

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909

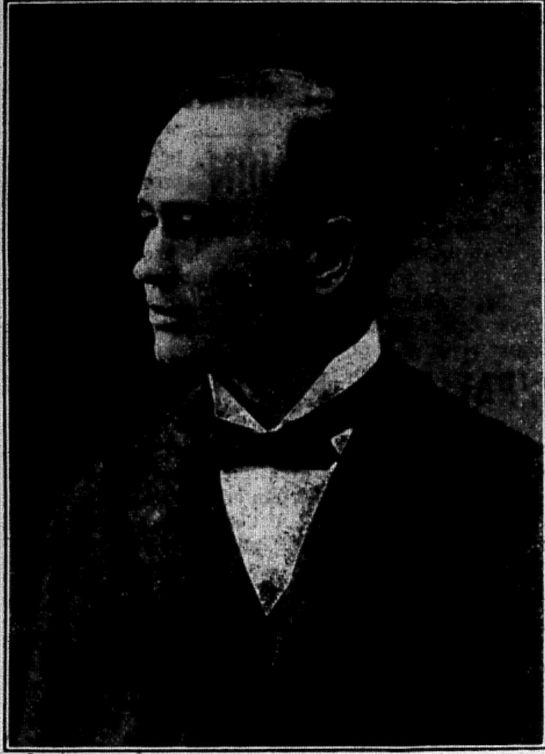
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SOUTH SIDE CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATION A GRAND SUCCESS

In Spite of the Unfavorable Weather a Big Crowd Present to Hear Comrade Winfield Gaylord's Address on "Municipal Business," ---Concert and Dance Till Late on Sunday Morning---A Week of Energetic Campaign Work.

Rain all afternoon and evening. The streets resembling lakes of mud. With prospects for worse weather to come during the night. The members of the Committee on Arrangements appearing much discouraged at the darkening outlook.

This was the situation last Saturday. The Socialist campaign demonstration and spring festival for the South Side was to be held



CARL D. THOMPSON OF WISCONSIN, Who Will Speak at St. Louis Campaign Meetings Up to Day of Election.

at Concordia Turner Hall, and everything seemed to combine to make the affair a failure.

Up to 7:30 o'clock the people were slow in coming in, but by fifteen minutes past 8 o'clock the special Turner Hall was crowded and even the galleries were filling up. The faces of the committee members had changed as if by magic power. All looked happy now, and as the orchestra rendered some of the finest selections general good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

At 8:40 Comrade Winfield Gaylord was introduced as the speaker of the evening. For about an hour he spoke on "Municipal Business, or How Socialists Run a City Government," and the applause that repeatedly interrupted his remarks was ample proof of the appreciation of the audience. We publish Gaylord's address in full in this week's St. Louis Labor.

Next the Socialist Singing Societies, Vorwaerts and International Workingmen's Saengerbund appeared on the stage and sang "The Nation's Freedom" and "Workingmen, Awake!"

At 10:30 o'clock dancing "opened as the next order of business," which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning. The Concordia Turner Hall demonstration was a splendid success. Now for the success of the Social Turner Hall demonstration on Saturday, April 3!

Last Sunday afternoon Comrade Gaylord addressed a well-attended meeting at Dodier Hall, in the 18th ward, and Monday evening he spoke at Haupt's Hall, in the 27th ward, to a good-sized audience.

THE LAST TEN DAYS OF LOCAL CAMPAIGN WORK

Comrades Oneal and Thompson in St. Louis--Thompson to Deliver His First Address Friday Evening (Mar. 26), at New Benton Hall, South Jefferson Avenue and Wyoming Street (S. W. Cor. of Benton Park) Under Auspices of 9th and 10th Ward Clubs.

Comrades James Oneal and Carl D. Thompson will be in St. Louis till the end of the campaign. They will address Socialist campaign meetings every evening, as announced in the list below. Comrades should make every effort to make these meetings successful. Assist in the circulation of the campaign literature. Induce your friends to come and hear the Socialist speakers.

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Carl D. Thompson

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

Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by James Oneal

- Friday, March 26, 8 p. m.—Krausman's Hall, Kossuth and Warne.
- Saturday, March 27, 8 p. m.—Schmidt's Hall, northwest corner Graivois and Cherokee street.
- Sunday, March 28, 2:30 p. m.—Nitzchman Hall, Michigan and Bowen.
- Sunday, March 28, 8 p. m.—Plei Hall, Greenwood.
- Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Marks' Hall, Florissant and Robin.
- Monday, March 29, 8 p. m.—Chippewa Hall, Oregon and Chippewa. Speakers: Wm. M. Brand, L. G. Pope, Wm. Ruesche.
- Tuesday, March 30, 8 p. m.—Louisiana Hall, 911 North Vandeventer avenue.
- Wednesday, March 31, 8 p. m.—Kramfert's Hall, 902 South Fourth street.
- 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.
- Sunday, April 4, 8 p. m.—Newport Heights Hall, 4549 Ray ave.
- Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.—Haupt's Hall, Union and Easton aves.



JAMES ONEAL OF INDIANA, Who Will Address St. Louis Campaign Meetings During the Next Ten Days.

Unions Addressed by Socialist Speakers on Invitation During the Week:

Machinists' Union No. 394 was addressed by Christ Rucker on Tuesday night. Comrade Rucker reports that the meeting was well attended and the members were much interested in the subject.

G. A. Hoehn addressed a large meeting of Beer Bottlers' Union 187 Friday night. The members present were well pleased with his lecture.

Electrical Workers No. 1 had Comrade Hoehn address them Tuesday on Charter Revision; the meeting was well attended and the membership was well pleased with the speaker's remarks.

Cigar Makers' Union 44 had Comrade Baker address them on Charter Revision. There was a good attendance at the meeting and the speaker's remarks were well received.

On Monday, March 29, Comrades W. W. Baker and G. A. Hoehn will address the Sheet Metal Workers' Union on Charter Revision and Labor Unions.

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

WINFIELD GAYLORD'S CONCORDIA TURNER HALL SPEECH

On "Municipal Business---or How Socialists Would Run a City Government"

The Problem of Graft.

Ask the ordinary man on the street what is the problem of city government in the United States and he will answer, "Graft."

Graft has permeated the channels of all government in this country, until it has almost destroyed the faith of honest men in the possibility of self-government.

And if we ask what "Graft" is, we have not far to go for the answer. District Attorney Jerome of New York City gives the answer pointedly when he says that graft is the result of the application of the principles of private business to public affairs. The principles of private business are the principles of "Get all you can, and can all you get," and "Do your neighbor before he does you."

Who Are the Grafters?

Mayor Swift of Chicago was once called upon to make an address before the Commercial Club of that city on the subject of corruption in the city government. The mayor said to these representative business men of the Commercial Club: "Who is it that comes to the city council asking for special privileges and offering bribes to the members of the city council? It is not the common people. Who is it that corrupts the channels of government by dividing up with the assessor in order to get a lower rate of taxation for themselves? It is not the poor man. It is your representative business men. It is men of your class. And if you want to prevent corruption in the city government of this city of Chicago, begin at your own homes, in your own clubs. The city government will not be corrupted if your representative business men do not corrupt it."

We had in Milwaukee some years ago what was called an "Indignation Mass Meeting," called by the Turners of the city, to protest against the graft in the city government. And they put in the city papers a long list of vice-presidents who would be present at the meeting. And they made the mistake of putting the names of a number of prominent Socialists of the city in this list. Accordingly, the Socialists were represented by a speaker at that meeting, and these speakers had a meeting to arrange the program of the addresses. There was presented at the speakers' meeting a set of resolutions which were to be adopted. But the Socialist speaker protested against committing himself to the resolutions, on the ground that they did not go far enough, since they proposed only to have a little "citizens' committee" of ten to help the district attorney and the grand jury to get the "little grafters." The Socialist insisted that this would not remove the cause of graft and that the result of

the meeting would only be to "let off steam," except insofar as it might educate the people as to the real causes of their troubles.

General Winkler was the chairman of the meeting—an aged lawyer and judge, well known and respected in the community. And after the protest of the Socialist had been made, he leaned back in his chair and said: "Of course, we all know that should the resolutions carry, and their purpose fulfilled, should the committee of ten be appointed and enable to district attorney and the grand jury to do their work, it would not materially affect the causes of political corruption in Milwaukee."

Graft is only the sign that the business man has gone into politics. Graft is the blister raised on the community when the business man goes into politics.

The business man is accustomed to buying what he wants. Wine and women and corner lots; horses and automobiles and business blocks—all have their price. A business man will "sell anything he has got"—or can get. And he asks only "what is the price?" He thinks everybody has his price.

If the business man wants a privilege for a bay window, he asks only, "How much?" And if the alderman wants too much for the window, he buys the alderman. Business men have been known to go into the market and buy a MAYOR, or even a WHOLE CITY COUNCIL.

