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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 423

GENERAL ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS DURING FIRST WEEK OF SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

First Week's Mass Meetings Create General Encouragement Among the Militant Socialists--Comrade Stanley J. Clark's Addresses on Municipal Politics Arouses the Voters--The Meetings During the Next Ten Days Should be Attended by Every Socialist and Sympathizer Don't Fail to Hear Clark Speak--He Will Address Ten More Meetings

The St. Louis comrades are ready for an energetic campaign. Last week's work is a proof of it. It was the opening week or the campaign. While on several evenings the weather was very favorable most of the meetings were a decided success.



Comrade Stanley J. Clark was the principal speaker at all of the meetings of last week and he will speak every evening and Sunday afternoon at the meetings announced below. Local speakers will also address these meetings.

Last Saturday evening Comrades Clark and Baker spoke to a well attended campaign meeting at Plumer's Hall. Comrade Nein acted as chairman. Sunday afternoon Comrades Robinson, Hoehn and Clark addressed a meeting at Southwest Turner Hall, in the Tenth Ward; Comrade Wm. Ruesche acted as chairman. Monday evening, in spite of the storm and rain, a well attended meeting was held in the Ninth Ward, at St. George's Hall, with Comrades Clark, Baker and Brandt as speakers. Tuesday evening Comrades Clark and Rucker spoke at Freudenberg's Hall, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and Wednesday evening the Twelfth Ward Club held a meeting at Moehner's Hall on Pennsylvania and Gravois avenues, with Clark, Brandt and Hoehn as speakers. Thursday evening a well attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Club at Neumeyer's Hall, with Clark, Heuer and Rucker as speakers.

Comrade Clark must have closely followed St. Louis municipal affairs, for his last week's campaign addresses showed a most astonishing knowledge of local municipal conditions and local politics.

Every St. Louis Socialist should attend some of the Clark meetings. Failure to do so will make you regret your carelessness, because Comrade Clark is one of the most forceful speakers whom you will have a chance to hear within the next four weeks.

You must do more. It is not sufficient to show your face at the Socialist meetings, but Comrade Clark insists that you bring your friends along, and your fellow-workers. Clark is anxious to tell them some stories that will certainly interest them.

Clark is also anxious to see the women at our Socialist campaign meetings. The Socialist Party stands for the political emancipation of women. This is one reason why every Socialist woman should make up her mind to get as many working women as possible to the Socialist campaign meetings.

The Socialist Party is in this fight to win.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Stanley J. Clark

Comrade Stanley J. Clark and St. Louis speakers and candidates on our Socialist Party ticket will address the following meetings within the next ten days, and we hope to meet you and friends there:

- Friday, March 12, 8 o'clock p. m., North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.
- Saturday, March 13, 8 o'clock p. m., Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose.
- Sunday, March 14, 2:30 p. m., Phoenix Hall, Jefferson and Cass.
- Sunday, March 14, 8 p. m., Benton Hall, Eckoff and Manchester.
- Monday, March 15, 8 o'clock p. m., Dewey Hall, 2301 South Broadway.
- Monday, March 15, 8 o'clock p. m., Newport Heights Hall, 4549 Ray. Speakers: Brandt and Rosenkranz.
- Tuesday, March 16, 8 o'clock p. m., Thalers' Hall, Marine avenue and Cahokia street.
- Wednesday, March 17, 8 o'clock p. m., Union Hall, Carondelet, 7300 Michigan avenue.
- Thursday, March 18, 8 o'clock p. m., Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton avenues.
- Friday, March 19, 8 o'clock p. m., Concordia Club Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue.

Admission free! Everybody welcome! Bring your friends along!

The Socialist Party is the only political party that carries on a campaign of education, while the capitalist parties are competing with each other in hoodwinking and chloroforming the people.

Listen!
You are a Socialist!
Of course, you are!
Well and good.
But now, at this very hour, we need your help.
Now we need the help of every Socialist.
Now is the time to do the work for the noble cause which we and you pretend to represent.
Now is the time when you and every other Socialist comrade must do a little work for the movement.

Or are you afraid to have it known that you are a Socialist? Afraid to have it known that you stand for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery? Afraid to have it known that you belong to the only political party that stands for the radical amelioration of labor's condition?

Or are you afraid to openly line up with your party that will within the near future be the party of the American people in the great campaign of emancipation against the combined Democratic and Republican forces of Capitalism?

"These are the times that try men's souls!" declared Thomas Paines in 1776.

Socialist Municipal Campaign Fund

We are now in the very midst of one of our most important elections. Funds are urgently needed to pay for literature and hall rents. If you have not yet made a contribution to this fund do so now!

The following have contributed since last report:

W. F. Woehle	.....\$ .25	H. W. Boernemann	..... .25
Collection Korngold Meeting	.. 5.03	Otto Pauls	..... 1.00
D. M. Haskin	..... 1.00	A. Springer	..... .25
Alb. Nettmann	..... 1.00	E. H. Elliff	..... 2.00
John Lebutzke	..... .50	(Otto Kaemmerer, List No. 29)	
Herman Schmidt	..... .25	Herman Keppler	..... .25
G. B.	..... .50	Wm. Gutweller	..... .50
Louis Wissmann	..... .25	Previously reported	..... 218.57
Collection Plumer Hall	..... 4.60		
(Otto Pauls, List 20.)		Total	.....\$236.20

TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

We have fed you for a thousand years,
And you hail us still united,
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the worker's dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on a crimson wool,
For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in full!

There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you.
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are its ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forces red
And the factories where we spin.
If blood be the price of your accursed wealth,
Good God, we ha' paid it in!

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
For that was our doom, you know.
From the days when you claimed us in your fields
To the strike of a wee kago,
You ha' eaten our lives and our babies and wives,
And we're told it's your legal share.
But, if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we ha' bought it fair!

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Navy and Tuberculosis

The following article appeared in the Globe-Democrat on Feb. 16: "An exchange says the \$16,000,000 spent in two years on coal for the navy would stamp out tuberculosis in the City of New York. Mention it to China, which has no navy, but plenty of other trouble, including tuberculosis." The writer of that editorial evidently tries to show that the navy is necessary for the country's welfare. Yes, so it is, under the present crazy system of industrialism in which something like half of the people do nothing or else do useless work, while the rest work three or four times as long as they ought to, in order to produce a surplus, which must be gotten rid of, by finding a foreign market for it, with the aid of battleships, as Russia attempted to do in Manchuria some years ago, with the well-known and well-deserved result.

This is a splendid condition of affairs, isn't it? An army! A navy! Bah! There hasn't been a war between nations in the last five hundred years that wasn't caused by the capitalist class looking for a foreign market for surplus goods. "Well," you say, "if they don't get rid of this surplus the poor man will be thrown out of employment until it is exhausted." Now, we come to the point; if, instead of the present system, in which about half of the people produce a surplus by overworking themselves and thereby lowering their vitality to such an extent as to lay themselves liable to contract such diseases as consumption, etc.; if, I say, instead of this system we had a scientific government which controlled production and distribution, everybody would have to do his share of the work, amount to about three hours per day. There would be no unnecessary surplus, and all this struggling for the possession of new foreign markets would cease, and there would be no war. People would have more leisure time to devote to both mental and physical culture, their vitality would be tremendously increased and the number of cases of consumption and other diseases wouldn't be five per cent of what it is now. You may think I am too optimistic, but I believe that the time is not far distant when all men will think as I do in those matters, and when they finally wake up Capitalism will be no more!

L. GREENGARD.

Newspapers and Clergy

The evangelists in Boston have said pleasant things about the Boston newspapers which have taken much interest in the revival services and have reported them at great length. The speakers realize that the advertising has been fine, and they are speaking as pleasantly to the newspapers as the newspapers are speaking about them. There has been a change in the attitude of the ministry and the press toward one another of late years. Once it was a favorite pose for certain ministers to arise at intervals and denounce the "lying, scandal-disseminating newspapers." Next day the newspapers would hammer back at the "ministers who roared and raved and told untruths instead of preaching the gospel of love," and so it went around the circle. Now the clergyman who knows his business uses the newspaper to help advertise him and his church, and the newspaper uses the minister and his church as subjects for good and interesting news stories; amity exists, the rows have ended, both sides have a happier time, and religious affairs get more newspaper attention and are more widely read than ever. Perhaps these facts furnish at least one reason for the drawing of the great crowds at the Boston revivals.

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.

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

A FEW WORDS TO PRESIDENT VAN CLEAVE

"Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Will Undoubtedly Serve Out Their Terms of Imprisonment," Says Citizens Industrial Alliance Boss.

(Appeal to Reason.)

James W. Van Cleave is president of "The Buck's Stove and Range Co.," advertised as "American's Foremost Stove Concern," and located at St. Louis; and he is also president of the American Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Van Cleave, as the successor of Mr. Parry, has been exceedingly active in his opposition to Organized Labor. It was he who instituted the proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, which resulted in their being sentenced to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Van Cleave seems to think that his work is now completed and that he can wear the laurels of his victory in peace. It will not be long before he will be rudely awakened from his dream of false security. The laws of evolution do not cease at the bidding of any one, least of all one so ignorant that he sees in the sentence of a labor leader the end instead of the beginning of a battle.

We have just come in possession of a letter written by Mr. Van Cleave to one of the patrons of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. We reproduce the letter in full, omitting only the name of the customer to whom it was sent. The original is on file at this office and runs as follows:

St. Louis, Jan. 5, 1909.

Mr.

Dear Sir:—We have caused to be sent to you a reprint from the "American Industries of January 1st, 1909, containing the decision of Mr. Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in contempt proceedings against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

The editorial expression of the entire press of the nation, as evidenced by some inclosed herewith, indicates that this decision has the approval of every employer, every business man, every man who has a dollar and that it ought to have the approval of every honest workman in this country.

Please bear in mind that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were not sentenced to imprisonment because of having boycotted the Buck's Stove and Range Co., which in itself is a crime, but because of their disobedience to the order of a federal court, and the attempt they made to lead 1,500,000 minds into disobedience of federal authority, which was in precisely the same category as though they had fired upon the American flag. This is their crime and for the executive or any other judge to attempt to modify or condone it, would be to tear down the federal judiciary.

You doubtless have seen some of the wild protests and demands that some of the labor unions have indulged in, but you will remember that the same kind of misguided sympathy was extended to that labor grafter, Sam Parks of New York, but he died in Sing Sing just the same. The same sort of ignorance and jugglery was indulged in with reference to Debs and Phelan of railway fame, but they served out their terms just the same; and then go back a few years more, and you will recall the fact that Spies, Parsons and their associate anarchists received an immense amount of this kind of sympathetic slush and violent demands upon the courts, but they had their necks stretched just the same in Chicago.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will undoubtedly serve out their terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Gould issued an injunction against all organized labor everywhere on the 17th day of December, 1907. This injunction was made perpetual by Chief Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the 23rd day of March, 1908. Both before and after this decision, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and other labor leaders, announced the fact that they would not obey the court's orders, and it is for this disobedience, for this rebellion that these men are now sentenced to jail. However, the further fact remains that the boycott is dead. Labor people themselves are now beginning to let this fact sink into their minds, and the further fact that their methods to boycott are a crime and a violation of law. So that in making the boycott a dead issue and in this connection other criminal methods of organized labor, the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has fought the fight of every employer, every man who has a dollar and every honest workman in this country. These will all rejoice in our triumph over the criminal methods of organized labor because of the fact that they have been emancipated from the unjust methods of labor leaders, and they will further rejoice in the fact that in the end Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will have to serve out their terms of imprisonment.

Kindly read this decision carefully and remember that the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and the customers of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. so long as they handle our stoves, are immune from labor attack in the future.

With best regards, and wishing you a prosperous new year for 1909, and earnestly pleading that we all pull together, we remain, very sincerely yours friends,

The Buck's Stove and Range Company,

J. W. VAN CLEAVE, President

The Appeal is one of the papers which has made some of the "wild protests and demands" above referred to, and is going to continue along that line as long as a capitalist parasite lives out of the sweat and misery of a workingman. It comes with strange grace from Mr. Van Cleave to talk about "grafters" when he himself has amassed his entire fortune by grafting upon the working class.

