150,000 divorces granted in the United States for the past year. Modern society does not expect those divorces to safeguard the home which the Socialists intend to destroy.

An editor of one of the capitalist newspapers says in an editorial: "What of it if there are four persons to every hundred who are seeking to dissolve their marriage ties? There are still 96 left who do not belong to that disgraceful category. Among them are the people of the Catholic faith, who can not and never will apply for divorce, as well as a great number of other people, whose sense of propriety will not allow them to lower themselves by bringing their inner affairs before the public eye."

The editorial writer rejoices that the country's reputation is still

safe, that the majority will always keep away from the divorce courts. But this capitalist sage never stops to think that a good many of his majority would render a greater service to their country and humanity at large if they would sever the ties which in many cases are nothing more than a conventional burden.

Which of us will call a home the place where two human beings keep on living together by compulsion? Once upon a time they probably loved each other, and made up their minds to unite, to found a home. Closer association has proved to them that their judgment was wrong, that they are not at all suited to each other, still they keep up appearances and hold to the so-called home; because, and this is not one of the least reasons, they fear what the world will say. Others consider it their duty to their children to hang on to one another, never thinking that nothing warps the children's character so much as discord between the parents.

If all the inner secrets of family life were to be opened and everybody's skeleton uncovered, the world would be appalled at the small number of real homes, homes in the full sense of the word, that could be found under this system. And yet, in spite of it all, we are warned against the wicked Socialists and asked to preserve the sanctity of the home.

As though anything can be sacred under a system which is founded on greed and the ability to kill. When I say to kill I mean not only to kill, to extinguish life altogether, but the ability to kill one another's ambition, feeling, pride and honor. When homes are created for mercenary reasons, and children brought into the world as future supporters of the parents.

It may seem strange to you, but I heard more than once parents express themselves: "We will have children now while we are young and can earn enough to feed them. They are born, you put them out into the street and they grow. When they are big enough they will support us. It is as good an investment as putting money in the bank, which we poor devils can never hope to do."

Terrible and unnatural as those sentiments sound, yet they are sentiments brought about by economic conditions of society, which at its present stage tends more and more to the dissolution of home and home life.

Do the hundreds and thousands of children in the congested districts of our great cities, who actually grow up in the mud gutter, know what home means? Unless you chose to call the dingy holes, where they turn in for their grub and sleep, a home. Have they any home environment, home influence? Some of them grow up hardly knowing their father, as the latter often leaves home before they are awake, and returns from work after they had gone to bed. On Sunday he is as a rule tired from the week's labor and, besides, the children are shy of him, and try to keep out of his sight.

Nor have the supper classes to fear the destruction of their home; whenever the curtain over their inner life is lifted before the eyes of the world, the people are appalled at the condition they find there.

Modern society with its economical development, its great strides in science and art has outlived the old system of home life. But having failed to found a new one, it foolishly and superstitiously clings to the shadow of the old. This probably is one of the reasons why it so persistently accuses the Socialists of trying to destroy the home. Society fears that this phase of human life is slipping out of its grip and in frenzy it tries to find a scapegoat in Socialism.

The conflict between the new conception of life and the old rages in the heart and mind of every intelligent human being. Retrogression is impossible, standing still is also impossible. We can only go forward, and the quicker we go, the sooner can we reach the goal where we can rest. The evolution of society as well as that of the home is steadily going forward; its strides can perhaps be hastened, perhaps delayed, but can never be checked completely.

The conflict between our thought and our actions, between our convictions and our outward life is becoming unbearable; and it is on the future that we must stake our hope.

## WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

These lines are addressed to the women of St. Louis, especially to the working women.

Your husband is a workingman. In order to support his family he must work hard and give the best part of his life to his daily work.

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is not as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel. You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost more than they used to.

Ten years ago you could buy more meat, bread, shoes, etc., for \$5 than you can buy today for \$8.

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell you: "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!" This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are today in possession of the business and fix the prices arbitrarily. The meat trust fixes the meat prices!

The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

And now comes the Bakery Trust and attempts to run the bakery business of St. Louis!

American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries:

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

These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is this bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

Our demands are reasonable. We do not think that anybody will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man who has a family to support.

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

Cass County.

Local Lone Tree—The farmers and other working people down here on muddy Grand river are fast waking up to the fact that they are robbed of bread that they produce in the sweat of their faces. We Socialists believe that God never intended that the other fellow should get what we produce. When God said to Adam, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," he never intended that Mother Eve should do all the producing and Mr. Adam do all the eating. When you tackle a good old Democrat and ask him what more he desires than that which the Socialist Party proposes he will shut both eyes, cough, rub on the spot where his brains ought to be, spit several times and then say, "If Bryan had only got there!" Best wishes for the great Brotherhood of Man.—Frank Taylor.