All of this is perfectly natural and logical to the business man, for it is part of his business system. But this system is not a system—it is unsystematic except in its corruption of the city's life. And the business man does not know the meaning of Municipal Business, because the only kind of business which he can understand is "business for profit." What is needed is a new system for municipal business.

What Is Municipal Business?

What is the reason for the existence of a city government? It is NOT to "promote the business interests" of the city. That is what the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Clubs and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations are for.

No. Municipal Business is the business of the city as a city, not the business of any one class. And Municipal Business is often and ought to be, mostly, in antagonism with the "business business," and especially when the business interests propose to fatten at the expense of the life of the city.

What then is the Business of a City?

Safety.

First, it is to provide for the safety of the person and the property of its citizens. When 750,000 people live within the space of sixty to seventy square miles, as in the city of St. Louis, they have to lay aside their weapons, and agree that personal quarrels shall be settled, not with fist or gun or club, but in the courts. And so we turn over to the policeman the club and the gun, and ask him to protect us all from the violent man.

But right here the business of the city always comes into opposition with the organized business of crime. The gamblers, who propose to take away your money by one means or another, come in with their business. The "red light district" has its business interests to guard, and the hold-up man and the burglar have been known to "fix" the police by giving him part of the "swag."

In this connection there is also the protection from fire, as part of the business of the city. And I know of one Wisconsin city where the business of a private water company was to collect money from the city for a service which it could not render—BECAUSE ITS PIPES WOULD BURST every time pressure enough was put on them to throw water on a fire.

Public Health.

Second only in importance to safety of person and property, is the protection of the health of the people. And with the growth of the city there always arise new problems connected with this. Water supply that shall be free from contamination, streets that are kept clean and free from filth, drainage of surface water, and disposal of sewage and garbage—all these are part of the business of the city.

And here, as elsewhere, the Municipal Business must be guarded against the "business interests," who stand ready in the form of paving and sewer contractors, garbage contractors and plumbing contractors—ready to rob the people, giving scimped service for prices swollen by boodle.

Education.

Of prime importance in a land which is supposed to be governed by the people, and in a city where the people are to govern themselves, is the matter of education. The proper education of every boy and girl is a necessary and fundamental matter in a city which is not to be governed by a few.

But here again the "business interests" often interfere, from the wealthy old reprobate who has no children of his own and objects to paying taxes "to educate other people's brats," to the contractors

who get their "rake-off" on buildings, and the hungry book companies who boodle with the Board of Education.

All of these things are positive propositions, calling for actual departments of city government as such, to carry on the city's business. But the growth of a city always attracts that class which is willing to profit at the expense of the people, and who come offering to serve the public, while in reality they stand ready to increase their own profits by destroying the life and health of the public they pretend to serve.

When men lived in villages and country-sides, each man could have his own pump, milk his own cows, make his own butter, kill his own meat, and put up his own ice in winter. But life in the city makes all this impossible, and these necessary commodities of life must be furnished by some other method.

But many times the business interests of a private water company have demanded that the city should be furnished the water that was cheapest to get—and that meant water guaranteed to kill a certain number of people every year, by typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc.

And how often the private business of a milk dealer demands the selling of skim milk, colored with chalk and burnt brandy to make it "look rich." In a great city, when the sweltering days of summer come on, the price of ice becomes an indicator of the death rate of babies among the poor. And if the ice be impure, none are safe.

It would seem at first that sunlight and air could be measured and charged for. But when it comes to the building of houses to live in on land within city limits, the houses are crowded close together so that the landlord may collect more rents from the people who can not afford to go farther out. Thus we find miserable hovels and tenement houses, with rooms in them which are certain to kill a certain percent of every family that moves into them. Sunlight and fresh air kill the germs of diseases; but that does not matter if the landlord can collect more rents.

Here again the city has to interfere with the "business interests," and every attempt to pass a tenement house law is met with the fiercest opposition of the real estate men and landlords.

Municipal Functions.

But there is another most important part of the Municipal Business of a properly governed city. That is, the control of those enterprises which arise purely because the city exists, and because of the necessities of the city and its people.

Every block added to the length of a city street enlarges the problem of transport of passengers to and fro. Every house place within the city limits and every family added to the city's population makes more serious the problem of water supply.

And the streets of a city at night would be more dangerous than an African jungle, if left without lights. Moreover, lights become more necessary in city life than in country life, even in the homes of the people.

The furnishing of this transportation, gas and electric light, and water supply, is not in any sense a private business, except as some private person or corporation may secure the privilege of rendering the service. It is a municipal function, a municipal service, a part of Municipal Business, and is never properly handled until it is handled as municipal business.

How has the "Business Administration" handled these matters? The average business man has thought of these things as so many "franchises."

And a franchise was—something to be given away, something for the city to get rid of. It was best to give it to a rich man or a rich company. But a franchise or a privilege has been regarded as something which it was really dangerous for the city to keep. It might "corrupt the government."

And so, the city streets have been given away for the corporations to use, the valuable "good will" of the city has been thrust upon men who despised the very aldermen who gave it to them. And the people have been exploited and robbed by this means.

How would a proper Municipal Business handle this matter?

Municipal Business and Franchises.

Suppose the city owned a valuable corner lot in the center of the city. And suppose the Gimbel Brothers should come to the city council and say to them: "Gentlemen, you have a vacant lot here belonging to the city, and it is going to waste. Now, you need a first-class big department store in your city—such a store as you have dreamed of but never seen. Give us this lot that belongs to your city, and we will come and build a beautiful big building. In this building we will put the finest goods from all the markets of the world. And you shall have them placed at your very doors, to be bought in our store. We ask for this great service which we will render you only the privilege of using this lot so long as we do business in your city."

What would you say? You would say to the Gimbel Brothers: "Gentlemen, it may be that our lot is vacant; and it may be that we need your store. But we are quite of the opinion that your store needs our people quite as much as we need the store. And you need the lot. How much will the Gimbel Brothers give us for the use of our corner lot?"

That would be good municipal business.

But, is not the land in the streets of the city not as valuable, for those who need them to do business in, as valuable as the land in the lots which front on the streets?

What Are the Streets of a City Worth?

But you will say, "We must have the street cars, and water-works and electric and gas lights."

And the man who understands municipal business will reply: "So also must you have hardware store and dry goods stores, and postoffices. But that is no reason why you should furnish all these business men with a piece of land on which to do their business."

Let the benevolent gentlemen who want to serve the people of the city by building street car lines, etc., build these lines on some farm out in the country. Land is cheap out there! But they would get no passengers there, and IT IS PASSENGERS THEY NEED.

The existence of a city, in itself, is a business asset, on which the city can realize much. And more than one city in the world is doing so.

Where to Get the Money.

At this point, the average business man, who prides himself on his "business sense," will rise to remark, "Now that all sounds very nice, but where will you get the money to do all of this? If you should carry out all of the plans of the Socialists you would bankrupt the city."

One would think that a "business man" would know where to get money for the city. But no—he is good only at getting money—for himself. The business man even finds great difficulty in recognizing money that belongs to the city—he is so used to meeting money that only belongs to him.

And so the man who understands Municipal Business has to tell him.

Taxes First.

It is right and proper that those whose property is most protected by the city government should pay for that protection by the fire and police departments. It is right that those who profit by the intelligence of the boys and girls educated by the city schools should pay for this necessary foundation—not only of democracy—but also of modern business. It is right that those whose teams travel the city streets should pay for the paving. And it is right that those who gather the most of the wealth produced by the labor of a city should pay the necessary expenses of that city. And they are best able to pay. And the Socialist says that they shall pay.

But how to make them pay? Well, there is a very simple little rule which the Socialists would make into a law. It would provide that when the property is assessed, the city shall ask the property owner how much he will sell his property for to the city, provided the city wants to buy. And if we think he places the price low enough, we will say, "The city will buy." And if we think he places the price too high, then we will say, "The city does not want your property at that price. And you may pay taxes on that value." Then the property owner will fix a value that is honest, a value

at which he is both willing to sell or pay taxes. And that will help.

Franchises Are Worth Money, Too.

And the franchises ought to be worth something to the municipal business administration. They certainly have been worth a good deal to some of the aldermen and mayors of our cities.

Moreover, we know that the city of Toronto, Canada, collected in one year, 1905, an annual rental for its city streets of over \$350,000 from the street car privileges alone.

And the city of Baltimore receives from the street car company a percentage of every nickel fare which is paid into the street car company's treasury, for the benefit of its public parks.

Many cities have their public market houses, which are a source of income to the city, besides being a great convenience to the people, who otherwise would have to do all their buying from the merchants who own the stores of the city.

But most of all, and best of all, because it is in the complete control of the city, is the revenue that may be had from the operation of public utilities owned by the city.

Public Ownership of Public Utilities.