Of course he does not admit that he and his class are grafters. Oh, no, they are eminently honorable men, the very cream of the community, and they came into possession of the wealth produced by labor by entirely "legitimate means," but when these means are analyzed it is found that they spell robbery just the same, and every intelligent workingman is alive to this fact, and that is why there are so many "wild protests and demands" which grate so harshly upon Mr. Van Cleave's sensitive capitalistic auditory organs.

Yes, Mr. Cleave, we admit that Sam Parks, whom you reprobate without mercy, died in Sing Sing, but what of the fellow capitalists of yours, the great contracting thieves and grafters who debauched Sam Parks, and who were responsible for him and without whom he would have been impossible, how about them? They did not die in Sing Sing, but are still respected members in your hypocritical capitalist society in which the robbers of the people and the oppressors of the poor are the pillars of the temple.

We admit that Debs and Phelan went to jail, sentenced there by the capitalist courts you so glibly glorify, and we are glad they did, for many thousands of workingmen are now Socialists who would otherwise be still blindly victimized by capitalism and grop-

ing in darkness as to the source of their exploitation and the cause of their misery.

We admit, too, that Spies and Parsons went to the gallows at the behest of the captains of industry and we admit that others may still have to go there before the workers of the nation are finally aroused to the meaning of capitalism and wage slavery and unite for its overthrow; we admit all this and while regretting that martyrs are needed in this day of supposed enlightenment we are glad they are to be found in labor's ranks and we know that they are ready for any fate, provided only they can do their part to open the eyes of their fellows to the meaning of the above letter of Mr. Van Cleave and the spirit of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and other capitalists concerns which fatten their proprietors by reducing the working class to poverty and degradation.

But, Mr. Van Cleave, in your list you fail to include the names of Moyer and Haywood. You did not hang them, did you? You tried your brutal best and failed because of "the wild protests and demands that some of the labor unions indulged in."

You and your Manufacturers' Association and all your capitalist press united in one mighty effort to send these labor leaders to the gallows, but for the first time you were confronted by a force you had not reckoned with and foiled. This force appeared spontaneously and in somewhat crude form, but it accomplished its purpose, and, moreover, this force was but the promise and portent of the greater force now developing which will not only stop the imprisonment and hanging of labor leaders but will overthrow the capitalist system and drive from power the parasitic Parries, Posts and Van Cleave's and inaugurate the rule of the working class and usher in the era of industrial freedom and social justice.

Mr. Van Cleave fails to tell us of any capitalists sent to prison or to the gallows by the immaculate courts to which he pours out his fulsome adulation. The inference is obvious enough. Capitalists violate no laws and commit no crimes. Oh, no, they are all patrons of purity and that is why they are never punished.

The real truth is, Mr. Van Cleave, that all the great crimes are committed by capitalists and you know it. You single out the poor victims like Sam Parks, but in your myopic vision you do not see the infinitely greater scoundrels whose hearts are black as ravens' wings, whose accumulations drip with blood and whose reputations reek with rottenness.

Who was it that turned San Francisco into a Sodom of filth and corruption? Was it Schmitz, the weak labor politician, or was it the powerful capitalists who furnished the stolen sinews with which the debauchery was committed? Who committed the municipal robberies in Chicago, Philadelphia and recently Pittsburg and converted those capitalist centers into cesspools of vice and dens of depravity? Are they not all capitalists, every one of them, with the sole exception of the tools these capitalists bought to do their dirty work?

Who was it, Mr. Van Cleave, caught red-handed in the act of robbing your own city of St. Louis? Were they not all capitalists? It is true that a few aldermen were convicted, but not one of the great capitalists who planned the municipal raid and furnished the debauching fund for its execution was ever fined or sent to jail for a minute.

Your courts, Mr. Van Cleave, are capitalist courts, pure and simple, and every passing day proves it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just decided against President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners in the case for damages brought against former Governor Peabody of Colorado on account of his false imprisonment and the cruel injustice suffered by him during the strike of 1904. Had any capitalist suffered but a title of the outrages of which Moyer was the victim the Supreme Court would have decided in his favor without the shadow of a doubt.

As for the sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, atrocious though it be, it is a splendid thing for the working class, especially if it shall be enforced. More and more workers are thus made to see capitalist courts as they are, the mere adjuncts of capitalism and the convenient tools of the capitalist class with which to keep the working class in subjection.

Every such sentence serves its purpose and however great the injustice to the individual incalculable good accrues to the cause the individual represents.

Mr. Van Cleave may gloat in exultation over the imprisonment and hanging of labor leaders: like all capitalists and fat-witted bourgeois economists he can not see farther than the end of his nose. Cupidity is very short-sighted and that is why the Van Cleave's rejoice over what seems to them a victory when as a matter of fact it is but the knell of their own doom.

But Mr. Van Cleave in his letter does not fail to keep his eye on the main chance. He manages to assure his customers of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. that they "are immune from labor attacks in the future." Whether Mr. Van Cleave has resorted to deliberate falsehood to bolster up his scab concern or whether he really believes what he says is of no material consequence since the claim he makes is utterly unfounded and he is deliberately deceiving his customers.

The truth is that practically every labor paper in the country now has the Buck's Stove and Range Co. on its unfair list. Before the sentence was pronounced but few labor papers concerned themselves in regard to it, but since then they have all taken the matter up and the scores of them which come in exchange to this office carry the Buck's Stove and Range Co. in capital letters at the head of their unfair list. This is the kind of immunity Mr. Van Cleave, the gentleman of ethical preciseness, who has such a loathing for labor grafters, guarantees to his deluded customers, and if he succeeds in hoodwinking them into buying a job lot of his scab stoves they will find out in due time for themselves the true value of Mr. Van Cleave's word and also of the immunity which he has guaranteed them.

The fight between the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is not settled by Judge Wright's contemptible jail sentence. That is but the merest incident in it and to the extent that it cuts any figure at all it is to strengthen the working class and hasten the day of its emancipation.

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

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.

Woman's Study Corner

THE MOTHER

By Theresa Malkiel in The Progressive Woman.

"Whose is the love that, gleaming through the world,
Wards off the poisonous arrow of its scorn?
Beneath whose looks does the reviving soul,
Riper in truth and virtues, daring grow?"

The words woman and mother are so linked together that one is almost synonymous of the other. The world over, and from time immemorial, it has been proclaimed that the destiny of woman is motherhood.

Without a protest, without a thought that it is not more her sole destiny to become a father has woman accepted her allotted task. She clung to its faithfully and tenaciously, until the economic developments of the world have begun to root her out of that sphere.

Heavy as that burden weighed upon woman, she might have borne it better had not man deprived her of everything else on account of it. Her sense of judgment, her interest in the outside world, her very liberty were sacrificed for it. Every move towards freedom was nipped in the bud.

"Back to the cradle!" was the universal cry. So long and so often has this cry been heard that woman herself came to accept it as nature's law.

When woman's rebellion became threatening this bitter pill was sugar-coated: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." "You and you alone are the educators of the future generation," she is told today.

The contradiction, through which men involve themselves through this utterance is obvious. They assign woman her sphere and entrust her with the great task of educating their children without granting her the right to educate herself. She is to make the children worthy members of society, good citizens, without having learned the needs of society herself. How can she know the requirements of a good citizen when she has no right to citizenship? How can slaves be expected to rear free men? In short, the mother is charged with duties which, under the present state of society, she is unable to fulfill.

Men, and the average woman alike, are horrified at the idea that woman is to leave her narrow sphere and go out into the world to learn and take an interest in everything that concerns life. Never thinking that just because she is a mother she has the double obligation of taking part in the world's work.

It was often pointed out that great men usually had excellent mothers. The qualities of the mother are therefore to be considered when we talk of the merits of the sons. And yet there seems to be a determination among the male half of society to limit the number of superior women as much as possible by curbing their very desire of elevation.

The influence of a mother often decides the whole trend of the child's life. But under the present condition of society she has control and access to her child's friendship only so long as that child is within the boundaries of the nursery; but no sooner does it go into the world where she can not, and does not follow it, than her influence ceases. The child makes great strides forward, while she remains confined to, and interested in, the petty side of life only.

Before long she finds herself in the position that the child, instead of seeking her counsel, will retort, "Oh, what do you know about these things!" Her lips become sealed; she knows that, bitter as the words are, there is truth in them. The child, so much younger in years, is yet richer in knowledge and experience of the world's work.

As a rule the father is too busy, the mother too ignorant to instruct it how to start out on the wide path of life and whatever it acquires, whether good or bad, it acquires of itself, you might say, blindfolded.

How much better would those acquisitions be if they could be accomplished under the intelligent guidance and tender care of a free mother.

The mother's task, which in reality is the most difficult one, is usually undertaken without any preparation for it. Not a thought is given to the fact that she will have to deal with human beings, each of whom is born with certain characteristics, a certain individuality of its own; that it is not sufficient for a woman to bear children and attend to their physical needs while they are small; there is a much greater risk and more difficult task before her to shape their character.

In order to be able to teach, she herself must learn daily; she would know that in her enfranchisement is involved much more than the mere advantage of casting a ballot. The ballot is only one of the means of taking an interest in the broader side of life, of becoming humanized. She would realize that if she cooks, mends and washes for twelve hours a day she must also take some time for the spiritual needs of her children.

How often do we, advocates of these progressive ideas, meet with the reply: "Oh, bother going to a lecture, as if I have time for it." Alas, poor mothers, you stunt your children's minds for the sake of their bodies. Your own soul becomes dried and stagnant in the routine of every-day drudgery, while those who profess to be your slaves are willing to keep you there until eternity.

It is true, women, that your political freedom is not going to obliterate all your wrongs, but it will give you a chance to seek further relief. It will strengthen your limbs so that you may follow the male in his lofty climb to human freedom. It will enable you to raise a protest against the child slavery of today. At present, when your children are sacrificed upon the altar of greed, you remain helpless spectators.

Do you not realize the mockery of the words: "Honor to woman; to her it is given!" Is there honor in being a sham goddess, who has not judgment regarding the most commonplace things? You, the archangel of the human race, can not decide for yourself what is right and what is wrong; those whom you are supposed to guard will do it for you. You, the educators of the future generations, have no word as to how its education shall be conducted.

Whether you are in the kitchen at the washtub, in a hut, or in a palace, think of it all, mothers, and with the fire of a mother's love protest against it. "She who would be free herself must strike the blow." And strike you must, for the sake of the very babes you have borne under your heart. Only with your redemption will come theirs.

At a meeting of the Women's Radical Political Educational League held on Tuesday evening at the Barr Branch Library, resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted condemning in the strongest terms the recent outrage perpetrated by the police of this city on the person of Miss Hallen as absolutely unjustifiable from every legal and ethical standpoint.

The sentiment was also expressed that outrages of this sort are liable to be perpetrated at any time upon a class of citizens who are forcibly prevented from exercising the rights of citizenship.

MRS. STOKES CANCELS DATES.

Bronchial Trouble Follows Strain of Recent Ptomaine Poisoning. Boston, March 7.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes is obliged to cancel lecture dates at present on account of a complication of bronchial trouble following the strain of recent ptomaine poisoning. She was poisoned some days ago by tainted roast beef in Amesbury, Mass., and was obliged to cancel a few lecture dates. She came to Boston a week ago and spoke at several meetings. Stokes has spoken briefly in her place.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET

Elections: April, 6 1909

Mayor—Frank L. Robinson, Printer.

Comptroller—Phil. H. Mueller, Cigar Maker.

Auditor—W. R. Bowden, Railway Clerk.

Treasurer—Joseph Glader, Brewery Worker.

Collector—Hubert Morrison, Electrician.

Register—W. W. Baker, Printer.

Marshal—Ed. H. Heilman, Cigar Maker.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—F. F. Brinker, Carpenter.

President Board of Public Improvements—Ed. Ottesky, foreman.

President Board of Assessors—J. K. Savage, Merchant.

President City Council—Chris. Rocker, Cigar Maker.

Members City Council—Carl Kilwinski, cabinet maker; William H. Worman, printer; L. F. Rosekrantz, tanner; O. E. Nulsen, electrician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.

Members of House of Delegates, by Wards—First, Christ: Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. E. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M. Brandt, cigar manufacturer; Tenth, William Ruesche; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, N. N. Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22nd, W. P. Kubitz, 23rd; Otto Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, L. Forschler, conductor; 27th, Otto Kaeuemerer, 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 inhuman. 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 existing conditions, and civil service for all municipal employees.