Local Desloge Wants a Library.

Realizing the necessity of a well-posted membership, comrades at Desloge are endeavoring to start a library. They are not able to carry it through alone and will welcome any contributions of books that comrades can make. If you have a book that you can spare send it to P. A. Huffer, Desloge, Mo.

McAllister in the Swamps.

After speaking at Kennett on January 9 and 10, McAllister went to Pascola for a week's work. He will then go to Caruthersville for January 18 and 19 and then to Holland for a week in the lower part of Pemiscot County. Dates are being arranged in the lower part of Dunklin County and the intention is to have him come up that way, speaking at every point that a meeting can be arranged. That part of the state is swampy and very unhealthy in summer. Winter is about the only time that an agitator can keep going in that district, and while McAllister is there he should be used to the best advantage. Every Socialist in Dunklin, Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties should consider himself a committee of one in the arranging of meetings in his neighborhood. Write to Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, stating how many meetings you can arrange for. The terms are, his expenses and the collection. Comrades in the northern part of Dunklin, where McAllister has done considerable work, want him to come back and give them at least a month of his time. Comrades at Cardwell, Paulding and Senath should get busy right away. Give McAllister a chance to "show" the renters in your vicinity. He can open their eyes and get the meaning of Socialism in their heads. Comrade Johnson of Clarkton writes: "The people are very much prejudiced against us, but McAllister made a wonderful impression on them. Those that came to the meetings are now spreading the news among their neighbors. Send him all over the county." Comrade Belate, also of Clarkton, says that McAllister made Socialists at every meeting and he is

anxious to get him back for a month or two. So, get things in motion so that McAllister can stay at least two weeks in the lower part of Dunklin County.

Needed in the Work.

As soon as the Girard airship is finished we ought to get one for use in some of the counties in this state. Some of the country on the southern edge is so rough that nothing short of wings will meet the situation. However, the comrades manage to get together once in a while and remit dues, proving that the agitation goes on, mountains or no mountains. Secretary Hunt of Local Cedar Hill sends dues and states that their membership is so badly scattered that meetings are seldom held. Quite a number of locals are in the same fix, but each one has a hustler or two that looks after the dues, etc.

Sidelights.

Comrade H. L. Howe, newly elected secretary for St. Louis County, has removed to Arkansas on account of a change in employment. This will necessitate the election of another county secretary. At the last meeting of the county committee, a sub-committee was elected to investigate the doings of A. Tschirner, the former county secretary, in connection with the recent Lindsay case. The committee will have a report ready in the near future.

Branch 2 of Local Joplin writes that it is still alive and kicking. The branch recently elected A. E. Hölbrook as secretary in place of Glenn Thurston.

New members are coming in to Local Fordland and Comrade Cowen says they are out after more. Two years ago the vote in Fordland was 1, now it is 25. The single vote of two years ago was cast by Comrade Cowen and he is well pleased with the increase. Now he is working on the organization and expects to double the vote again in two years from now.

Local Kirksville has adopted a resolution against the extradition of Pouren and protesting against the treatment of the Mexican refugees.

The best time of all the year to get new members is the present time. Get after that friend of yours and never stop until you land him in the party. It is not necessary to be able to recite a chapter of Marx backward or define exchange value. The principal ingredient required to build up a local is "hustle!" Thirty cents worth of "git up and git" will produce more results than yards of cant and Socialist phraseology.

If you want to organize a local of the Socialist Party in your town, write to Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis, for an application blank. You will also receive instructions how to go about forming a local. Write him at once, before you forget about it.

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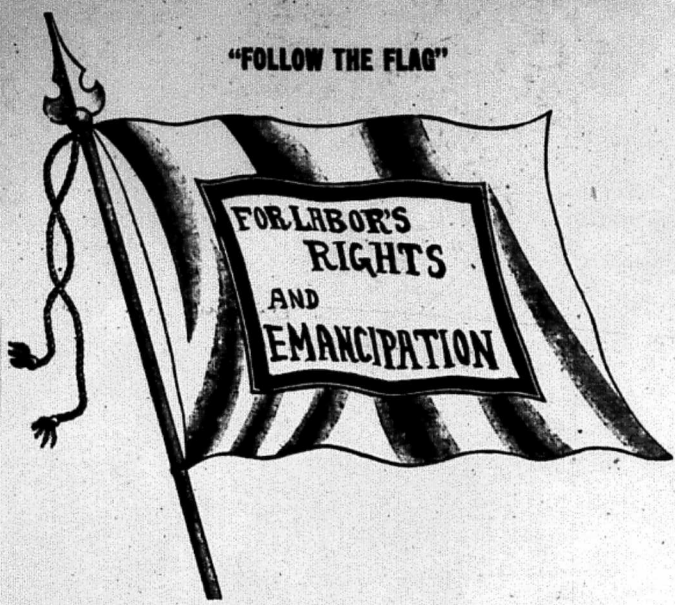
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FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