The public ownership of public utilities is a principle accepted and believed in by the people of America. But the politicians and the plutocrats get together, for their mutual benefit, and have adopted a deliberate policy of misrepresentation in this matter. Daily, weekly and monthly publications of the capitalist press all contain items and articles telling the people that municipal ownership is a failure. But this is a lie.

Municipal Ownership Is a Success.

Ten years ago the United States Bureau of Labor published a report on municipal, gas, electric light and water plants. This report proves that up to that time municipal ownership was a success.

And not only that, it proves that the cost of production (which means efficient management) was more favorable in municipal plants of similar size. The same report shows that the wages are better in municipal plants, in spite of the lower cost of production, and that the price to the municipality and to the public is lower for municipal plants than for private plants. And this was ten years ago.

Meanwhile, Milwaukee has cleared over \$750,000 in fifteen years on its water works, and Chicago has cleared hundreds of thousands on its municipal electric light plant.

Municipal Capitalism.

Right here comes in the "business man" again, when the municipal utility is a success, and proposes to make this success a benefit to his class. In Milwaukee, for instance, Mayor Rosé—Democratic mayor of the stalwart Republican corporation managers, turned over \$200,000 of the city's water-works funds to the general funds—to reduce taxes! Thus the poor man got good water at a low price; while the rich man also got good water at a low price—and had part of his taxes paid out of the city's water profits besides.

Evolution of Public Utilities.

This is a good place to examine the law which applies to the development of public utilities in general, as stated by Professor Seligman of Columbia University, in New York City. (Professor Seligman is not a Socialist, by the way.)

There are five stages of development which are clearly seen in the history of public utilities.

First, private ownership and operation for private profit.

Second, private ownership and operation under public control for private profit—so-called regulation.

Third, public ownership and operation for public profit.

Fourth, public ownership and operation at cost.

Fifth, public ownership and free public service.

Anyone who will study the history of the roads and highways alone in this country will find the above five stages illustrated. And the tendency is strong in that direction in all municipal utilities in this country today.

Now, we have briefly examined the nature of Municipal Business, and understand something of what is expected of it.

The next question is, who are the proper persons to carry on this business of the city?

There can be but one answer. No one who knows the history of city government in the United States will turn to the business-man class for men to administer the affairs of a city. The "business man" has had his inning at the game, and has been tried; he has been weighed in the balance of the public service, and public knowledge, based on this experience, finds the business man wanting as a servant of the people in public office. His record is a record of graft that is shameless and depraved. His work has corrupted the channels of government.

The Working Class to the Rescue.

There is but one class which, by its training, by its instincts, and by all its interests, is fitted to properly discharge the affairs of Municipal Business. That class is the working class.

The people who work for a living are not trained to get something for nothing. They constantly give more in service than they get in wages. Everybody knows that. There would be no profits for the capitalist otherwise.

The working class comes with clean hands to this task, and is fitted also by its practical training, for the practical carrying on of necessary labor, and the administration of necessary business. The working class is trained to "high finance." So much the better for the city which is administered by the working class.

The working class has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the honest and efficient administration of municipal business. The working people must live in the city houses, drink city water, eat city bread and milk, send their children to city schools, and work in city factories. And the working people are the great majority of the city people.

When the working people talk about city business, they are talking about their own business.

But the working class can not attend to its own business in city matters through political parties which are dominated by business men and business interests. For, as we have shown, business interests are not the same as the interests of Municipal Business.

And accordingly the workingmen have and must have a political party which does believe in municipal business, and which represents the working class alone.

This party is the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party believes in Municipal Business, not in municipal capitalism.

The Socialist Party is made up of, and represents only, the people who work with hand and brain.

The Socialist Party is bitterly opposed by the business interests. This is one of the proofs of its value to the workingmen.

And if you want Municipal Business, for the benefit of the people who do the work of the city, you must vote the Socialist Party ticket.

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. Rosekranz, tanner; O. E. Nulsen, electrician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.
Members of House of Delegates, by Wards—First, Christ. Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William

Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. E. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M. Brandt, cigar manufacturer; 10th, William Ruesche; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, N. N. Yahiem, 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 Kacmerer, 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.

Board of Freeholders for Charter Revision:

G. A. Hoehn, Editor of St. Louis Labor.

Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Physician, President Missouri Referendum League.

Wm. H. Priesmeyer, retired manufacturer, Vice-President Missouri Referendum League.

Owen Miller, Musician, President Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis.

St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.

Municipal home rule.

Public toilet stations.

More public bath houses.

Rigid pure food inspection.

Abolition of grade crossings.

More small public parks and play grounds.

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

Establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed.

Municipal ice plant in connection with City Water Department.

Municipal employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be prohibited.

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

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

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

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

Abolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under Un-American conditions, and civil service for all municipal employees.

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

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

RESOLUTION.

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

SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CLUB.

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

E. M. BASSETT, Secretary.

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

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

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

III.

From G. W. Russell, Esq.,
Chairman of the Board of Governors,
Canterbury College, Christchurch, July 11, 1907.

Dear Madam:

In my opinion, Women's Franchise has been a tremendous blessing to the Colony, and an unmixed one. I can not recall a single feature, or particular, in which its benefits have been diluted by a corresponding or co-related weakness.

I have never hesitated to state on the platform and with my pen that the admission of women to the electorate completely changed the point of view to politicians, not only of the rank and file, but also the leaders. The distinctive feature of our politics prior to the woman's franchise was finance. Legislative proposals were regarded almost entirely from a point of view of: (1) what would they cost? (2) What would be their effect from a commercial standpoint? The woman's view is not Pounds and Pence, but her home, her family. In order to win her sympathy—and her vote, the politicians had to look at public matters from her point of view. When they did so, they saw that her ideal was not merely money, but happy homes, and a fair chance in life for her husband, her intended husband, and her present or prospective family. I trace nearly the whole of the progressive legislation of the country during the last fifteen years to this source. I need not enumerate the outstanding measures, but will refer to three. They are, (1) Liquor legislation in the direct control of the people; (2) The Old Age Pensions scheme; (3) The rapid development of education. In these three respects the progress of New Zealand has been enormous and the cost of the latter has been huge for a young country. The woman's vote has been at the back of all three. With regard to the Liquor legislation, I may add, that while I am not a member of the Prohibition Party, I fully sympathize with state control and cheerfully recognize that as the result of our legislation the liquor trade has been enormously improved.

In another respect, the Women's Franchise has had a most important effect, namely, in raising a higher standard of criticism regarding the personal character of members of Parliament. The class of stories that were in circulation twenty years ago regarding the doings of some members have ceased to float. Of course, in any body of men, there will be some who are not all they should be, but speaking generally, our members of Parliament are men who conscientiously desire to do their duty faithfully, have clean hands, and live upright lives.

Regarding the evils that were freely predicted as likely to follow Women's Suffrage, such as dissension in families, "Blue Stockingism," neglect of home, etc., I can confidently say the prophets were wrong in every single item of their catalogue. I have had a most intimate acquaintance with the politics of the Colony for over twenty years and sat in two triennial Parliaments; and during the successive elections I have never once met with family dissensions as the result of Women's Franchise, though I have met with numerous cases of women differing from their relatives as to whom they would vote for. Not the least valuable result of the Women's Franchise has been its educative effect upon our women. They take a most intelligent interest in public matters, have their own political organizations, such as the Women's Institute, where they exchange ideas, and "give a lead" to us slower-thinking individuals, and generally provide for the complement to the masculine in politics. Need I point out the effect this will have on the future New Zealander, when hereditary influences have time to operate? We should develop a fine race of statesmen when the time comes that the "political fusion" of parents finds its legitimate result in their offspring.

From the Hon. John George Findlay, M. L. C.,
Attorney General and Colonial Secretary, New Zealand,
Attorney General's Office, Wellington, July 27th, 1907.

Dear Madam:

The suggestions made in America and elsewhere, that the possession of the franchise has induced women to neglect their homes and children, that they are made tools of by priests and wily politicians, or that they do not use the suffrage, can best be characterized as stupid nonsense. It would be idle to deny the gift of the franchise to women has not entirely realized the expectations of its friends, because these friends frequently expected far more from the change than any calm consideration of it justified.

I do not think, however, that the words of Sir William Fox have been in any way falsified by the experience New Zealand has had for the last fourteen years. He said—and I am prepared to adopt his words:

"Women are equal to men in their minds, in their influence, more than equal to men in their influence upon wise legislation of any kind, more than men's equal in those sentiments which have most influence in promoting the true welfare of a country. They are less liable to be debarred from voting according to their real opinions. They have no sliques, no parties, no overdrawn accounts at the bank. If a woman sees a good object before her, she goes straight toward it. . . . I believe they would generally vote on the right side."

I think that the Women's Franchise in New Zealand has, on the whole, resulted in good to the well-being and progress of the Colony. As regards the use made by women of the vote, you have the statistics of the last elections in New Zealand, and particularly the last federal election (Australia) in which will be found women exercised their vote as freely as the men.