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

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

RESOLUTION.

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

Socialist Sunday School.

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

Vital Changes in the St. Louis City Charter

Proposed by the Tenth Ward Improvement Association--Recommendations Unanimously Adopted in Association Meeting January 19, 1908.--(Reprinted by Special Request)

1. The city to own and operate gas and electric light and power plants, street railways, bridges, and ferries, telephones, and other public utilities.

2. The legislative power of the city shall be vested in a "Municipal Council" to consist of thirty-six members, to be elected according to proportional representation.

3. The members of the "Municipal Council" shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate and may be recalled by the citizens in case of disregarding the people's will. The Municipal Council shall have no power to suspend or expel any of its own members.

4. The qualified voters of the city shall have the power to have submitted to a referendum vote for approval or rejection any ordinance which may have been passed by the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

5. The Members of the "MUNICIPAL COUNCIL" shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year.

6. Every member of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL shall give a certain number of hours daily to the duties of his office.

7. The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL shall elect its own President.

8. The veto power shall be vested in the qualified voters and the Mayor shall have no right to veto any ordinance.

9. The people shall by the Initiative and Referendum have the right to pass upon any ordinance and also initiate laws.

10. To create a Department of Forestry, with a Commissioner in charge, who shall become a member of the Board of Public Improvement.

11. The FORESTRY DEPARTMENT to have in charge the purchasing, planting, pruning and caring for shade trees along streets, alleys and places of the city.

12. All water and gas-pipe, and conduit connections in streets shall be made by the City, such connections to be made before improvement of streets.

13. Establishment of a MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT.

14. As soon as the People of St. Louis gain the right from the State, they to elect their own Board of Election Commissioners.

15. A Board of Election Commissioners of five members, each to be paid a yearly salary of one-thousand dollars and a Secretary whose salary is to be 2500 dollars.

16. The People to elect a municipal Board of Police Commissioners of five members when such Home Rule provision shall be secured from the State. Each member to receive a salary of two thousand dollars yearly and give a certain number of hours daily to the duties of the office. Civil Service and the Merit system to rule the department.

17. Civil Service and Eight Hour work day for all city employees.

18. Public Comfort and Toilet Stations.

Amend Section 1 of Article 1 by inserting the following:

The City of St. Louis may purchase, build, hold, and operate gas and electric light and power works to supply the city, and the inhabitants of the city, with light and power; purchase, build, hold and operate street railways, bridges and ferries, and purchase, build, hold and operate telephones and such public utilities as the qualified voters of the city may decide, by referendum vote, at any regular or special election.

Amend Section 1 of Article 3 to read as follows:

Section 1. Municipal Council. The legislative power of St. Louis shall be vested in a Council, to be styled the "Municipal Council of the City of St. Louis." The Municipal Council shall elect its own president.

Amend Section 2 of Article 3 to read as follows:

(a) **Section 2. The Municipal Council.** The Municipal Council shall consist of thirty-six members, who shall be chosen on a general ticket by the qualified voters of the city, for two years. The Municipal Council thus elected shall choose its own president, whose duty it shall be to preside at all the Council meetings and transact such official business as the law shall require of this office.

(b) **Council to be elected according to system of proportional representation.** The members of the Municipal Council shall be elected according to the rules of proportional representation, as for example:—

At the municipal elections in 1905 the vote cast in the City of St. Louis was as follows:

Democrats	44,318
Republicans	43,013
Socialists	5,305
Public Ownership	3,137
Total	95,773

Making the quota for 36 members 2,660, or a major fraction thereof. According to proportional representation the membership of the Council would be as follows:

Democrats	17	Councilmen
Republicans	16	Councilmen
Socialists	2	Councilmen
Public Ownership	1	Councilman
Total	36	

(c) **Members of Council may be recalled.** The members of the Municipal Council shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate and may be recalled from office by the qualified voters of the City of St. Louis whenever they fail to carry out the wishes of the people.

(d) **The petition for recalling any member of the Municipal Council shall be signed by the qualified voters of the city to the number equal to twenty per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding general municipal elections, and if such petition is filed with the Municipal Council and with the Board of Election Commissioners a special election shall be called for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the recall of such Council Member; provided, however, that no regular election shall take place within ninety days of such recall, in which case the said vacancy shall be filled at the next regular election. The recalled member shall not be debarred from candidacy for the same office at any of the elections for filling such vacancy.**

(e) **Limitation of Council's power.** The Municipal Council shall have no power to refuse to admit to voice and vote, to unseat, to suspend or expel any of its duly elected members.

Amend Section 14 of Article 3 as follows:

Section 14 of Article 3. Compensation of Members. Each member of the Municipal Council shall be entitled to receive, for his official services of every kind, annually, during his term of office, one thousand and five hundred dollars, and no more; but may be paid his reasonable expenses, authorized and incurred in any such service, to be approved by the Municipal Council of which he is a member. Whenever a member of the Municipal Council is absent without leave from the Council first obtained therefor, for an entire sitting of any meeting, he shall forfeit ten dollars of his compensation, etc.

Every member of the Municipal Council shall give at least eight hours of his time every day in the week, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of official business; and for this purpose he shall maintain regular office hours at the City Hall, on each of the official working days herein specified, during the hours from 9 o'clock a. m. till 12 o'clock at noon. Whenever a member of the Municipal Council is absent from his office, without leave from the Municipal Council first obtained therefor, he shall forfeit five dollars of his compensation for every day he is found absent from his office during the office hours herein specified.

Amend Section 20 of Article 3 to read as follows:

(a) **When ordinances to take effect.** No ordinance passed by the Municipal Council, except the general appropriation ordinance, shall take effect or go in force until forty-five days after its final passage by the Council, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the ordinance), the Municipal Council shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members otherwise direct, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the Journal. Such emergency shall not apply to any bill granting franchises or concessions to private individuals, parties or corporations, or extension of such.

(b) **Referendum—when applied to Council Ordinances.** If within these forty-five days the qualified voters of the city equal to the number of ten per cent of the total vote cast in the city of St. Louis at the preceding general municipal election petition the Municipal Council to have said ordinance submitted to a referendum vote of the people, said ordinance shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the city for endorsement or rejection at a special or regular election, provided that a regular election is to take place within ninety days after the passage of the ordinance by the Council.

Strike out Sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Article 3, concerning the signing of bills, the veto power of the Mayor, the action on vetoes, etc., and substitute the following:

Section 22. Signing of Bills.—Reading Objections. No bill shall become an ordinance until the same shall have been signed by the president or presiding officer of the Municipal Council in open session; and before such officer shall affix his signature to any bill he shall suspend all other business, declare that such bill will now be read, and that, if no objections be made, he will sign the same, to the end that it may become an ordinance. The bill shall then be read at length, and if no objection be made, he shall, in the presence of the Council in open session, and before any other business is entertained, affix his signature, which fact shall be noted on the Journal. If any member of the Municipal Council shall object that any substitution, omission or insertion has occurred, so that the bill proposed to be signed is not the same in substance as when considered and passed by the Municipal Council, and if sustained, the presiding officer shall withhold his signature. The bill, if properly and lawfully considered and passed by the Council and signed by the presiding officer of said Municipal Council, shall become an ordinance within 45 days after such final passage, provided, however, that within these 45 days the qualified voters of St. Louis do not petition to have said ordinance submitted to a referendum vote of the people of St. Louis, for endorsement or rejection, in accordance with the specifications of Section 20 of Article 3 of this City Charter.

New Section to be inserted as Section 23 of Article 3:

Section 23. Initiative and Referendum.—The right of the people to propose, make and unmake laws by direct vote. Whenever the qualified voters of St. Louis to the number equal to fifteen per cent of the total vote cast at the preceding general municipal elections, propose, by petition, any bill, the Municipal Council shall read such bill in open session of the Council, and enter same in full on the Journal of the Municipal Council, whereupon a copy of the bill shall be placed in the hands of the Board of Election Commissioners of St. Louis, who shall instruct the secretary of the Board to order and arrange for the general referendum vote on the proposed ordinance. The result of such referendum vote shall be communicated by the Board of Election Commissioners to the Municipal Council. The President of the Council shall in open session of the Council order the ordinance read in full and affix his signature thereon, and the ordinance shall take effect and go in force forthwith.

Strike out first paragraph of Section 26 of Article 3 and substitute the following, to be numbered Section 24:

Section 24. Legislative power vested in Municipal Council. The Municipal Council shall have power within the City of St. Louis, by ordinance not inconsistent with the Constitution, or any law of this State, or of this Charter—

Amend Clause 5 of old Section 26 of Article 3 to read as follows:

5. or the construction and extension of bridges and viaducts, the purchase, construction, holding and operation of gas and electric light and power works, street railways, telephones, ferries, railroad terminals, depots, and other public utilities.

Insert in Part Second of Section 26 (which we number 24), of Article 3 the following:

to establish and maintain gas and electric light and power plants for fully supplying the city with light and power, and to distribute the same for public and private uses in such manner and on such terms and compensation as shall be further provided for by ordinance; to establish a municipal street railway service for public and private uses in such manner and on such terms and compensation as shall be provided by ordinance. Such public property as herein mentioned shall never be sold.

Strike out Section 4, Article 4, and substitute the following:

Section 4. Light and Power Commissioner and Street Railway Commissioner. When the city at any time becomes the owner of any gas and electric light and power plant, then there shall be added to the Board of Public Improvements a Commissioner for Light and Power and a Street Railway Commissioner.

New Section to Article 4:

City Forestry Commissioner. There shall be created the office of City Forestry Commissioner, who shall have under his special charge the buying, planting, pruning, superintending and regulating of shade trees along the public streets, alleys and places, excepting the parks, and this City Forestry Commissioner shall be a member of the Board of Public Improvements. The City Forestry Commissioner shall have the power, with the approval of the Board of Public Improvements, to establish municipal nurseries for the purpose of providing the city with shade trees, shrubbery, etc. The shade trees, shrubbery, etc., along the public streets, alleys and places, shall be public property.

Amend Section 13 of Article 4 to read as follows:

Section 13. Board of Public Improvements to Regulate. The Municipal Council shall provide by ordinance that all connections with water or gas pipes or conduits be made

by the city, subject to such regulations as the Board of Public Improvements may, from time to time, establish, and that all such connections with the main pipes and conduits in streets and alleys shall be effected before said streets and alleys are improved.

Amend Section 37 of Article 4 to read as follows:

The Municipal Council shall be authorized to pass ordinances for the establishment of municipal ice plants and ice houses in connection with the city water works, under the management of the Water Commissioner, and under the supervision of the Board of Health, for the purpose of supplying the city institutions and the inhabitants of St. Louis with ice, under certain rules and regulations, and on such terms as shall be stipulated by special ordinance and by the Water Commissioner.

New Section to Article 4:

Elective officials to be recalled. Any public official elected by popular vote shall be subject to the Imperative Mandate or recall by the people.

HOME RULE FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT AND BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 5:

Section 5. Article 4. Board of Election Commissioners.—Home Rule.—To be elected by general vote of the citizens of St. Louis. Majority and Minority Representation on Board.—In case the City of St. Louis at any time secure the constitutional right to enjoy municipal Home Rule in managing and attending to its own public elections and selecting or choosing its own Board of Election Commissioners, then there shall be elected by general vote of the qualified voters of the city a Board of Election Commissioners of five members, to be allotted to the several political parties as follows:—The political party having the highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the second highest vote at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; and the political party having the third highest vote at the preceding general election shall have one member on the Board of Election Commissioners. The Board shall elect its own president.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 6:

Section 6. Article 4. Board to employ permanent Secretary.—Salaries. The Board of Election Commissioners shall employ a permanent secretary to be known as the secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, who shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and who, with the sanction of the Board, may employ such clerical help as may be required to transact the business of the department. The members of the Board of Election Commissioners shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars a year each.

New Section to be added to Article 4, as Section 7:

Section 7. Article 4. Board of Police Commissioners. Home Rule. Board to be elected by general vote of the citizens of St. Louis. Salaries of Commissioners.—In case the City of St. Louis at any time secure the constitutional right to enjoy municipal Home Rule in the management of its own police department and selecting or choosing its own Board of Police Commissioners, then there shall be elected by general vote of the qualified voters of the city a Board of Police Commissioners of five members to be allotted to the several political parties as follows:—The political party having the highest number of votes at the preceding general elections shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the second highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have two members on the Board; the political party having the third highest number of votes at the preceding general election shall have one member on the Board of Police Commissioners. The Board shall elect its own president.