The Socialist press is both the barometer and thermometer of the Socialist Party movement. And what a strong Socialist press is for the general labor movement we need not repeat.

Send name and address of new subs. by postal or letter, or by telephone, if you please, and our collector will call later on to collect.

During the last week ten comrades secured twenty new subscribers: Otto Kaemmerer 6, C. A. Oakum 3, L. E. Hildebrand 1, H. J. Morrison 1, R. Munzinger 4, Jac. Ritthaler 1, Mrs. J. Street 1, T. J. Fitzgerald, Kirksville, Mo., 1, F. J. Kloth 1, Wm. F. Crouch 1.

If ten comrades secure twenty new subs. within one week, how many new subs. can 100 comrades secure within the same time? Have your little boy or girl figure this out!

Comrade E. V. Debs sends renewal with greeting and good wishes to St. Louis comrades. From out in the state renewals came in from Comrades J. N. Butler, D. R. Melton and Wm. Schmieder.

For our German paper, Arbeiter-Zeitung, new subs. were reported by Comrades Mrs. Mary Boer, Texas; Mrs. Emilie Hoffmann, Indiana; Fred Widmayer, Julius Szimmitat and Martin Schreiber, St. Louis; Geo. Scherer, Illinois.

Weekly reports will be published, irrespective of whether we secure 500 or 1 subscriber per week.

ST. LOUIS COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Amendment to Constitution of Local St. Louis.

The Executive Board has ordered the following amendments to the local constitution submitted to a referendum vote of the membership, to-wit:

Add to Section 1, Article 9, the following:

The compensation of the secretary-treasurer shall be fixed by the Executive Board.

Change Section 1 of Article 15 to read as follows:

Each ward branch shall levy monthly dues of twenty-five cents on each of its members; twenty cents of which shall be paid into the treasury of the local.

The effect of the above amendment will be to make due stamps cost the ward branches twenty cents instead of fifteen cents. The purpose is to secure funds to maintain a city secretary, so that more attention can be given to party affairs.

Add to Article 7 the following new section, to be Section 4, to-wit:

No member shall be allowed to vote on a local referendum or in general meeting unless said member has been a member of Local St. Louis for at least three months.

The purpose of this new section is to make it difficult for old-party schemers to run in a lot of new members during a campaign and possibly get temporary control of our party affairs.

OFFICIAL CALL

For Primary Mass Meetings of Socialist Voters in St. Louis City.

NOTICE!

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

Mass meetings are hereby called for the Primary Districts of the various wards within the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1909, at the hour of eight (8) o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate Socialist candidates for municipal offices to be voted for at the election to be held April 6, 1909, as follows:

Mayor, Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, Collector of Revenue, Register, Marshal, Inspector of Weights and Measures, President of Board of Public Improvements, President of Board of Assessors, President of City Council, six (6) members of City Council, four (4) members of Board of Education and twenty-eight (28) members of House of Delegates.

The said convention will be held on the 23rd day of January, 1909, at Druid's Hall, southeast corner Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo., at eight (8) o'clock p. m.

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

Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—4150 Lee avenue; Julius H. Kramer, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 1, Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—5312 North Broadway; Peter Frank, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 1—822 Tyler street; Adam C. Rapp, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 2, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1401 Salisbury street; L. F. Rosenkranz, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 3, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, Primary District 1—1405 North Sixth street; P. J. Miller, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 3, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 2—1413 Carr street; A. Kean, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 4, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Primary District 1—802 North Ninth street; J. H. Hoppinjan, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 4, Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 2—1604 Olive street; J. M. Thompson, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 5, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Primary District 1—212 South Fourth street; Wm. Kreckler, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 5, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 2—1113 Clark avenue; P. Rafferty, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—1118 South Eighth street; Thomas E. Delmore, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 6, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1305 S. Thirteenth street; W. R. Bowden, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—625 Souland street; J. Necker, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 7, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1219 Souland street; A. Siepman, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2508 South Tenth street; R. N. Brown, Chairman; 6 delegates.