I consider that the educational work done by the organized women of the Colony since 1890 has been a great factor in stimulating humanitarian interest.

From the Hon. Robert McNab, Minister of Lands, New Zealand.

Office of the Minister of Lands, Wellington, July 24, 1907.

Dear Madam:

Much is feared in different parts of the world from the effect of different opinions introduced into families by the various political views held by men and women. I think that in many cases there is that difference of opinion existing, yet I believe that in the vast majority of cases the woman's vote goes with the head of the house. This I regard as one of the strong points in favor of the system. We have Universal Suffrage, and while I see nothing wrong in the workman having an equal vote with the millionaire, I do see something wrong in the vote of a man, who may be only passing through the country, having the same weight as the vote of the head of the family or household. The introduction of the woman's vote has resulted in the main in the duplication of the stationary and settled vote of the community, while the transient vote is left as before. The home now becomes a big political center; the tent has little influence. If you ask me the greatest good that has resulted from women's enfranchisement, I would indicate this change as being of greatest value.

In the conduct of elections, the change is very marked. Each general election, although the issues are more keenly fought, owing to the presence of the no-license question, seems to be quieter than the previous contest. The effect I attribute largely to the presence of the women at the polls. Their votes, almost equal in numbers to those of men, are given quietly, and are less subject to the control of popular demonstration; and popular demonstration, being less effective in producing results, gradually passes away.

In think on the whole the woman's vote goes to purify political

life, though the effect can not be described as revolutionary. I have observed the operation of woman suffrage during fourteen years' membership of the House of Representatives.

From the Hon. George Foulds,
Minister of Education and Public Health, New Zealand,
Minister's Office, Wellington, July 22, 1907.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the 20th instant is at hand. I have pleasure in stating that, in my opinion, the extension of the suffrage to the women of New Zealand has made for the moral welfare of the whole community. Without being revolutionary, their influence has been on the side of progress and clean government. I have never heard of a single complaint regarding priestly or clerical control of our women voters, and though I have known of many cases of families being divided in their support of candidates for Parliamentary honors, I have never known a case in which family relations were effected prejudicially by the existence of womanhood suffrage. I should say the almost universal verdict of the people of New Zealand would be that the admission of women to the franchise was not only right in principle, but satisfactory in practice.

Any proposal to take away the franchise from women would now be scouted, not only by the women voters themselves, but by the great majority of the men of this country.

From Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice for New Zealand,
Judge's Chambers, Wellington, July 22, 1907.

Dear Madam:

I believe that the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women has been beneficial. It has interested women in questions of State and it is difficult to estimate its educative effect in that direction.

I believe that it has tended to lessen undue influence over voters. It has not worked the reform its optimistic supporters expected, for not always the best candidate has been chosen. Women have been more influenced by their male relatives than its supporters expected. I believe it has, however, forced social, as distinguished from mere political questions to the front.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE REAL CAUSE OF ORPHANAGE.

From a Lecture by Mrs. Florence Kelly, Ex-Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois.

"We, disgracefully among the nations, make no effort to protect the fathers, no effort to place the responsibility where it belongs," said Mrs. Florence Kelley, addressing the New Colony Club on "The Extent and Causes of Orphanage."

"Last winter," she continued, "76 orphans were made by the explosions in a single mine in West Virginia—by two explosions occurring within two weeks in that one mine. Today I received a circular letter telling of the formation of the Lick Branch Mine Relief Committee, headed by the governor-elect of West Virginia, and asking the help of the public toward providing for the future of these orphans. The mine owners have supported the widows and orphans since the explosion in February, but now, beyond giving \$5,000 to the relief company, they frankly say they can do no more. These children are to be made paupers—for they are pauperized when the public is asked to support them."

"There could be no more striking example of our methods, of the reasons why more people are injured by mining accidents in the United States than in any other country. Had these explosions occurred in Germany, the law would compel the support of those orphans by the industry in the service of which their fathers were killed. If a man in Germany loses his life in the milling industry, the milling industry must provide for his wife and children. Naturally, in Germany, manufacturers and mine owners, not wishing to have the burden of so many widows and orphans to care for, apply every means known to science for the safeguarding of workmen. That is why there are comparatively so few mining accidents in Germany. They look with horror there upon our record."

Classes United States With Russia.

"The United States, Russia and a few cantons in Switzerland, among all the governments of the world, are in the position of forcing a workman to use a damaged or imperfect machine at his own risk. Not long ago, in our greatest manufacturing state, a young girl working in a laundry observed that her machine was out of order. She notified the superintendent, who told her it would be fixed at the noon hour. She went back to work. Before the noon hour she had lost a hand. The court in which her father brought suit refused her damages, deciding that she had used the machine at her own risk."

"But, now, what is a workman to do? If you leave your machine in working hours you lose your job. It is a choice, in such a case, between losing your work or risking your life."

New York City, Mrs. Kelley said, was simply "producing orphans by the wholesale by forcing industries into the homes of the poor." She told of one Jewish boy of 14 years who spent his time outside of school hours in making cigarettes in his dark tenement home. "At the table, working with him, sat his brother, aged 4 years, and his tuberculous mother. At intervals the mother would stop and cough, violently and promiscuously, into the faces of the children and over the table on which the cigarette papers were spread."

"Four thousand tenement houses are licensed for manufacture in the city of New York. The Board of Health sees that there is no infectious disease in the house at the time the license is issued. But the Board of Health can not go about making sure that there is no tuberculosis in these four thousand houses."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

Woman Suffragists of Chicago are rejoicing because of the great victory which they won in the charter convention Saturday, March 13. The convention, after a short debate, by a vote of 20 to 12, adopted the plank which provides for municipal woman suffrage. The question now goes to the State Legislature, and the Suffragists will maintain a lobby at Springfield and go to the capital from Chicago and other parts of the state in full force when a hearing is granted on the measure. This municipal suffrage campaign has been admirably conducted, and has been of immense educational value. It has been supported by women representing the best thought of the city, prominent among whom are Jane Addams, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCullough and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is the president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, an officer in the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the treasurer of the Woman's Municipal Campaign Committee. It is she who raised the funds to carry on this work. Mrs. Stewart was also the most influential factor in the organization of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage recently launched in Chicago and officered by some of the best-known political reformers in the "Windy City."

College Women to Investigate.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, founder of the College of Equal Suffrage League, has just sailed from San Francisco for the Orient. She will spend two years in studying the position of women in various foreign countries. After visiting China, Japan and other eastern countries, she will go to New Zealand, thence to Europe and England.

Reverend Anna Shaw and the War.

In her address before a recent meeting of the Equal Franchise League of New York at the home of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Rev. Anna H. Shaw answered the objection that women should not vote because they can not fight, by saying:

"I went through the civil war. My father and brothers went to the front, leaving my mother, a little brother and myself at home. I plowed, hoed and struggled to keep that little western farm and its log cabin home from the tax collector until they returned. I think my mother and I had a harder time than they did."

May Ohio Fathers Will Away Unborn Children?

At the instance of woman suffragists, a bill has been introduced into the State Legislature in Ohio providing for co-guardianship of minor children. The statute which the women seek to amend is Section 6266 and reads:

"Any father, or in case the father be dead or has gone to parts unknown, any mother may, by last will in writing, appoint a guardian or guardians for his or her children, whether born at the time of making the will or afterward, to continue during the minority of the child or for a less time."

It is contended that this gives mothers no rights of guardianship unless the father be dead or has deserted his family.

Votes for Women.

A bill providing for full suffrage passed the Senate of the State of Washington February 23 by a vote of 30 to 9. The measure had previously passed the House by a vote of 70 to 18.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance will meet in London, England, April 26 to May 1. The officers are: President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; first vice-president, Dr. Anita Augsbury, Hamburg, Germany; second vice-president, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London, England; secretary, Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.; first assistant secretary, Dr. Kath Schirmacher, Paris, France; second assistant secretary, Martina Kramers, Rotterdam, Holland; treasurer, Mrs. Stanton-Coit.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its forty-first annual convention in Seattle, Wash., July 1 to 7. Woman's Day at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition will be observed during convention week.

In the Legislatures of the following states woman suffrage measures have been or will be considered during the present session: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

Before the adoption of the universal suffrage measure by the Swedish Parliament February 13, which secures voting rights to all inhabitants over 24 years of age, women in that country were already voting on the same terms as men in all elections except for members of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag.

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

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

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we will advise you of what we have on
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

Comrade F. L. Robinson Prevented From Attending Meetings by Illness in Family.

St. Louis, March 22, 1909.