New section to be added to Article 4, as Section 8:

Section 7. Article 4. Police Department under civil service rules.—Salaries of Commissioners.—The Police Department shall be managed under strictly civil service rules, better known as the merit system, and no employee shall be discharged for political reasons or reasons other than set forth in the civil service rules. The salary of the Police Commissioners shall be two thousand dollars a year each, but the Commissioners shall give each day of the week a certain number of hours of their time to the transaction of official business in connection with the department, said office hours to be fixed by city ordinance.

New Section to be added to Article 4:

Civil Service.—Eight hours as a maximum work-day shall be observed in all municipal departments.

New Section to be added to Article 4:

The city shall be authorized to establish public comfort and toilet stations.

New Section to Article 4:

Municipal Employment Bureau.—The city shall have the power to establish a free Municipal Employment Bureau, the duties of which office shall be to assist the unemployed in obtaining employment.

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

GOD KNOWS

Theodore Roosevelt has left the White House. Whether he'll go rhinoceros and crocodile hunting in Africa, or whether he will go to some hotter region, will not influence the economic and social conditions of this country.

William H. Taft is now the man of the hour. The never-vanishing smile on the glittering rotundity of his countenance will shine on the golden fields of capitalist corporations.

In his inaugural address President Taft said nothing new, nothing surprising. The capitalist class interests will not be disturbed, if he can help it. He will not suffer with the periodical reform fits of his predecessor in office.

Mr. Taft is one of those jolly good fellows whose avoirdupois as far above the 200-pound mark, though measuring less than six feet from heel to cranium. He is one of that class of men whom the Roman Caesar preferred as bodyguards, men who would not display that "hungry look."

The question that interests us most at this time is: How do the wage workers feel about the prospects under Taft's rule? What will the three millions of unemployed people do with starvation staring them in the face?

"God knows!" Taft said before election. "God knows!" is all he will say today. And in case you might feel inclined to be dissatisfied with this reply, he may substitute for the little Anglo-Saxon verb "know" the little verb "damn," start his injunction apparatus and put you out of commission.

Speaking of Mr. Taft's inaugural speech, the New York Evening Call says:

"The address itself, both in its chief subjects and Mr. Taft's treatment of them, is a voice from the tomb. It is redolent of the dear dead past. It is musty with the phrases of a generation long gathered to its fathers. It is utterly lacking in spontaneity, freshness and vigor. Its dignity is so assumed and conscious as to be amusing; its conservatism so palpably projected for effect as to be pallid and colorless. In these respects it is an ideal document for the capitalist class and the timid bourgeoisie—those who are suing so piteously for 'peace'—and one which should inspire them with all of the confidence which they claim is the one thing needful to restore prosperity and establish complete industrial stability.

"It is significant that amidst all of Mr. Taft's more or less unskillful avoidance of committance on any subject in which the interests of the capitalist class are concerned, there is one point at least upon which he is definite and clear. That point is one concerning the interests of the working class of this country. There is no mistaking Mr. Taft's opinions and intentions regarding the question of injunctions in labor disputes. He does not attempt to equivocate, to sidestep or smooth over with doubtful verbiage his views upon this, the most vital question with which Organized Labor has to deal at this moment.

"He says: 'Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion.' There is no escaping what he means. It means simply that the capitalists of this country, both in and out of the manufacturers' associations, can feel certain that the whole power of the national administration will be used to preserve to them the privilege of using the courts and every other form of government authority to thwart the efforts of Organized Labor, and to defeat every attempt of the working class to better its immediate condition on the economic field.

"There is nothing surprising in this—to those who have not allowed themselves to be deceived by campaign buncombe and ante-election declarations. The new president shows himself consistent with all of his injunction record. It would indeed be foolish for him now, when he has achieved all that his ambition sought, to turn upon his own record and disappoint those to whose influence and power he owes his present exalted position."

What else was to be expected? Wm. H. Taft has never been anything else but an obedient servant of his capitalist masters. With their liberal support he was pushed to the front as a jurist, as a politician, as a statesman. With their millions he was elevated to the presidential chair in the White House. There he is pledged to watch over the best interests of the American—capitalist corporations; and the American people, the great mass of wealth producers, well, they may keep their mouths shut and enjoy the "God knows!" prosperity.

Comrade Victor L. Berger, in the Soc. Dem. Herald, comments

on the recent change in the White House as follows:

"With the ascendancy of William H. Taft, the Roosevelt episode is closed.

"Within less than a year the administration will quietly slide back into the sluggish and quiet waters of the McKinley channel of capitalism.

"Taft will pride himself on emphasizing this difference between his administration and that of President Roosevelt. Capitalism, including the 'evil-doers of immense wealth,' will have full sway.

"Taft will make less enemies in his own party—but at the same time Socialist sentiment and Socialist organization will grow under his administration as they never grew before.

"For Roosevelt has left an inheritance that can not be undone, overlooked or abolished.

"All his attacks upon the rich malefactors have left a mark upon the minds of all the people. His continued blowing of trumpets against 'predatory wealth' has aroused even the most sleepy among the working class, the professional class and the lower middle class.

"They are still rubbing their eyes, but they are beginning to think, and nobody can stay that process.

"These are the fruits which the Republican party has naturally begotten. The bourgeoisie has reached the end of its development. "In the course of its development it has produced the germs of its own destruction—the proletariat.

"The child of the bourgeoisie is rapidly gaining in strength and will grow until it is old and strong enough to take possession of the inheritance left by its aging mother.

"The history of the Republican party is one of the infallible proofs of the correctness of the materialistic view of history as held by modern Socialists."

CONSISTENCY?

Consistency, thou art a jewel!

Here is the latest from the field of local labor politics.

On the day of the Democratic city convention one of the Democratic organs announced that either Ed. McCullen or George Wilson would be the party's nominee for City Register, and that McSkimming had withdrawn from the race. When the next morning the press published the list of candidates we failed to find either of the three names above mentioned. McGrath was the nominee for Register.

That something unusual, or rather, something usual had happened in the "inner circle" was evident. What it was the outside had no idea of. Now here are some of the facts which may interest the Union men of St. Louis, especially those pledged to the political policy of the A. F. of L.

The Union printers were especially interested in securing the nominations for City Register on all the tickets, if possible, especially in view of the fact that some of the city printing recently given out, including the Mayor's message, was done by a scab concern. It is reported that McSkimming withdrew from the race in order to give Wilson, the president of Typographical Union No. 8, a chance to secure the nomination. With Witter, a printer, on the Republican ticket, it was practically agreed that Wilson would be the Democratic nominee.

But something happened. As a Democratic organ had announced, Ed. McCullen, the purchasable ex-president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, also desired the nomination (although this has since been denied). James B. Conroy, of the Stationary Firemen's Union, appeared before the Democratic City Central Committee, that was preparing the slate, and made a rousing spiel not for McCullen, but against Wilson. Conroy's argument was along the lines that the Democratic party could not afford to nominate a man for City Register who had indorsed Robinson, the Socialist candidate for Mayor; a man indorsing the Socialist mayoralty candidate could not be considered a Democrat and had no claim to the nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Conroy called attention to the letter which President Wilson wrote to his fellow Union member, Frank L. Robinson, the Socialist mayoralty candidate. There were others supporting Conroy's attitude, and the result: McGrath got the nomination!

The readers of St. Louis Labor will remember that two weeks ago Comrade Robinson published Mr. Wilson's letter together with a friendly reply, pointing out the differences between the political policy of the A. F. of L. as represented and defended by Wilson, and the Socialist Party attitude defended by himself. Wilson, in his letter, said that he favored Robinson's nomination not because he was a Socialist, but because he was known to him as a good union man. What President Wilson did was simply the following out the policy of the A. F. of L.

The fact of the matter is that Robinson, the Socialist, is the only Trade Union candidate for Mayor in this campaign, and this makes Wilson's attitude that much stronger when considered from the A. F. of L. political point of view.

As far as we Socialists are concerned it can be said that Comrade Robinson has correctly and ably stated our case. But this is not the question involved here.

James F. Conroy, the well-oiled piston-rod of the Democratic machine, who has been boasting as the immaculate conception of the A. F. of L. political policy, appears before the Democratic slate makers to denounce and to knife a fellow unionist for upholding the very A. F. of L. policy! There is a lack of consistency in Conroy's action which deserves the contempt and condemnation of his own political friends. It is this kind of political work which must lead, sooner or later, to demoralization and corruption.

As Socialists we can respect a man even if he differs radically from our views and conception of political policy, provided he is consistent. But where is the consistency in Conroy's latest political work?

NEW BOOKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Observations

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

The Iron Workers' wages are being reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. The Republican Taft prosperity is coming!

So long as labor leaders act as the auxiliaries of capitalist party leaders and slate makers labor politics will be a farce.

Literature for the Concordia Turner Hall festival and campaign demonstration for free distribution can be secured at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Office open until 10 o'clock every evening.

Watch the Big Cinch Charter Revision work. Champagne banquets are held at the Jefferson Hotel and other places where some suspicious talk about "municipal reform" is indulged in. Work for the Independent Charter Revision candidates.

With all the noise about the alleged exorbitant Union wages the average weekly income of the skilled brewer and malster in the St. Louis breweries is less than ten dollars. With this wage a man has to support a family. It is hardly enough to pay the cigarette bill of the average millionaire brewer.

One of the smaller towns that furnish their own lighting, is New Athens, Ill., which has just made its report for the year ending November 1, 1908, through George C. Probst, chairman of the lighting committee. For 30 street lights the total operating cost was \$87.36. Adding to this the interest charged and proper allowance for depreciation, the total cost was \$1,237.36—or, \$41.26 per light. For the same service by private company New Athens would have been obliged to pay from \$50 to \$75 per light. This would have made a total of from \$1,500 to \$2,250—or from \$262 to over \$1,000 more than the town did pay. And then it would have had nothing to show for it all but batches of receipted bills.—The Public.

Another Coal Mine Monopoly is forming. We read in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: An important lease, which is expected to be the entering wedge in a plan to consolidate all the large coal offices of the city under one roof, was closed yesterday. By it the Consolidated Coal company, the Western Coal and Mining company and the Union Fuel company take for the period of five years, with an option to extend the contract, half of the twelfth floor of the Syndicate Trust building, northeast corner of Tenth and Olive streets. This gives the companies about 12,000 square feet of floor space. Their offices are now in the Dolph building, and the move is being made to get better accommodations. The deal was put through by the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust company, agents for the Syndicate Trust building, and the coal companies were represented by D. Simpson, purchasing agent for the three concerns. Mr. Simpson stated yesterday that a project to concentrate the big coal companies in the Syndicate Trust building was on foot and that he believed it would be of great value. The tendency in other cities, he says, is to so concentrate particular lines, just as the fire insurance offices are nearly all in the Pierce building here. The concentration plan, it is understood, carries with it the locating of the headquarters of the big coal combine, now being promoted by Walter J. Holbrook, in the Syndicate Trust. The project contemplates the merging of all the coal mines in Illinois within a sixty-mile radius of St. Louis. The Consolidated Coal company operates large mines in Illinois. The Western Coal and Mining company has mines in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas. The Union Fuel company is a retail corporation handling the products of the other two companies.

HOW WILHELM LIEBKNECHT MET HIS WIFE.

Among the many interesting personal reminiscences which light up the pages of Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work," recently reviewed at length in the Labor Leader, is one in which Mrs. Wilhelm Liebknecht tells how she first met the great Socialist leader who was afterwards her husband.

In the 60s it seems that she was taking English lessons of the sister of the philosopher, Buchner, and was invited one afternoon to go for a walk with a small party of their guests, among whom were promised her "two interesting young men."

One of them she found sitting in the garden. He was pale and thin, with long hair falling about his shoulders, a serious face, brown eyes, and a languishing, love-sick air. She said she first thought him a sentimental poet.

It was August Bebel, then a master turner, in wretched health, and threatened with tuberculosis, but already a formidable trade union agitator. Shortly afterwards he was fortunately imprisoned for disseminating "doctrines dangerous to the State." In prison the conditions were so much healthier than those of his workman's lot that, combined with rest and good food, they restored him to health!