Ward 8, Precincts 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 2—2215 South Tenth street; H. G. Mueller, Chairman; 6 delegates.

Ward 9, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2875 South Seventh street; W. F. Hunstock, Chairman; 5 delegates.

Ward 9, Precincts 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1952 Cherokee street; John A. Weber, Chairman; 5 delegates.

Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, Primary District 1—3825 Ohio avenue; Jacob Fries, Chairman; 4 delegates.

Ward 10, Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3430 Tennessee avenue; G. A. Hoehn, Chairman; 4 delegates.

Ward 11, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—5711 Gravois avenue; Wm. F. Reinschmidt, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 12, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, Primary District 1—2623 Lemp avenue; E. Simon, Chairman; 4 delegates.

Ward 12, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3022 Minnesota avenue; Jacob Dornier, Chairman; 4 dcls.

Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2632 Caroline street; Wm. F. Crouch, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 13, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 2—1616 Texas avenue; Wm. Lyons, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 14, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, Primary District 1—11 South Fourteenth street; Thos. C. Stephens, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 14, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 2—2204 Clark avenue; R. Munzinger, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 15, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Primary District 1—1412 Wash street; A. Zuckerman, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 15, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 2—1816 Franklin avenue; N. N. Yahlem, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 16, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—1402 North Nineteenth street; Julius Siemers, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 16, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1414 North Twenty-second street; F. W. Schulz, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2307 Cass avenue; Wm. L. Bierach, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 17, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3608 N. Twenty-third street; Wm. L. Bachman, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2108 North Fourteenth street; Henry Kloth, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 18, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1946 Hebert street; Henry Schwarz, Chairman; 2 delegates.

Ward 19, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—4107 Ward 19, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—4107 North Twentieth street; F. W. Groetke, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 19, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—4055 Kossuth avenue; John Wissel, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2730 Sheridan avenue; Fred Werner, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 20, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Primary District 2—2627 Slattery street; F. J. Mittendorf, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 21, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—1102 Leonard avenue; L. E. Hildebrand, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 21, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, Primary District 2—3129 Easton avenue; Otto Poeschmann, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 22, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, Primary District 1—208 North Jefferson avenue; E. A. Bauer, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 22, Precincts 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—3548 Lindell avenue; C. C. Rideman, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 23, Precincts 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—3306 St. Vincent avenue; Samuel Resh, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 23, Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 2—3431 Walnut street; J. E. Wilson, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 24, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 1—3139 Morganford road; Gustav J. Eckhoff, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 24, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Primary District 2—6838 Arthur avenue; Henry Fete, Chairman; 3 delegates.

Ward 25, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—4345 Arco avenue; Henry Siroky, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 25, Precincts 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3745 Laclede avenue; David Allan, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 26, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Primary District 1—4421 Evans avenue; E. J. Hilliard, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 26, Precincts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Primary District 2—3737 Lincoln avenue; M. Duerhammer, Chairman; 1 del.

Ward 27, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, Primary District 1—4214 Aubert avenue; Carl Hirschenhofer, Chairman; 4 delegates.

Ward 27, Precincts 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Primary District 2—5528 Easton avenue; Chas. G. Krell, Chairman; 4 delegates.

Ward 28, Precincts 1 till 14, Primary District 1—4429 Rutger street; Thos. Aughivan, Chairman; 1 delegate.

Ward 28, Precincts 15 till 27, Primary District 2—5586 Vernon avenue; James K. Savage, Chairman; 1 delegate.

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

F. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Attest:

L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

City Central Committee of the Socialist Party.

St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

Table with columns for names and amounts, listing donors like F. Bosshard, P. Mayer, E. Hagen, etc., and a total of \$931.65.

Rudowitz Benefit.

The St. Louis Russian Dramatic Club will give a play, by Maxim Gorki, entitled "At the Bottom," Friday, January 15, 1909, at the American Polish Academy, 1940 Cass avenue.

Successful Socialist Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Hungarian Branch of the Socialist Party a public meeting was held at Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth street and Lafayette avenue, last Sunday afternoon, which was well attended.

MISSOURI FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS (Dues) and EXPENDITURES (Supplies), listing various locations like Aurora, Bruner, Belton, etc., and their respective amounts.

Socialist Lecture.

The Young People's Socialist League of Cleveland, O., will listen to a lecture, "How to Get at the Facts in History," by Prof. Henry E. Bourne, at Goodrich Social Settlement, Sixth street and St. Clair avenue.

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