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade:—Please say to comrades, through our press, that I deeply regret the illness in my family, especially at this time which prevents me from attending more of the meetings now being held in various parts of the city. Sincerely yours,

F. L. ROBINSON.

P. S.—Inclosed find \$5 for campaign fund.

ROOSEVELTIADE

Roosevelt left the country last Tuesday. He sailed for Africa. What he intends doing there, God knows. The idea of lion hunting and crocodile catching can hardly be the only and sole mission of the Rough Rider's trip to the dark continent.

We suspect that he has some higher mission to perform. England and Germany have their own way of sending out capitalist missionaries to prepare the way for colonial adventures and exploits. As a rule, some pious-looking gentlemen are sent out, then follows the whisky agent, then the soldier. In other words: Bible, booze and bayonet are the first steps toward establishing permanent colonies under the rule of England and Germany. Theodore Roosevelt is an energetic man, fearing neither lion, nor crocodile, nor rhinoceros; has all the stuff in him that will make a first-class missionary for American Capitalism.

The capitalist class of America have succeeded in establishing permanent posts in the Orient and in Central America, as well as in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. Now arises the question: How can we secure a slice of Africa? How can we extend American capitalist influence in the regions of the dark continent?

Roosevelt goes to Africa as an explorer for the same class whom he so faithfully served while in the White House.

The lion and rhinoceros stories don't sound right to thinking people. T. R. is not the kind of man who will waste a year of his life running after crocodiles or scaring lions in the jungles.

We can well imagine how busy a man T. R. must have been during the last few weeks. Yet he found time to write a series of articles on Socialism for the corporation organ, "The Outlook."

The article was written by a busy man. Every line of it shows that. It was written by a man who failed to find time to carefully consider his subject, by a man with a superficial knowledge and an exceptionally high developed streak of self-deceit.

Repeatedly we charged Roosevelt with speaking and writing about important issues and questions which he knows little about. Thus in one of his special messages to Congress he spoke of Socialism and class-consciousness, though on this subject he knew as little as Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" knew about Newton's works on Physical Astronomy.

In his latest diatribe against Socialism Roosevelt says:

"With those self-styled Socialists with whom Socialism is a vaguely concealed catch-word and who use it to express their discontent with existing wrongs and their purpose to correct them, there is not much need of discussion. So far as they make any proposals which are not foolish and which tend toward betterment, we can act with them.

"But the real, logical, advanced Socialists, who teach their faith both as a creed and a party platform, may deceive to their ruin decent and well-meaning but short-sighted men, and there is need of plain speaking in order accurately to show the trend of their teaching.

"The immortality and absurdity of the doctrines of Socialism as propounded by these advanced Socialists are quite as great as those of the advocates, if such there be, of an unlimited individualism.

"Indeed, these thoroughgoing Socialists occupy, in relation all morality, and especially to domestic morality, a position so revolting—and I choose my words carefully—that it is difficult even to discuss it in a reputable paper. In America the leaders, even of this type, have usually been cautious about stating frankly that they proposed to substitute free love for marriage and family life as we have it, although many of them do in a roundabout way uphold this position.

"In places on the continent of Europe, however, they are more straightforward, their attitude being that of one of the extreme French Socialist writers, M. Gabriel de Ville, who announces that the Socialists intend to do away with both immortality and marriage, which he regards as equally

wicked—his method of doing away with immortality being to make unchastity universal.

"Of course, in practice, such a system would not work at all; and, incidentally, the mere attempt to realize it would necessarily be accompanied by corruption.

"In other words, on the social and domestic side, doctrinaire Socialism would replace the family and home life by a glorified state of free lunch counter and state founding asylum, deliberately enthroning self-indulgence as the ideal, with, on the darker side, the absolute abandonment of all morality as between man and woman, while in place of what Socialists are pleased to call 'wage slavery' there would be created a system which would necessitate either the prompt dying out of the community through sheer starvation or an iron despotism over all workers; compared to which any slavery system of the past would seem beneficent because less utterly hopeless."

We reprint the above quotations to show to our readers the intellectual make-up of the man. It is either ignorance or malice that dictated the Roosevelt "Outlook" article.

When T. R. speaks of the domestic relations of the Socialists, we might call his attention to the family life of a Bebel, a Liebknecht, a Marx and hundreds of other leading Socialists of international reputation.

Theodore Roosevelt has become so imbued with the moral infirmity of Capitalist society that he fails to smell the stench of immorality from Tom Plattism down to the everyday sensations in our divorce courts. The hundreds of thousands of sensational divorce cases that fill the records of our courts are strictly capitalist cases; the immorality described in open court and sensationally exploited in the daily press is capitalist immorality. Socialism has nothing to do with it. Socialism aims to do away with those immoral relations in modern domestic and family life.

Roosevelt's mind is capitalistic; he sees through capitalist spectacles; his morality, his knowledge and conception of Socialism are thoroughly capitalistic.

What else can you expect of such a man?

IMPORTANT TO WATCHERS AND CHALLENGERS.

The Board of Election Commissioners will give instructions to all Judges and Clerks of Election in three meetings in various sections of the city during next week, probably on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. These meetings are open to the public, and every voter, every citizen and above all, our active comrades, who should be well informed on every detail connected with the elections, ought to attend one or two of these meetings. The exact time and place will be announced in the daily papers.

L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary City Committee.

Labor Saving Machine

Here is the latest in labor-saving machinery. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 27 published the illustration of a trench-digging machine which will displace many laborers. The machine is called the "Trench Digger" and is described as follows:

If a contractor or engineer had been told six months ago that a machine was possible that would cut out a trench 20 feet deep through hard clay or shale at the rate of 30 linear feet per hour, leaving the sides and bottom of the ditch as smooth and clean as though cut with a knife, and at the same time would distribute the dirt in a neat ridge at the side of the trench ready for refilling, the contractor or engineer would have laughed. Yet such a machine has been invented by a St. Louisian, John Helm, of 4223 Louisiana avenue, and has been used for the past month and a half by the Laclède Gaslight Co. in laying a high-pressure belt line of pipe on Chippewa street.

At the present time the machine is in Chippewa street, between Grand and Cravois avenue, and may be seen there at work, cutting a 17-foot channel 3½ feet wide through the stiffest kind of yellow clay.

The engine, which is of 25 horse-power, runs an endless belt of buckets which have sharp cutting edges. The front edges of the buckets are composed of teeth like the blade of a mowing machine, and consecutive buckets have the teeth "staggered," or, in other words, so placed that each bucket's teeth follow in the place missed by the teeth of the preceding bucket. The "staggerings," as it is called, serves a double purpose. Less power is required for the lifting of each bucket; and the dirt is cut fine in the dredging, making it possible easily to replace it, as it does not come out in great lumps and clods.

The chain carrying the full buckets passes up and over a guide wheel which turns the buckets downward, dumping the dirt on an endless belt conveyor that carries it to the side of the machine and deposits it at any required distance from the side of the channel. The emptied bucket goes over another wheel, which rights it, and so on over the top of the frame and down into the pit to turn and cut again.

The same sprocket that keeps the bucket chain running works into another sprocket, which turns the wheels of the machine, propelling it forward at a speed that can be adjusted to suit the soil and the depth of trench, making it possible to propel the machine forward at a speed varying between 15 and 200 feet per hour. The engineer, one of the two men who operate it, keeps the machine in line from his operating position with only a twist of the hand.

The machine, which weighs only 12½ tons, travels ahead of the channel, making it possible to lay gas mains or other pipe as fast as the trench is dug. A distance of from 3½ to 4 feet separates the base of the rear wheels and the cutting face of the buckets, thereby insuring a firm foundation for the machine and guarding against any cave-in back of the machine.

The frame which carries the bucket belt can be hoisted so that a ditch of any depth of 20 feet may be dug, and also making it possible to start excavating with the machine at the surface, instead of first digging a hole to start with. This hoisting device also makes it possible to pass over an intersecting pipe line without damage, a previous shallowing of the trench and a deepening of it after the pipes are passed being all that is necessary. This lessens the danger of tearing up obstructions of the kind and obviates the tedious stopping of the machine and hauling it forward over the line and then starting again.

This same frame has another feature saving both in time and money. Its upper part is pivoted, the bottom end being held tight in the body by four strong springs. The springs allow the frame to swing out and backwards if the machine is being run too fast, and also in case a bit of rock or very heavy ground is struck, so that the buckets meeting a very hard surface may recede from it before they break.

The body of the machine is made of steel I-beams, which give great strength with the minimum of weight. It may be moved from place to place by its own power at a road speed of two miles per hour. Something of its compactness, strength and practicability

may be judged from the fact that the machine has run continuously since put in operation with the exception of two days. This short delay was caused by the failing of a bearing on the belt conveyor, due to its being made originally of cast iron instead of steel. The replacing of this steel bearing cost \$2.80. With this exception, no repairs or stoppage of the machine have been necessary, and it has plugged along excavating its 400 to 600 cubic yards of dirt each day, with the regularity of a clock.