It was when the party "reached the top of the hill," however, that, in Mrs. Liebknecht's reminiscence, her future husband appeared. In contrast to her impression of Bebel she found him "a tall, interesting-looking man, with strong intellectual tastes." They began to talk of Kant, Hegel and the other great German philosophers, and directly fell to quarreling as he attacked them and their "nonsense" with great vehemence, while she endeavored to defend them.

Liebknecht was at that time already a convinced Socialist, and had more than half converted Bebel, the workingmen's leader, to the acceptance of the Socialist creed.

A Note From Wm. Mally.

Editor St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Comrade Hoehn:—I notice you reprint in the last issue of "Labor" part of an article in the "St. Louis Mirror" on the Evening Call, and which includes the statement that I am the author of the editorials in "The Call." As Comrade Algernon Lee as editor-in-chief writes all the articles in the "Evening Call," it is only just to him that I correct the statement made in "The Mirror," and I would ask you to kindly publish this fact. Thanking you in advance, I am, fraternally yours,
WILLIAM MAILLY,
Managing Editor of The Evening Call.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

RESOLVED BY ALL UNION MEN:

"We Pledge Our Word of Honor, as Men and Members of Organized Labor, to Buy Union Hats Only."

Let every one of our locals impress these words upon their membership at the next meeting. From the press dispatches our members have learned that the United Hatters of America were forced to call a strike in a large number of factories because the Hat Manufacturers' Association has decided to discontinue the use of the union label.

The organized hat manufacturers of the country have taken the aggressive against the hat workers' union. The union label has been so successful a device for strengthening the union and making it difficult for the manufacturers to exploit hat workers to the limit of human endurance, as they desire to do, that the bosses, encouraged by the anti-union decisions of the courts, have taken the bull by the horns and decided to throw out the label altogether, to deprive the purchasing public of any means to discriminate between union and scab product.

The United Hatters should have energetic support from all workingmen and all sympathizers with the labor movement in this struggle.

Let us most earnestly follow the good advice given by the New York Call, when it says:

"The first thing to do to help them is to insist more strenuously than ever on the union label. If you want a hat, absolutely refuse to buy one that does not have the label of the United Hatters of America under the sweatband. If your dealer says he can not supply a hat with a label, try other dealers. If none will supply hats bearing the label, refuse to buy, and wear your old hat till the hatters' fight is won. It may be shabby, but it will feel better to your head than a hat whose purchase means aid and comfort to the lockout and blacklist bosses."

WAR OF ANNIHILATION

Declared Against the Chicago Federation of School Teachers.

Chicago, March 8.—Nicholas Murray Butler, who is principally known to fame by his association with Dougherty (formerly of Peoria, but now of Joliet penitentiary) in gaining control of the National Educational Association for the benefit of the book trust, took occasion on his recent visit to Chicago to declare that the Teachers' Federation should be driven out of the schools. He advises that at the close of the present school year every teacher should be given the alternative of a position in the schools and membership in the federation. If the teachers refuse to give up their organization he advises that a gang of strike breakers be secured by advertisements in the daily press. (We know of one daily he will not advertise in for that purpose.)

He does not state whether a gang of sluggers are to be hired to "protect" these strike breakers or whether barracks are to be established in the public schools, with free beer and the other accompaniments of the ordinary gang of strikebreakers, but we presume that none of these details will be lacking.

Try and imagine the language of the "big business" school board and its defenders if the Teachers' Federation had demanded the "closed shop" with a threat of a strike. What a howl would have been raised about interfering with the welfare of the children, corrupting the schools and breaking down the very foundations of society. But the shoe is on the other foot, and Butler's brutal proposition meets with the unanimous approval of the "defenders of law and order."

The trade unions of Chicago can not afford to permit the Teachers' Federation to be destroyed. It will not be destroyed unless they permit it by their timidity or inactivity. The trade unionists of this city can stop all such talk forever by a proper use of their ballots at the municipal election which will take place in a few weeks. The presence of half a dozen representatives of the working class in the city council would stop all such talk as that of Butler's.—C. D. S.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, ATTENTION.

You are invited to attend a grand mass meeting of molders, helpers, cupola tenders, chippers, etc., union and non-union, Saturday evening, March 20, 1909, at 8 o'clock, at Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer avenue. Come and bring your foundry worker friends to hear something of interest to you. Good speakers; good time; refreshments. By order of Executive Committee, Local Union No. 1, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

A SOCIALIST'S DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM

By Carl D. Thompson in The Arena.

We have had Socialism defined and described by its critics and its enemies in America. It is no more than fair to the non-Socialist readers to say nothing of fairness to the millions of Socialists in the world to have Socialism defined by the Socialists themselves.

It is a well-known fact that the enemies of a cause never state its purpose or program fairly. The critic, though he states facts, may nevertheless so arrange those facts and so emphasize certain ones and so omit others as to entirely distort the whole and mislead the reader.

Socialism after all, is a relatively simple, definite and clear proposition. And yet we have the amusing spectacle of philosophers, magazine writers, thinkers and critics attempting to tell their readers and hearers what Socialism is, and adding confusion worse confounded to the chaotic ideas already abroad.

Socialism is a principle offered as a guide for political procedure in our present social and economic conditions. It is not a set, unalterable program to be forced upon society. And the principle is this: Whenever in the development of economic conditions such as the railway, mines, manufactures, telegraph, express or the like, these institutions reach a point where their private ownership enables the owner to exploit the people—then they should be socialized—publicly owned and operated.

The final purpose of Socialism is to eliminate from society all unearned incomes. In order that each member of society may have for his own that amount of wealth which is the result of his own individual effort, it is absolutely necessary to eliminate such unearned incomes. The task of Socialism, therefore, is to trace all these unearned incomes through all the intricate and complex processes of our economic life back to their sources; to discover the methods by which they arise, and the means by which they may be stopped.

Now it is pretty generally understood and admitted that unearned incomes arise from one of another sort of monopoly privilege. Reduced to its last analysis this rests upon some form of private ownership of some form of public utility. It is the purpose of Socialism to discover every utility that gives rise to an unearned income and when so discovered to apply to it the principle of public ownership, and thus, by the reduction of the cost of the service to those who use it, and the increase of wages to those who work upon it, gradually eliminate the unearned incomes.

Non-Socialists do not agree to this. They agree only this far, that certain conspicuous fortunes have been unjustly amassed. They agree, for example, that such fortunes as those of Rockefeller, Gould, Harriman, Morgan and the like should be limited. They do not see that all unearned incomes are unjust and should be eliminated. This is the fundamental difference between Socialists and non-Socialists.

Furthermore, as Socialists, we are willing to concede the difficulty of determining absolutely the point at which some certain forms of property in their development may become social in their nature and require the application of public ownership. But we deny it is necessary to be able to draw this line of demarcation since there are so many conspicuous and unquestionable examples of the private ownership of public utilities that are building up vast fortunes drawn from the life and labor of the common people. Furthermore, many forms of property are in process of transition and may today be of such a nature as to produce little, if any, unearned income, which under changed circumstances and new conditions may become the sources of such incomes. Therefore there may be certain forms of property that do not require the application of public ownership now, which may later on. This is the case in the land and machinery of the small farmer, as I shall show later.

The point to emphasize is that Socialism is a principle, the application of which is to be made wherever and whenever unearned incomes arise, and this principle is to be progressively applied as rapidly as possible and to be carried as far as necessary in order to eliminate all unearned incomes and guarantee to every individual the full product of his toil of whatever kind it may be.

With this principle in mind Socialism may be broadly defined as democracy plus collectivism. These two terms need perhaps a word of explanation and definition in order to make our meaning clear.

Socialism, it is true, has always been presented as a working-class movement. But in this connection it should be understood that by working class is meant not merely the manual laborer, but all of the people who render a useful service and live by reason of their own personal efforts of one kind or another. "We call ourselves the labor party," says Liebknecht, "because the vital interest and the strength of numbers of the working class alone have the power to establish the order aimed at by Socialism. And mark well, under working people we do not understand merely the hand workers, but every one who does not live on the labor of another. Besides the city and country laborers must be included also the small farmers and traders which groan under the burden of capital, even as the laborers do. Yes; in many cases yet more. There are hundreds of small masters who are obliged on Saturday to run about for hours in order to borrow the week's pay for their workers, and who are happy if their profit is equal to the wages of a factory laborer."

Let it be clearly understood, therefore, that the Socialists always include, under the term working class, all the useful members of society.

Furthermore, although Socialism is distinctively a class movement, and it always so presented, it must not be overlooked that the victory of Socialism will in its nature put an end to all classes and all class-rule. Socialism does not create class struggle. It only reckons with it as a fact, and force which must be dealt with and used as the means of putting an end to the struggle. But as the Socialist movement comes into power, its victory means the victory of Democracy. "In place of the present class-rule we will institute a free government of the people. A clear statement of our program stamps as a slander the assertions of our opponents that Socialism will secure the ruling power in the state for the labor class. We have already said that the idea of mastery is above all undemocratic and consequently in opposition to the principles of Socialism. All demands for liberty made by democracy are likewise demands of the Social-Democracy."

"Social-Democracy means the rule of the people in the providence of the social relations of men as well as in that of politics; the just, wise, dignified arrangement of state and society."

"The first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class to win the battle of Democracy."

This, then, constitutes the first essential element of Socialism. To use phrases which are familiar to American people the first and fundamental element in the program of Socialism is to establish as a reality a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and then to extend that government to the social and economic affairs of the world.

As details for the accomplishment of this principle, the Socialists stand for universal, equal and direct suffrage wherever that is not already in effect; for direct-legislation by the people including the initiative, referendum, right of recall and proportional representation; for the merit system in the administration of collective or governmental institutions.

Who, then, need fear Socialism? Only those who fear democracy.

The second element of Socialism above referred to is collectivism. Under this term we mean to include the collective or common ownership of such of the means of production and distribution as are social and monopolistic in nature. The monopolies and trusts, and all private ownership of such public utilities as give rise to the exploitation of the people, are to be progressively taken over by the municipalities, states or nation and henceforth owned by the people and operated in the interests of all.

From this the position of the Socialists on the question of private property will be clear. Socialists the world over are the most firm and consistent defenders of private property. They all believe in it and always have.

But we believe that in order to guarantee every individual private property in the products of his labor, it is necessary to abolish the private ownership of public utilities. Socialism then would establish the public ownership of all public utilities and leave all personal wealth and all lesser instruments of production so long as they are individually used, in the hands of individual owners.

Socialism by no means contemplates that the government should own everything. Nor does it propose that all the means of production and distribution should be owned by the state.

This last proposition seems to be the most common stumbling block of our critics. The writer of a recent article in this magazine tried to show that the difference between the single tax and Socialism was at this point. The Socialists, he claimed, stood for the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution, while the single-taxer stood for the common ownership of only those utilities which were public or social in their nature. But as a matter of fact, the Socialists do not and never have stood for the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution. A spade, a wheel-barrow, a horse and wagon, a carpenter's set of tools, are all means of production. Yet no scientific Socialist ever dreamed that these should be collectively owned.

We go farther. Even the lesser means of production such as farmer's tools, small independent factories and little stores, so long as they are used by their individual owners as their means of wealth production need not be socialized in order to carry out the principle of Socialism.

Our critics do not seem to be able to get this into their minds, and seem strangely reluctant to admit this point, Professor Parsons, for example, refuses to admit it after it is shown to him. In his article on "The Truth at the Heart of Capitalism and Socialism" in the January Arena, he insists that the Socialists do stand for the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution, in spite of the fact that Professor Will, one of our well-known American Socialists, and a very scholarly man, had pointed out in the October, 1906, issue of The Arena, that neither the Socialist platform of the Socialist party in this or any other country, nor the authoritative writers here or in Europe have ever taken that stand. And yet Professor Parsons insists upon it and adds in a footnote Professor Will's idea that small competitive industries which have not been consolidated into big monopolies should be left under in-

dividual competitive management is rank heresy from the standpoint of orthodox socialism.