The cost of operating the machine beside the pay of the two men, and engineer and a fireman, consists of the price of 25 bushels of coal per day, that being the average fuel consumption since its installation. Figuring coal at an average price per bushel of 10 cents, that means \$2.50 per day. Compared with the cost of hand labor for the same amount of work, a great saving is made.

The efficiency of the machine is attested by Jacob D. Von Maur, the superintendent of the distribution department of the Laclède Company. Mr. Von Maur has been interested in the machine since its inception, and has constantly encouraged and assisted the inventor, Mr. Helm, through the several years he has been working on it.

The machine now in operation on Chippewa street is the only one in existence. The company will begin making them in suitable sizes when the present test is completed. They hope to locate their factory in St. Louis.

Thus the invention and application of labor-saving machinery goes merrily on. Every invention of new machinery, every improvement in the process of wealth production must be welcomed by the friends of human progress. Unfortunately, present capitalist society is so organized that improvements in labor-saving machinery will benefit the capitalist and in most instances work to the detriment and injury of the working class.

The "Trench Digger," so minutely described above, will throw many people out of work at a time when millions of jobless men are vainly hoping to get some little work to do so they might manage to keep the wolf of hunger from their families' doors.

Socialism demands that this "Trench Digger," as well as all other "means of production" and tools, be owned and operated by the community, for the exclusive benefit of all the people.

What objection can any sensible man or woman have to such a demand?

ROUGH RIDER "ARGUMENT"

New York Evening Call Points Out Ignorance of Theodore Roosevelt—More Ridiculous Arguments Against Socialism Never Before Advanced by Any "Great Man" of the Rough Rider's Size.

Some weeks ago The Call reprinted from the Boston Transcript the report that Mr. Roosevelt had written his articles about Socialism, but had had the discretion to submit them to three eminent sociologists, not themselves advocates of Socialism, but well informed on the subject; that these gentlemen had advised him not to publish the articles, but to put in some time studying the Socialist principles and movement, so that he could write about them with some measure of intelligence; and that Mr. Roosevelt took the advice and tore up the articles.

The Transcript is generally a very trustworthy paper, but in this instance it seems to have been mistaken. Mr. Roosevelt's first article against Socialism appears in the current number of the Outlook, and it bears irrefutable evidence of having been written without any serious attempt to understand Socialist principles or know the facts about the Socialist movement. Either the author never asked advice, as reported by our Boston contemporary, or else, having got it, he had not the wisdom to profit by it.

In the whole course of his article Mr. Roosevelt does not quote from a single recognized exponent of Socialist theory or a single recognized spokesman of the Socialist movement. The one apparent exception—and that is only apparent—is an incomplete and garbled quotation from Gabriel Deville, once an active Socialist, but now a "respectable" bourgeois politician, who hates his old colleagues with all the bitterness characteristic of a renegade. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt seems to have a penchant for resting his argument on the statements of men who have deserted the Socialist movement because it would not make itself subservient to their personal ambition. His main dependence is upon the spiteful scandal of the notorious David Goldstein, who has made a good thing out of posing as a defender of religion and domestic morality ever since he and his associate, Martha Moore Avery, found that they could not dominate the Socialist movement in Massachusetts. For the rest, Mr. Roosevelt quotes Karl Pearson and Annie Besant as the sources from whose writings he has gained his conception of the principles and purposes of the Socialist movement of the world!

So much for Mr. Roosevelt's "authorities." As for his argument, it consists in his emphatic statement that the doctrines of Socialism are "immoral and absurd," that they are "abhorrent in the eyes of any upright and sensible man," that "they are, and must necessarily be, bitterly hostile to religion and morality," that they are "so revolting that it is difficult even to discuss them in a reputable paper," that they are "criminal nonsense," and so on through all the variations of vituperative generalization in which Mr. Roosevelt has long since priven himself an adept.

As for his knowledge of what Socialism is as a historic movement, Mr. Roosevelt discloses the depths of his ignorance by talking about its having been "tried in France in 1792" and about "the Socialism which was propounded by Proudhon, Lassalle and Marx"—poor Proudhon, how he would read could he read that! And poor Marx and Lassalle, too!

The wise Solomon, if we remember rights, says something about the appropriateness of "answering a fool according to his folly." Now Mr. Roosevelt is no fool, and we do not know how the proverb should be amended to serve as a rule for answering an unscrupulous antagonist who takes advantage of his high official prestige to use falsification and blackguardism in lieu of argument. We suspect that the simplest way to reply to such an article as Mr. Roosevelt's would be to pile up, if possible, a bigger heap of misrepresentations and pour forth, if possible, a fouler flood of vilification. We suspect, too, that such would be the only sort of reply that would make an impression upon Mr. Roosevelt's mind. But we are neither skillful in these arts nor fond of practicing them, so we shall not make the attempt.

There is abundant literature on the subject of Socialism. Mr. Roosevelt will not read it. But his articles may serve a good purpose, after all, in stimulating others to do so. Some may turn to Kirkup's "History of Socialism"—knowing that Mr. Kirkup is not a Socialist—for a fair presentation of the facts about the movement. They will find it worth while. Some may turn to Sombart's "Socialism and Social Movements"—knowing that Professor Sombart is not a Socialist—for an impartial account of the principles of the movement. They will find it worth while. Some may turn to Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice"—knowing that Mr. Hillquit is a well-qualified spokesman of the movement and a thorough student of its principles—for a full and clear exposition of the subject from the Socialist side. They will find it well worth while.

The frantic diatribes which many theological bigots issued against Darwinism thirty or forty years ago helped very materially in hastening the triumph of the evolution theory. In the same manner, Mr. Roosevelt's articles may prove of lasting value to the world, in spite of the animus with which they are written.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

STRIKERS HOLDING OUT.

French Operators Not Content With Victory—Malcontents Win All Substantial Points of Contest in Postal Walkout, But Would Further Humiliate Government Officials.

Paris, March 22.—Although the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 345 to 138, today again sustained the government's position with reference to the strike of the postal employees, and several members of the strike committee consider the government's terms amply satisfactory, the hotheads, at a big meeting this afternoon, succeeded in postponing final action until tomorrow.

Not content with winning all the substantial points for which they contended, including the elimination of Undersecretary Simyan, the militant strike leaders want to force the government to a public confession of defeat by the dismissal of M. Simyan.

The political opponents of the government are making the most of its predicament. M. Gauthier, the National Deputy, in the chamber this afternoon taunted the Radicals with having raised up a power before which the government and a supine majority are now covering.

The strike leaders had several conferences during the day with the ministers. Premier Clemenceau met a deputation and said that the government would undertake a settlement in a conciliatory spirit.

FIFTY IRONWORKERS OUT, 500 MAY QUIT.

Niedringhaus Rolling Mills Galvanizers Strike Following Cut in Wages—Police Guard Foundry—Employers Ask for Protection, Although No Violence Has Been Threatened.

Following a cut in their wages, 50 men employed at the Niedringhaus rolling mills, Second and Destrehan streets, struck Monday morning, and plans were made for 500 men to strike Tuesday. Those who struck were employed in the galvanizing department, which is the only branch of the mills so far affected.

Men employed at the plant said that 500 would go out if a new wage scale goes into effect. Police protection for the plant was asked of the North Market street station. Captain Pickel and Lieutenant St. John placed both a day and night detail of policemen at the disposal of the mill officials.

The cut in wages of galvanizers was from \$2.50 to \$2.10 a day. This cut is in keeping with a general reduction in the wages of iron and steel workers throughout the country. Nothing is known as to the plans of the Niedringhaus Company in reducing wages at plants operated by it in East St. Louis and Granite City.

Alex. Niedringhaus, one of the officials of the company, refused to discuss the strike, saying it was not of sufficient moment to excite public interest. Most of the employees are foreigners, and, while no threats were made, the officials thought police protection for the plant desirable.

END OF CLOTHING STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

The Difficulty in the Strouse & Bros. Factory Has Been Settled Amicably and All the Old Employees Reinstated, With a Recognition of the Union.

The strike at the branch factory of Strouse & Bros., at Greene and German streets, was amicably settled on Monday, March 8. Negotiations looking to end the trouble were begun on Saturday and concluded on Monday between representatives of the strikers and Mr. Eli Strouse, who represented his firm in the adjustment of the trouble. The outside contractors have already resumed work, says the Clothing Trades Bulletin, and the men who took the places of the strikers at the branch factory will be transferred to a new shop in the main factory, at Paca and Lombard streets. The strikers who have been taken back by Strouse & Bros. went to work on Tuesday.

Some weeks ago Strouse & Bros. discharged an employe for alleged insubordination, and when they refused to take him back 60 men from the branch factory joined him, and later 350 more joined in a sympathetic strike. The matter was taken up by the Clothiers' Association, and for a few days it appeared as if all the factories in the city would be shut down by the firms unless the men at Strouse & Bros. effected a settlement with their firm.