The Professor is entirely mistaken. The purpose of Socialism from the first has never been as he states. Even Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto say distinctly: "We by no means intend to abolish this personal appropriation of the products of labor. All that we want to do away with is the miserable character of this appropriation under which the laborer lives merely to increase capital, and is allowed to live only in so far as the interest of the ruling class requires it." And farther on, "You are horrified at our intending to do away with private property. But in your existing society private property is already done away with for nine-tenths of the population; its existence for the few is solely due to its non-existence in the hands of those nine-tenths. You reproach us, therefore, with intending to do away with a form of property, the necessary condition for whose existence is, the non-existence of any property for the immense majority of society." "All that it (Socialism) does is to deprive the individual of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation." In other words, from the first, the purpose of Socialism is to prevent the exploitation of labor through the appropriation of unearned incomes.

And from the time of Marx down to the present; there has not been a single writer of the scientific, Socialist movement who has not held distinctly to this position.

Karl Kautsky who represents perhaps the most radical and advanced element of the Socialist movement of Germany says distinctly in his pamphlet, The Socialist Republic:

"Moreover, not only does Socialist production not require the confiscation of non-productive wealth—it does not even require the social ownership of all instruments of production.

"That which renders the Socialist system necessary is large production. Production in common requires common ownership of the means of production. For the same reason that private ownership in the implements of labor is repugnant to the system of production in common when carried on in large production, so likewise would common ownership in the instruments of labor be repugnant where production can, and must necessarily, be carried on by separate individuals. Production in such cases requires the private ownership by the worker of his tools. There are industries that are still carried on upon this small and individual system, and which tend to be absorbed by larger ones. The transformation of these into social industries, in other words, the transformation of the instruments requisite to them into social property, would be a matter of policy, to be determined in each case by its special circumstances. With regard to these industries, it were senseless to make any sweeping declaration except that, speaking generally, the nationalization of such instruments of production would be purposeless; the aim of Socialism is to place in the hands of the producer the requisite implements of labor."

Or, again a French Socialist writer, DeVille, says, "The only property that Socialism wishes to transform is the property no longer made use of by the individual owners thereof.

This principle of private ownership of such means of production as are not public in their nature, is well illustrated in the discussion by Socialist thinkers of the question of agriculture. Emil Vandervelde, the brilliant leader of the Belgium Socialist movement, speaking on Socialism, and the Capitalistic transformation of agriculture, quoted in Ensor's Modern Socialism, says: "From the point of view of distribution Socialism (which aims at uniting in the same hands property and labor) has no fault to find with peasant property (that is, the private ownership by the small farmer of his land and machinery). In this case there is a wedlock of property and labor. The cultivator is drawing from his instrument of labor—what he produces as the result of his labor; and from that all Socialists agree in saying that there is no ground for bringing pressure to make peasant property come into the public domain.

Or again, Karl Kautsky, in his Social Revolution, speaking on the "Remnants of Private Property in the Means of Production," says, distinctly: "It is not to be expected that all small private industries will disappear in this manner (by transformation to public ownership). This will be especially true in agriculture.

The proletarian governmental power would have absolutely no inclination to take over such little business. As yet no Socialist who is to be taken seriously has ever demanded that the farmers should be expropriated, or that their fields should be confiscated. It is much more probable that each little farmer would be permitted to work on as he has previously done." . . . The struggle of Socialism "is not directed against the little people that are themselves exploited, but against the great exploiters."

Along with agriculture, the small industry in business comes into consideration. This also need not completely disappear at once. . . . It may be granted that the small industry will have a definite position in the future (under Socialism) in many branches of industry that produce directly for human consumption."

"Nothing is more false than to represent the Socialist society as a simple, rigid mechanism whose wheels must run on continuously in the same manner. The most manifold forms of property in the means of production—national, municipal, cooperatives of consumption and production, and private, can exist beside each other in a Socialist society."

"The same manifold character of economic mechanism that exists today is possible in a Socialist society. Only the hunted and the hunting, the annihilated and being annihilated of the present competitive struggle are excluded and therewith the contrast between exploiter and exploited."

Jean Jaures, famous leader of the French Socialist movement, in his "Studies in Socialism," discussing the question of method, says, "I am convinced that in the revolutionary evolution, which is to lead us to communism (Socialism), we shall have for a long time the juxtaposition of collectivist property, and individualist property, of communism (Socialism) and capitalism. This is the fundamental law of great transformations."

Indeed every authoritative writer, as well as every platform expression of the Socialist movement anywhere in the world, emphasizes the above position. This ought to be sufficient to end once for all the absurd criticism that Socialism does not allow of private property.

Indeed, it is well understood by Socialists everywhere that the new social order which they seek to establish will have at least three different forms of the tenure of property: (1) public ownership of utilities; (2) private ownership of non-competitive and non-monopolistic property; and, (3) to this may be added the cooperative ownership and operation of some forms of industries by cooperative societies. This latter form of property is especially well developed already by the Socialist movement in Belgium. It is also being developed in nearly every other section of the European Socialist movement.

And all of this is perfectly consistent with the principles of Socialism as understood and taught by the Socialists of to-day. Indeed no other interpretation of Socialism is possible.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CARL D. THOMPSON.

SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CLUB,

Hereafter the Woman's Socialist Club will meet at 8 p. m. on the first and third Friday evening of the month at the Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Please not this change in date of meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed. Come and bring your friends.

E. M. BASSETT, Secretary.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

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

At the root of the splendid humanitarian efforts being made in New Zealand, is the fundamental truth that men and women are all members of one body. If one half of the body is politic is artificially cramped and numbed, the other half must suffer. But when the restrictions are removed and the forces that make for healthy life are allowed to course freely through the whole body, then the action of each part will benefit all other parts. The effects of the enfranchisement of the women of New Zealand can be traced not merely to one section of the people, but may be found throughout the whole community. For example, it is not an insignificant thing that today a young New Zealander in his teens no longer regards his mother as belonging to a sex that must be kept within a prescribed sphere, but as a human being, clothed with the dignity of all those rights and powers which he hopes to enjoy within a few years. The effects of womanhood suffrage are not so discernible in the mothers as in their children. That the ladies and young men of a democracy should have their whole conception of the rights of humanity broadened and measured by truer standards, is in itself an incalculable benefit.

The effect of the enfranchisement of the women in New Zealand has not been a revolution. Things have not been turned upside down. The country has not been brought to dire destruction, nor have all wrongs been righted. There has simply been an evolution. The poet Burns said of Nature:

"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
An' then she made the lasses O."

Well, in my country the "prentice han" of Democracy was first tried on men. In the beginning made property holders alone possessed the suffrage. Then the qualifications for enfranchisement were extended, until every adult possessed the power of voting. Then the great web of Democracy was further unrolled, and woman appeared in the electoral panorama. Some people have been disappointed, and others delighted at the fact that so great a change has brought about so little that is startling. The truth, of course, is that the great forces which produce the happiest and most beneficent results are invariably quiet in their operation.

One very noticeable effect of Womanhood Suffrage has been the practical refutation of all arguments against it. For years we had to combat these arguments, and as fast as they were demolished in one quarter they would reappear in another. But since the touchstone of experience has been applied, they have all dissolved into thin air. For instance, it was stoutly contended by the opponents of woman suffrage that women were constitutionally and temperamentally unfitted for such an act of government as casting a vote. Three months after the enfranchisement of women in 1893 the general elections were held and the erstwhile opponents of the new departure were to be seen, cap in hand, asking for the votes of those whom they had publicly declared, a few weeks before, to be incapable of using it aright.

Then it was said that women didn't want to vote, and would not use it if they could. This argument was used with most tiresome reiteration, although petition after petition had been presented to Parliament asking for the franchise, and these had been signed by thousands of adult women.

I have said that the general elections were held only a few weeks after the Suffrage was granted. In a sparsely populated and hilly country like New Zealand, where the means of communication are by no means so easy as in older countries, it might fairly have been anticipated that a very small proportion of the women would be enrolled and would vote at such short notice. Yet when the elections were held, it was found that over 78 per cent of the adult women in the Colony had registered their claims to vote, and that over 85 per cent of those registered had actually voted.

A comparative table from the New Zealand Year Book of 1906, recording the numbers of men and women who voted at the last five elections, may be of interest here:

	Men.		Women.	
	Polls.	Voters.	Polls.	Voters.
1893	193,536	129,792	109,461	90,290
1896	196,925	149,471	142,205	108,783
1899	210,529	159,780	163,215	119,550
1902	229,845	180,294	185,944	138,505
1905	263,597	221,611	212,876	175,046

With these figures before us and remembering that many women are occupied in service with children and sick persons, and also that in many parts of the Colony the polling places have to be reached by narrow tracks over mountains, and through dense forests, and that often dangerous rivers have to be forded, it will be seen that the women of New Zealand have amply shown their appreciation of the franchise.

But the women did more than avail themselves of their voting power. They awoke a sense of electoral responsibility among their husbands, brothers and sons, and there came an intellectual stir, an interest in social questions such as the Colony had never before witnessed. And the result has been that ever since the enfranchisement of women the proportion of male electors who go to the poll has been largely increased. One of the oldest, largest and most influential newspapers in the Colony of New Zealand, the "Lyttleton Times," dated July 17, 1903, said:

"One good effect of the extension of the franchise to women is seen in the increased activity of the male electors. When men had the field to themselves it was a rare thing for 60 per cent of those on the rolls to record their votes; but in 1893 the proportion rose to 66.6 per cent, and in 1899 to 79 per cent. Last year the proportion fell to 78.44 per cent, but the decline was probably due to the fact that there was an unusual number of contests in which the results were regarded as foregone conclusions. Our ten years' experience of universal suffrage shows that the women's interest in politics has been well sustained."

It may be said to the credit of the government that directly the franchise was granted, the number of polling booths was largely increased, in order that the natural impediments in the way of women voting might be lessened as much as possible.

Another stock objection was that women would be insulted at the polls. Since most men have mothers, wives, sisters or daughters, it was hard to believe that they would tamely stand by and see their women-folk wantonly insulted in the performance of a public duty. Yet those who called to mind elections when party feeling ran high, when free beer was provided, and women and children kept themselves within doors because of the rowdiness prevalent, might well be pardoned for expressing some anxiety on this score. The result has proved their fears to be groundless. The general elections in New Zealand are usually held in December, the first month of a summer, warmer and sunnier than we get in northern latitudes. The election day is made a closed holiday by law, public houses are closed, and the general aspect is that of a fete day. The old objection of "Who would mind the baby" is no problem in New Zealand. The baby usually goes to the door of the polling booth, and is there minded by "Auntie" or "Grandma," or the next-door neighbor, while its mother records her vote. Most of the voting is done before the midday meal. In the afternoon the booths are less busy. In the evening, however, when the returns begin to be telegraphed, the towns are thronged by crowds anxious to learn the results of the polls. But the crowds, while often excited over the victories or defeats, are absolutely good-tempered and well-behaved. The public

houses have been closed all day, and rowdiness has become unknown. Even the supporters of the liquor traffic are most anxious that there should be no drunkenness, for the trade is on trial, and the consequences of it may be serious. There is no holiday in the year in which it is so absolutely safe for an unescorted woman to perambulate the streets at a late hour of night as the general election day.

Again it used to be said that women were so much under the influence of ministers of religion that they would cast their votes as these ministers directed, and that, consequently, the whole country would be priest-ridden. In New Zealand we have no state religion. All sects are equal in the eyes of the law. The only religious question that has arisen in thirty or forty years has been in connection with education. For many years the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England have been desirous of obtaining State aid for their denominational schools. Many members of the other sects also have wished to see the introduction of Bible reading in the state schools. Now, women were enfranchised in 1893. Nearly fifteen years have passed since then, and the women's vote has been recorded five times. (General elections take place once in three years.) Yet today the State education of New Zealand is still free, compulsory and secular. Does this look as if women voted at the dictation of the priest?

It was formerly said that "women would neglect their homes." Of course it was a foolish thing to say that a woman would cease to care for her family because once in three years she marked a ballot paper and put it into a box; yet it was continually repeated. No one in New Zealand would say so now, but I believe this kind of argument still lingers in some lands. Let me therefore say that I have traveled in New Zealand from north to south, and that I know it on the east coast and on the west. I have been in Australia, I have seen a little of Canada, and have set foot within the United States of America. I have journeyed through a number of European countries, and I have taken some little notice of the condition of the working classes by which, I believe the social life of a country can be most accurately estimated, and the result of my observation is, that nowhere are the working classes possessed of such pretty homes, such healthy, happy children, such comfortable and adequate clothing, and such freedom from care as in the far-away islands of which I am proud to be a citizen.

(To be continued.)

Socialist News Review

Anxious to Get St. Louis Labor.

Comrade R. J. Cate writes: "Please find inclosed one dollar to pay for my subscription for the St. Louis Labor. I can not do without it."

Suggestion by Ward Secretary.

Dear Comrade Editor—Hoping that the following suggestion be not adverse to your judgment, I would request that you publish in Labor something on this order:

Rockford Socialists Active.

Comrade Aug. E. Jennerich writes from Rockford, Ill.: Rockford has an enthusiastic lot of Socialists; they have recently opened a progress news store with reading room and meeting hall in the rear and are doing good work.

Wisconsin Socialists at Work.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee have nominated by referendum candidates for county and circuit judges and for the school board. They will hold a convention next Monday for nominating an alderman-at-large. The Lettish Social-Democrats of Lincoln County have decided to affiliate with our party and have applied for a charter. Comrade Jacobs held a rousing meeting among the farmers in Milltown and organized a flourishing local.

Announce the March Festival at Concordia Turner Hall!

The St. Louis comrades are requested to secure from headquarters show cards and announcement cards for the Socialist spring festival and campaign demonstration to be held at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Saturday, March 20. The office of St. Louis Labor will be open every evening until 10 o'clock. Every comrade anxious to make this festival and demonstration a success should secure some of the cards above referred to.

TAKE NOTICE!

All secretaries of the various ward clubs are kindly requested to inform the secretary of the 8th ward of the names and addresses of any Socialist or any person with Socialistic tendencies residing within the radius of Eleventh street from Lafayette to Victor and from Victor to Pestalozzi on Thirteenth streets on the west, from Thirteenth to Ninth on Dorcas, from Ninth to Broadway on Victor, from Broadway to Wharf on the south; on Wharf from Victor to Trudeau on the east; on Trudeau from Wharf to Second, on Lesperance from Second to Broadway, and on Lafayette from Broadway to Eleventh street, on the north, which comprises the 8th ward, and oblige yours for propaganda.

H. G. MUELLER, Secretary Eighth Ward Club.

2214 South Ninth Street.

Now be Good! John I. Beggs Declares Himself a Social-Democrat.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald publishes the following humorous item: Milwaukee was staggered last Wednesday when it read in the papers that John I. Beggs had declared himself a Social-Democrat. Was he bowing to the inevitable? they asked. Here's how it happened: It was at the rate commission hearing. The appointments of the Public Service building were being inquired into. Attorney Manson wanted to know if it was necessary to provide a club room, bowling alley, billiard tables and the like for the employees. "Yes it is," replied Mr. Beggs. "When the comfort of employees is concerned I am in complete harmony with the Socialists." No one need be alarmed. Mr. Beggs has not been suddenly converted to Socialism. He was only paying our party and our principles an unintentional compliment, and trying to make a point for his company at the same time.

WAKING UP THE EIGHTH WARDERS.

The following is sent by the Eighth Ward Club: Dear Comrade—Inclosed you will find two application cards, also a sample of our candidate for the House of Delegates card, which are now ready for distribution. Each and every member of the 8th ward should try his level best to have at least two applications for membership before the spring election. Comrade, it behooves us to get a hustle on. Why do we trifle? Come, let us get in earnest, all pull together; let us work with all our might unceasingly, and something must and will be accomplished. Hoping that you will imbibe this spirit of enthusiasm and determination, I wish to inform you that the 8th ward has 14,000 pieces of campaign literature to be distributed, besides festival tickets to be sold, and 8th ward campaign meetings to be advertised and attended. We need your hearty co-operation. What do you say? Let's go. Yours in earnest,

H. G. MUELLER, Secretary Eighth Ward.

2214 South Ninth Street.

Convention Proceedings.

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD
UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS
LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

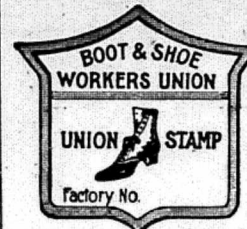
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

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

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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl :: 319 ::
Walnut Street

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only
Saloons displaying
Union Bar Card



and where
the Bartenders wear
the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

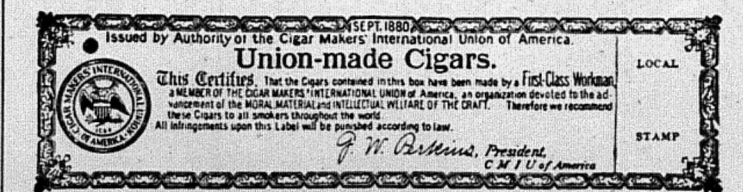
DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

ROEYER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

VII.

In calculating the exchangeable value of a commodity we must add to the quantity of labor last employed the quantity of labor previously worked up in the raw material of the commodity, and the labor bestowed on the implements, tools, machinery and buildings, with which such labor is assisted. For example, the value of a certain amount of cotton-yarn is the crystallization of the quantity of labor added to the cotton during the spinning process, the quantity of labor previously realized in the cotton itself, the quantity of labor realized in the coal, oil and other auxiliary substances used, the quality of labor fixed in the steam engine, the spindles, the factory building, and so forth. Instruments of production properly so-called, such as tools, machinery, buildings, serve again and again for a longer or shorter period during repeated processes of production. If they were used up at once, like the raw material, their whole value would at once be transferred to the commodities they assist in producing. But as a spindle, for example, is but gradually used up, an average calculation is made, based upon the average time it lasts, and its average waste or wear and tear during a certain period, say a day. In this way we calculate how much of the value of the spindle is transferred to the yarn daily spun, and how much, therefore, of the total amount of labor realized in a pound of yarn, for example, is due to the quantity of labor previously realized in the spindle. For our present purpose it is not necessary to dwell any longer upon this point.

It might seem that if the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labor bestowed upon its production, the lazier a man, or the clumsier a man, the more valuable his commodity, because the greater time of labor required for finishing the commodity. This, however, would be a sad mistake. You will recollect that I used the word "Social labor," and many points are involved in this qualification of "Social." In saying that the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labor worked up or crystallized in it, we mean the quantity of labor necessary for its production in a given state of society, under certain social average conditions of production, with a given social average intensity, and average skill of the labor employed. When, in England, the power-loom came to compete with the hand loom, only one-half the former time of labor was wanted to convert a given amount of yarn into a yard of cotton or cloth. The poor hand-loom weaver now worked 17 or 18 hours daily, instead of the 9 or 10 hours he had worked before. Still the product of 20 hours of his labor represented now only 10 social hours of labor, or 10 hours of labor socially necessary for the conversion of a certain amount of yarn into textile stuffs. His product of 20 hours had, therefore, no more value than his former product of 10.

If then the quantity of socially necessary labor in commodities regulates their exchangeable values, every increase in the quantity of labor wanted for the production of a commodity must augment its value, as every diminution must lower it.

If the respective quantities of labor necessary for the production of the respective commodities remained constant, their relative values also would be constant. But such is not the case. The quantity of labor necessary for the production of a commodity changes continuously with the changes in the productive powers of the labor employed. The greater the productive powers of labor, the more produce is finished in a given time of labor; and the smaller the productive powers of labor, the less produce is finished in the same time. If, for example, in the progress of population it should become necessary to cultivate less fertile soils, the same amount of produce would be only attainable by a greater amount of labor spent, and the value of agricultural produce would consequently rise. On the other hand, if with the modern means of production, a single spinner converts into yarn, during one working day, many thousand times the amount of cotton which he could have spun during the same time with the spinning wheel, it is evident that every single pound of cotton will absorb many thousand times less of spinning labor than it did before, and, consequently, the value added by spinning to every single-pound of cotton will be a thousand times less than before. The value of yarn will sink accordingly.

Apart from the different natural energies and acquired working abilities of different peoples, the productive powers of labor must principally depend—

Firstly, Upon the natural conditions of labor, such as fertility of soil, mines and so forth.

Secondly, Upon the progressive improvement of the Social Powers of Labor, such as are derived from production on a grand scale, concentration of capital and combination of labor, subdivision of labor, machinery, improved methods, appliance of chemical and other natural agencies, shortening of time and space by means of communication and transport, and every other contrivance by which science presses natural agencies into the service of labor, and by which the social or co-operative character of labor is developed. The greater the productive powers of labor, the less labor is bestowed upon a given amount of produce; hence the smaller the value of the produce. The smaller the productive powers of labor, the more labor is bestowed upon the same amount of produce; hence the greater its value. As a general law we may, therefore, set down that—

The values of commodities are directly as the times of labor employed in their production, and are inversely as the productive powers of the labor employed.

Having till now only spoken of Value, I shall add a few words about Price, which is a peculiar form assumed by value.

Price, taken by itself, is nothing but the monetary expression of labor. The values of all commodities of this country, for example, are expressed in gold prices, while on the Continent they are mainly expressed in silver prices. The value of gold or silver, like that of all other commodities, is regulated by the quantity of labor necessary for getting them. You exchange a certain amount of your national products, in which a certain amount of your national labor is crystallized, for the produce of the gold and silver producing countries, in which a certain quantity of their labor is crystallized. It is in this way, in fact by barter, that you learn to express in gold and silver the values of all commodities, that is the respective quantities of labor bestowed upon them. Looking somewhat closer into the monetary expression of value, or what comes to the same, the conversion of value into price, you will find that it is a process by which you give to the values of all commodities an independent and homogeneous form, or by which you express them as quantities of equal social labor. So far as it is but the monetary expression of value, price has been called natural price by Adam Smith, "prix nécessaire" by the French physiocrats.

When then is this the relation between value and market prices, or between natural prices and market prices? You all know that the market price is the same for all commodities of the same kind, however the conditions of production may differ for the individual producers. The market price expresses only the average amount of social labor necessary, under the average conditions of production, to supply the market with a certain mass of a certain article. It is calculated upon the whole lot of a commodity of a certain description.

(To be continued.)

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

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Korngold Starts a New One.

The meeting at Eugene which Korngold addressed resulted in the organization of a local of nine members. The hall was well filled and one-third of those present were ladies. Local comrades report themselves well pleased with Korngold's speech, and that he was liberally applauded for his efforts. Socialist sentiment is on the increase and the local will probably grow in membership.

Kirkville Ticket.

Kirkville Socialists have nominated a city ticket for the spring election. The nominees are as follows: For mayor, Abner Bacon; collector, T. C. Haller; marshal, S. A. Berglund; councilmen, Dan Walker, J. M. Chevalier and O. Van Osdel. Their regular monthly propaganda meeting was held on Feb. 27 and a good time was had. Comrade Stanley from Glenwood was present and in spite of his 80 years favored the comrades with an able address. C. Jay Smith of Kirkville spoke on "Master and Servant" and excelled his previous efforts. These propaganda meetings will be held on the fourth Saturday of each month and everybody is invited to come.

Aurora Comrades at Work.

Local Aurora held a meeting on "Woman's Day," Feb. 28. Comrades Sargent and Cossar of Springfield addressed the meeting, and a lady resident of Aurora was the third. The local is trying to make arrangements for a week's work by W. A. Ward of the Christian Socialist Fellowship. Secretary Dunn applies for an application for charter, as he has a new local in sight in the county.

To Patch the Constitution Some More.

Another national referendum is now being voted upon by the members. It is another attempt at constitutional patching. The proposed amendments have a number of new "wrinkles" in them that have the merit of novelty, at least. It is hoped that the locals will send in their returns promptly, in order to get ready for the next lot of "constitution menders" that come along. The present referendum will, if adopted, annul the previous one. The next one will probably put the "kibosh" on this one. The more the merrier. Let's keep it up; there is no reason why we should not tinker with the constitution every two or three months. Many Socialists, in whom nature has substituted a cotton string for a backbone, seem to be unable to say "No," and, consequently, any old proposition is adopted. The bizarre and unusual seem to be in the lead at present. With a little practice we can soon have enough referendums to consume the entire time and resources of the party. Our constitution should then be in fine shape. Even though the membership disappears in the meantime, we will still have a constitution to show for our efforts. Then, too, Uncle Sam needs the postage. All the membership have to do is to put up the money and "vote 'er straight."