No question of money, hours or union labor was concerned in the difficulty. Strouse & Bros., realizing that great hardship would result if all the manufacturers closed their shops, requested permission of the Clothiers' Association, of which they and all of the manufacturers in the city are members, to allow Strouse & Bros. to handle the strike themselves. This consent was given and the trouble was ended this week.

It was said by the representatives of the men at the Labor Lyceum that the strike had been settled under conditions that all the strikers should be reinstated to their old positions; that all non-union men now employed in the shops be dismissed, and that the manufacturers recognize the unions.

A number of arrests were made during the strike, but there was no serious disorder at any time.

At a meeting of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, Vice-President Gordon announced that the strike at Strouse & Bros. had come to an end with results satisfactory to the men. He said he was not disposed to object to the employers doing all the claiming that they desired, but he could not see that they had anything to gloat over. He stated that the settlement included the making of the Greene street factory a closed shop, while at the Paca street factory they obtained an agreement more favorable than they ever expected. He expressed his pleasure at the settlement, but said he was fearful of the future if the manufacturers carried into effect the plans which it is rumored they will do. He said he had obtained information to the effect that the firms are contemplating issuing a card for the men to fill out which calls for information which no self-respecting man would grant, and that if such a scheme were to be put into operation there would likely be trouble. He hoped that nothing of the kind would transpire.

CURSE OF CHILD LABOR.

Medical Authority Discusses Disastrous Effects of Early Toil on the Youth of the Nation.

Disastrous effects of child labor upon the race are dwelt upon by Dr. John V. Shoemaker in an editorial in the December issue of the Monthly Cyclopaedia and Medical Bulletin.

"Child labor," he says, "tends to make the youth an undesirable citizen."

When a child arrives at its twelfth year it reaches the age of adolescence, which lasts until about the eighteenth year. During this stage the organs attain their full development; the bones and muscles grow both in thickness and extent.

"This is all accomplished through good exercise and nutritious food, but when the necessary exercise is prevented by the nature of the work performed by the individual these muscles begin to atrophy, and there results a general weakening of the whole body. The child fails to develop physically because it has no play; it fails to develop mentally because it does not go to school and stimulate the gray matter."

"Other effects are the loss of education, which makes them undesirable citizens, the too early strain upon the nervous system, the sterling spirit of independence because they feel they form a support of the family, the loosening of family ties, roving in the streets and a knowledge of vice and profanity which they secure from their constant contact with the men in their environment."

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.

Dave Kreyling's Health Improving.

We are informed that Secretary Dave Kreyling of the Central Trades and Labor Union, who had to go to the hospital to be operated upon, is improving rapidly. The operation was successful and the prospects are that he will soon return to his post and to his family. This is pleasant news to all who know the old pioneer of the St. Louis labor movement.

EPIGRAMS OF MERIT.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Books are better than beer.
Selfishness is moral suicide.
Character should count for more than cash.
Beneath a ragged coat may be a noble soul.
If you are not well dressed, society is against you.
Excessive wealth is as demoralizing as extreme poverty.
Many a man who is poor in money is rich in principle.
Our children are becoming mere cogs in the wheels of industry.
The millionaire has as much too much as the tramp has too little.
Capitalism makes criminals of men. I would make men even of criminals.

I would rather be right with the minority than wrong with the majority.
The present day rule of business is might against right—cunning against conscience.

Government ownership of railroads is better than railroad ownership of government.

It does not pay to be mean. Pullman died amidst riches, but his shroud had no pockets.

People are asking what we can do for the workingman. I ask what he can do for himself.

If the arm of corporate greed could reach Old Sol there would be a meter on every sunbeam.

A mortgage works twenty-four hours every day, and never suffers from indigestion or lack of appetite.

The competitive struggle has often been called the survival of the fittest. It is more often the survival of the slickest.

With all my heart I protest against a system in which the rags of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor.

MINE WORKERS FACE SHUT-DOWN.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20.—No word has yet come from the anthracite coal mining companies regarding the annual reduction of 50 cents a ton in the domestic sizes of coal which for a number of years has been going into effect on April 1. Coal dealers and consumers are anxiously awaiting for an announcement, but none is expected until after the convention of miners at Scranton next week has taken action on the proposition of the operators to renew the present working agreement.

Every colliery in the hard coal fields is working full time and will continue to do so up to the end of the month. The rumors that the mining companies will shut down for an indefinite period pending a settlement of the labor troubles can not be officially confirmed, but reports from several important sections of the coal regions tend to support such rumors. The mine workers all look for a shut-down during April.

The union miners have been busy this week strengthening the organization, nearly fifty organizers being scattered through the 500 square miles of anthracite territory holding daily meetings. Most of the local unions have already elected their delegates to the Scranton convention.

INJUNCTION IN HATTERS' STRIKE.

It is very evident that the Associated Hat Manufacturers of this country have undertaken a bigger task than they anticipated in their fight with the United Hatters of North America. Not being able to break the ranks of the strikers to secure the help needed to run their factories, they are now appealing to the courts to come to their relief through the injunction. In the name of justice and human rights, we trust that the courts will do nothing of the kind. The Associated Hat Manufacturers, organized to fight the union, have a rule that members who make an agreement with the union to run a closed shop must pay a forfeit of \$25,000, and through such a method they hope to bring all the workmen in the trade under their subjection. Let not our courts be a party in supporting such a scheme of social and industrial debasement. An emphatic refusal to grant a permanent injunction to the manufacturers in this dispute will reflect honor on the courts and have a very salutary effect in convincing the workmen of the country that their power can not be used by capital to crush labor.

THE UNION LABEL THE ONLY GUARANTEE.

The presence of the union label is the only guarantee that an article is union made. Every hat, garment, pair of shoes, box of cigars, package of tobacco, loaf of bread, or piece of printed matter is to be presumed to be a non-union product unless it bears the label of the United Hatters, the United Garment Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers, the Cigar Makers' International Union, the Tobacco Workers' Union the International Typographical Union, as the case may be. And those who wish to strengthen the labor movement will be careful not to purchase non-union made goods.

THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLAGE.

Organized workmen in Spokane, Wash., are having a brush with the authorities. Last December the City Council, made up of Republicans and Democrats, passed an ordinance prohibiting the right of free assemblage on the streets inside the city's fire limits. The men insist on their constitutional rights of free assemblage on the streets and will invite arrest so persistently that the city will have to enlarge its jails and have a problem on its hands that will arouse the latent Americanism in the population to decisive action.

OPPOSED TO POLITICAL WIRE-PULLERS.

The United Mine Workers of Canada have withdrawn from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The miners' delegates to the Halifax convention of the latter body reported that the congress appeared to be dominated by unscrupulous old party politicians, who evinced more anxiety to serve the government than to seriously devise any measures to protect labor from all oppression. Upon recommendation of the delegates the miners seceded.

Comrade Paul Klose Dead.

Sad news came to the St. Louis Socialists Thursday of last week. Comrade Paul Klose, member of the Socialist Party (18th Ward Club), member of Cigar Packers' Union and member of the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, died at the Deaconess Hospital, where he had undergone an operation. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the family residence, 1906 Benton street. The many comrades and friends in attendance were the best proof of how much esteemed and beloved Comrade Klose was by all those who knew him. At the residence Comrade G. A. Hoehn spoke words of love and honor for the deceased friend and words of consolation for the widow, children and relatives. At St. Peter's Cemetery, where the burial took place, Comrade Philip H. Mueller delivered a funeral oration which expressed the thoughts, feelings and sentiments of all the mourners present. Comrade Paul Klose came to St. Louis in 1892 and had been connected with the Socialist and Labor movement ever since. He was a comrade in the best sense of the word, an honest, pure soul. His work for our movement and the interest he displayed in supporting our Socialist press will never

be forgotten by those who worked side by side with him for nearly two decades. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Voegel, the well-known comrade and wife of Comrade William Voegel.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Clinton Organizes.

Comrade Southall has been busy lining up the comrades in Clinton and the result is a local of 12 members. Comrade Fred Fraley, a member-at-large from Ulrich, was present and gave those present an interesting explanation of the aims and objects of the Socialist Party. As soon as the weather becomes warm enough the local will hold meetings in a nearby park and carry on an active propaganda. Cold weather at the time of organizing kept a number away who will probably join later on.

Among the Saw Mills.

Cardwell.—Last evening Local Cardwell gained three new members. Interest is on the increase here and if they keep on coming we will have a list to be proud of ere long. So far, we have 21 members paid up for March and eight or nine yet to hear from.

We are arranging to have Stanley J. Clark speak for us while he is filling dates in Arkansas. We are handicapped for want of an available building and even lack a room to hold the meetings of the local in. If Clark can get here on a week day we will have an open-air meeting. This is a primitive town and no lack of antagonism to Socialism. One thing I can report is, that, since placing our local ticket in the field, it is not uncommon to hear people talking about us and our party. With best wishes, I remain—W. H. Warren.