A Good Example.

Johnston City.—Inclosed find draft for \$5.50, to buy due stamps for our eleven members up to March 1. I have simply neglected to order stamps sooner. We expect to keep up the fight for the cause of humanity.—R. J. Smith.

There are quite a number of locals like the above that should promptly place themselves in good standing again. Usually, the members are willing to pay dues if some one will act as collector and furnish them with stamps. In this way the inactive members help financially and give the hustlers some money to carry on the work with. Are your dues paid up to date, comrade? Is the local's dues paid up to date? It is every member's business to see that the secretary and other officers are attending to the affairs of the local. Help the good work along.

Deciding on Ways and Means.

A referendum on the election of state officers has been called for by the following five locals: Joplin, Kansas City, Brentwood, Maplewood and Neosho. As there is no money on hand to pay for a referendum vote and liabilities outstanding amount to \$25, the Quorum has recommended to the State Committee that an assessment of 5c per member be levied. An assessment of 5c would bring in about \$50 to \$75. Any balance can very well be applied to general propaganda. The State Committee is now voting on this matter and the form in which the referendum shall be submitted. The vote will close on March 15.

The Roster of Locals.

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

Stanley J. Clark's Dates.

After finishing in St. Louis on March 19, Comrade Clark will speak at the following points on his way to Arkansas, to-wit: March 21, Mine La Motte; 22, en route; 23-24, Brownwood; 25-26, Morehouse.

BREWERY WORKERS OUT.

Strike On at the Plant of the Terre Haute Brewing Company—Eight-Hour Workday the Principal Thing Sought by the Unions—Comparison of Wages.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 3.—After having carried on negotiations for a period of more than two months the men employed at the Terre Haute Brewing Co. were forced into a strike last Saturday. The men were not inclined to force the issue, but the matter was to put to them in such a manner that nothing was left but to order a strike; yet it must be admitted that it is more of a lockout than a strike. On January 11 it was agreed that the men should continue to work under the old agreement until such time as a new contract could be signed. The Terre Haute Brewing Co. is the largest shipping brewery in the middle west. Of its product of 280,000 barrels, at least 240,000 barrels are shipped. Naturally the effect of restrictive legislation would be felt more acutely by a brewery whose product was consumed away from home than one whose product found a market at home.

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

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

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

WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, 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., Cohmopolis, Wash.

LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

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

Comrades in South and North,

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

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.
11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.
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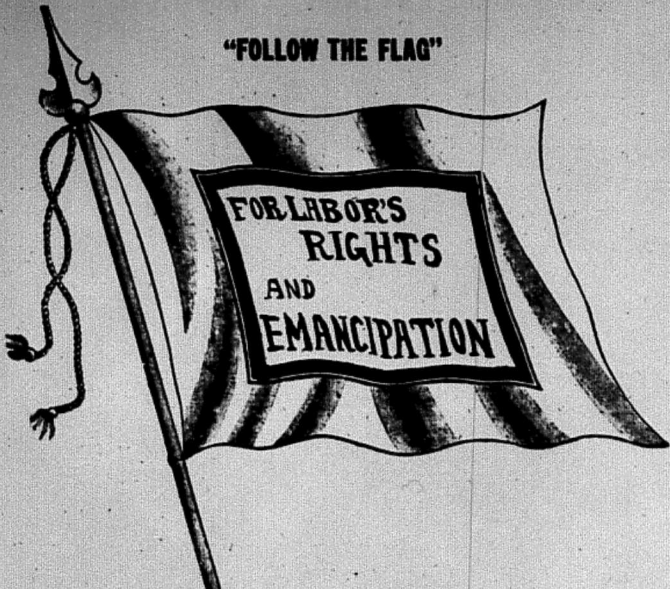
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NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Coming in at a Lively Rate.

The comrades are pushing the good work of extending the circulation of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Last week's work shows what can be done with a little co-operation. New subscribers have been reported for—

St. Louis Labor by: Wm. Flottman, St. Louis, 2; F. Bierman, St. Louis, 1; P. J. Refs, Missouri, 1; J. R. Teel, St. Louis, 2; Otto Pauls, St. Louis, 1; Brewers' Union, Indianapolis, 4; Wm. F. Crouch, St. Louis, 6; Hy. Schwarz, St. Louis, 3; Chris. Reuter, St. Louis, 1.

For Arbeiter-Zeitung: Wm. Flottman, St. Louis, 1; L. Hauserman, St. Louis, 1; Emily Hofmann, Indianapolis, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, 1; Gus. Waackerle, St. Louis, 1; W. F. Redman, Rowena, Tex., 3; Brewers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind., 9; F. J. Kloth, St. Louis, 4.

Total for week, 42. Seventeen comrades secured these 42 new subscribers within the last seven days. This is a good week's work for a few people. Others will soon fall in line and compete with them.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN MEETINGS

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Winfred Gaylord

Comrade Winfield Gaylord, member of the Wisconsin State Senate, will address the following four campaign mass meetings in St. Louis, beginning with the March festival at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets. The Gaylord meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, March 20, 8 p. m.—Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal (March festival). Sunday, March 21, 2:30 p. m.—Dodier Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets. Monday, March 22, 8 p. m.—Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton avenues. Tuesday, March 23, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, 3500 N. Broadway.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Carl D. Thompson

Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin will address eleven campaign mass meetings in St. Louis as follows:

Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—New Benjon Hall, Jefferson and Wyoming. Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Luther's Hall, Broadway and Neosha. Sunday, March 28, 2 p. m.—Bremer's Hall, St. Louis and Belt. Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Northwest Liederkrantz Hall, 3948 Easton avenue. Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—Dewey Hall, 2301 S. Broadway. Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—St. George Hall, Third and St. George. Thursday, April 1, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, southwest corner Gavois and Ohio avenues. Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.—Clifton Heights Christian Church (24th ward). Saturday, April 3, 8 p. m.—Social Turner Hall, Monroe and Thirteenth streets. Sunday, April 4—Evening at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth. Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.—Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by James Oneal

Comrade James Oneal of Indiana will be the principal speaker in fourteen St. Louis campaign meetings, arranged as follows:

Wednesday, March 24, 8 p. m.—Kreiger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau. Thursday, March 25, 8 p. m.—Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette. Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—Krausman's Hall, Kossuth and Warne. Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, northwest corner Gavois and Cherokee street. Sunday, March 28, 2:30 p. m.—Nitchman's Hall, Michigan and Bowen. Sunday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Plei Hall, Greenwood. Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Marks' Hall, Florissant and Robin. Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—Louisiana Hall, 911 North Vandeventer avenue. Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—Kruenger's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau. Thursday, April 1, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, 3500 N. Broadway. Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.—Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue. Saturday, April 3, 8 p. m.—Fountain Hall, Jefferson and B'way. Sunday, April 4, 2:30 p. m.—Wenz's Hall, 18th and Lynch. Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.—Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton aves.

These meetings should be well attended by our comrades and every effort should be made to get non-Socialists to hear our speakers. Local speakers, candidates on the Socialist Party ticket, will be present at every one of the above-mentioned meetings. Tens of thousands of circulars announcing each of the meetings will be distributed. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

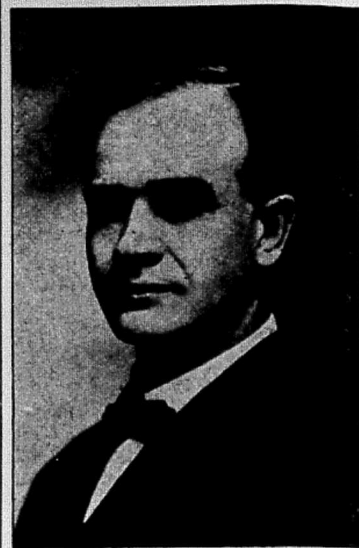
NOTICE!

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

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

The said convention to be held on the 18th day of March, 1909,

SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVALS AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATIONS



SENATOR WINFIELD GAYLORD, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

ON— Sat., March 20, 1909

CONCORDIA TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND ARSENAL STS.

SPEAKER: State Senator Winfield Gaylord OF WISCONSIN.

Concert with Fine Musical Program Followed by Dancing. Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m.

ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE. Come and Hear the Socialist Senator.



CARL D. THOMPSON, of Wisconsin.

Spring Festival

ON— Saturday, April 3, '09

SOCIAL TURNER HALL

THIRTEENTH AND MONROE STS.

SPEAKER: Carl D. Thompson OF WISCONSIN.

Concert with Fine Musical Program, Followed by Dancing. Doors Open at 7 O'Clock p. m. ADMISSION, 10c—CHILDREN FREE.

Come and Hear this Able Speaker

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

at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo., at eight o'clock p. m.

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

- Ward 1, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—5312 North Broadway; Peter Frank, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 1, Precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—4150 Lee avenue; Julius H. Kramer, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 2, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 1—822 Tyler street; Adam C. Rapp, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 2, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1401 Salisbury street; L. F. Rosenkranz, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 6, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—1118 South Eighth street; Thomas E. Delmore, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 6, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1305 S. Thirteenth street; W. R. Bowden, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 7, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—625 Soular street; J. Necker; Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 7, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1219 Soular street; A. Siepmann, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 8, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2508 South Tenth street; R. N. Brown, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 8, Precincts 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 2—2215 South Tenth street; H. G. Mueller, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 9, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, Primary District 1—2875 South Seventh street; W. F. Hunstock; Chairman; 6 delegates. Ward 9, Precincts 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—1952 Cherokee street; John A. Weber, Chairman; 6 delegates. Ward 10, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, Primary District 1—3825 Ohio avenue; Jacob Fries, Chairman; 6 delegates. Ward 10, Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3430 Tennessee avenue; G. A. Hoehn, Chairman; 6 delegates. Ward 11, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—5711 Gravois avenue; A. F. Tanner, Chairman; 5 delegates. Ward 11, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, Primary District 2—6720 Minnesota avenue; F. J. Kloth, Chairman; 5 delegates. Ward 12, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, Primary District 1—2623 Lemp avenues; Jos. Glader, Chairman; 4 delegates. Ward 12, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, Primary District 2—3022 Minnesota avenue; Jacob Dorner, Chairman; 4 dets. Ward 13, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2632 Caroline street; Wm. F. Crouch, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 13, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 2—1616 Texas avenue; Wm. Lyons, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 17, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2307 Cass avenue; Wm. L. Bierach, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 17, Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3608 N. Twenty-third street; Wm. L. Bachman, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 18, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Primary District 1—2108 North Fourteenth street; Henry Kloth, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 18, Precincts 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—1946 Hebert street; Henry Schwarz, Chairman; 2 delegates. Ward 19, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 1—4107 North Twentieth street; F. W. Groetke, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 19, Precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, Primary District 2—4055 Kossuth avenue; John Wissel, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 20, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 1—2730 Sheridan avenue; Fred Werner, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 20, Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Primary District 2—2627 Slattery street; F. J. Mittendorf, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 21, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—1102 Leonard avenue; L. E. Hildebrand, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 21, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, Primary District 2—3129 Easton avenue; Otto Poeschmann, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 22, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, Primary District 1—200 North Jefferson avenue; W. P. Kubitz, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 22, Precincts 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, Primary District 2—3548 Lindell avenue; Chas. C. Wideman, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 23, Precincts 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Primary District 1—3306 St. Vincent avenue; Samuel Resh, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 23, Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Primary District 2—3431 Walnut street; J. E. Wilson, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 24, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Primary District 1—3139 Morganford road; Gustav J. Eckhoff, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 24, Precincts 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, Primary District 2—6838 Arthur avenue; Henry Fete, Chairman; 3 delegates. Ward 25, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, Primary District 1—4345 Arco avenue; Henry Siroky, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 25, Precincts 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Primary District 2—3745 Laclede avenue; David Allan, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 27, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, Primary District 1—4214 Aubert avenue; Carl Hirschenhofer, Chairman; 4 delegates. Ward 27, Precincts 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Primary District 2—5528 Easton avenue; Chas. G. Krell, Chairman; 4 delegates. Ward 28, Precincts 1 to 14, Primary District 1—4429 Rutger street; Thos. Aughivan, Chairman; 1 delegate. Ward 28, Precincts 15 to 27, Primary District 2—5586 Vernon avenue; James K. Savage, Chairman; 1 delegate.

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

F. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

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

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