McAllister Keeps Busy.

Local Springfield has decided to use W. W. McAllister for three weeks in the county. About May 1 McAllister will go to Girard and can speak at places on the way there. Locals and places between Springfield and Girard that want McAllister should communicate with the state office at once. The terms are \$2 and expenses for one date, or \$3 and expenses for two dates. Expenses will be about \$1 fare and board and lodging while with you. Comrade McAllister can do much better work if he speaks twice in a place, and locals should so arrange wherever possible. Just put him in the schoolhouses in your neighborhood and you will find that he can wake them up. He can make a farmer clearly realize on which side his bread is buttered.

Preparing for Thompson.

Several locals that have engaged Carl D. Thompson to speak for them report having all preparations made for banner meetings. The various dates as arranged are: April 6-7-8, Eldon; 9, Nelson; 10, Sedalia; 11, Kansas City; 12, St. Joseph. Every reader of the Appeal that lives anywhere near these points should turn out and bring your friends along. You will be able to hear at first hand just how Socialist legislators make themselves felt when in office. The putting of our theories and ideas into actual practice calls for ability and lots of hard work. From the general to the particular is not an easy step, and it is necessary that this phase of our work be studied so that when elected to office the record made will redound to the credit of the party. As an exponent of constructive Socialism, Comrade Thompson ranks among the first. Come and hear him.

Comrade Slick Killed on Chicago Street Car.

Comrades Franklin H. Slick of Philadelphia, Pa., and W. W. Owen of State Line, Ind., both of the national office force, on Thursday morning, March 18, were run down by a trolley car at the corner of West Madison and Laflin streets, Chicago.

Just after finishing breakfast at a neighboring restaurant, the comrades were walking along in friendly converse and, according to a witness, they were laughing and joking. At the time of the accident two cars were passing in opposite directions and the near car concealed the one of which they became the victims.

Comrade Owen has a fractured wrist and other bruises, none of which are serious. He is expected to be out of the hospital in a few days.

Comrade Slick sustained a terrible fracture of the skull, necessitating an operation. However, this proved of no avail. He never regained consciousness and died at 2:30 p. m. the same day. By direction of his mother, the remains were shipped to Quakertown, Pa.

Comrade Owen has been in the shipping department of the national office since October last.

Franklin H. Slick, aged 42, was born in Philadelphia and learned the trade of a painter. At an early age he joined the painters' union and took an active part therein. For some years he was employed as a motorman on the street cars and was an active member of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees. Later he returned to the painting trade, and about twelve years ago he joined the Socialist Party in Philadelphia. For some years he served on the local campaign committee, attended several state conventions as a delegate, and during the years 1903 and 1904 filled the office of State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania. In September, 1905, he came to Chicago, since which time he was employed in the literary department of the national office.

In the passing of Comrade Slick the movement has lost a firm supporter and an ardent worker.

When You Buy
Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS
You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by
EXPERT WORKMEN.
We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.
F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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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.

IN STAUNTON, ILL

The Socialist Party is Making Things Lively in Municipal Campaign.

Staubton, Ill., March 21, 1909.

The Socialists in Staunton, Ill., are in the midst of a lively municipal campaign. This evening the comrades celebrated the Commune Celebration at the Labor Lyceum, which was a successful affair in every respect. Comrade James Oneal of Indiana and Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis were the speakers; there was also a Polish speaker present who delivered a rousing address.

The comrades of Staunton are circulating hundreds of copies of the following

"Municipal Platform of the Socialist Party of Staunton, Ill."

The Socialist Party of Staunton, in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States. We appeal to the working class, and all who are in sympathy with principles enumerated in our platform, to join in this great movement for industrial and social freedom.

We again invite our friends, and all who are in sympathy, to read our party literature and receive information about Socialism from the party's daily papers and magazines, and not from our opponents and capitalistic newspapers, which invariably misrepresent the doctrine of Socialism.

The Trade Unionist is aware of the fact that workingmen must unite in labor organizations to fight the battle for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions. He sees perfectly that without unity of the working class on the industrial field his cause is hopeless, and he looks with contempt upon all persons who do not see this great principle, and persist in claiming the individual right to work, or not to work, as they please.

Now in view of the fact that Labor Unions are being persecuted by manufacturers' associations through the courts, forbidding boycotts and, in some instances, the right to strike, it is necessary for the working class to remedy these abuses by taking action on the political field. The employing class has its political and economic organizations and the working class should be able to meet them with stronger weapons, that is, **Unity on both the Political and Economic field.**

The Socialists learn from the history of organizations of earlier years that the final expression has eventually been at the ballot box. Therefore, we recognize the fact today there are two wings of the labor movement—the industrial, that is, labor unions, and the political, that is, the expression of the wants of Labor at the ballot box.

If we demand and recognize the necessity of unity in Labor Unions, why not at the ballot box?

If we call one who does not believe in unity on the industrial field a "scab," what should we call one who does not believe in unity at the polls?

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this high aim, and to increase its powers of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

First—The establishment of municipal lighting, heating, telephone, water works, ice plant, power plants and all other public utilities.

Second—No more franchises for public utilities shall be leased, sold or given away, or otherwise conveyed to private corporations or individuals.

Third—The abolition of the contract system, whenever possible, in public work. Only Organized Labor shall be employed by the city, and the eight-hour workday shall be strictly observed in all municipal work. When contract work is unavoidable, the contractor shall employ Organized Labor only.

Fourth—That immediate steps be taken to enforce the laws compelling corporations to pay municipal taxes in proportion to the full valuation of their taxable property.

Fifth—Immediate passage of an ordinance calling for the election of an Inspector of Weights and Measures. Rigid enforcement of all inspection laws.

Sixth—The Socialist Party, being a progressive party, favors all public improvements, such as extension of water mains, sanitary sewerage system, etc., subject to a referendum vote by the people.

Seventh—Adoption of the initiative and referendum, that all laws passed by the legislative bodies be referred to the people for ratification or rejection at coming elections.

Eighth—Free legal advice. The abolition of the fee system of all public offices.

Ninth—The Socialist Party strictly forbids its candidates, if elected, to accept free transportation from any transportation company.

Tenth—Publication of monthly municipal bulletins, containing complete information of all municipal activity, giving separate account of income and expenditures of all city departments, and a sufficient supply of bulletins on hand for free distribution.

Eleventh—Immediate passage of an ordinance providing for the construction of fire escapes on all buildings where necessary.

Twelfth—Municipal autonomy for the ownership and operation of all enterprises vital to the municipality as such.

Thirteenth—Recall of representatives for violation of Socialist Party principles.

All other measures are to be considered in the light of their bearing on the working class as such. Those which will prepare the working people for their part in the class struggle by increase of intelligence, strengthening of their bodies, securing independence or certainty of livelihood for them are to be considered as so many weapons making for their victory. On the other hand, the taking away from the capitalist class of exclusive privileges, making the courts free to all, and securing, as far as possible, the limitation of those powers, financial, legal, social and political, which have accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class, will tend, of course, to make the victory of the working class more easy, at every step.

SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET OF STAUNTON, ILL.

For Mayor: Wm. Koenigkraemer.
 For Clerk: Charles Dietiker.
 For Treasurer: Ernest Ullman.
 For Attorney: Edward A. Wick.
 For Aldermen: First ward, Otto Schulmeister; Second ward, Paul Mlekush; Third ward, Richard Hanel; Fourth ward, Rud. Werberger.

LETTER BOX:

Comrade Walter A. Clifford, City.—Letter received. Thanks for information. We had secured some information on the matter on the same evening the meeting took place. This latest effort to annihilate Socialism will simply result in driving many more young, well-meaning people out of their ranks. It is the old method of persecution and fighting social progress, but their efforts will be in vain. They might just as well insist on retaining everlasting midnight darkness or try to prevent the rising of the sun in the morning. Only owls fear the daylight and ghosts are said to dance while darkness lasts. Humanity welcomes the glorious spectacle of the rising sun of spring and greets with joy the free and happy birds in field and forest, whose sweet and harmonious songs

Make the woodland ring
 And bid the hearts rejoice.

All we can do is to pity the poor, highly learned gentlemen for forgetting the very fundamental teachings of the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth, on whose moral inheritance they claim an inalienable and God-given monopoly.

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

SOCIALIST FREEHOLDERS' CONVENTION

Four Candidates for the Charter Revision Board Placed on Socialist Ticket.

G. A. Hoehn, Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Wm. H. Priesmeyer and Owen Miller the Selection.

In compliance with the election laws, the Socialist Party of St. Louis held a delegate convention at Druid's Hall Thursday, March 18, to nominate candidates for Freeholders for the Charter Revision Board.

Comrade F. L. Robinson was elected chairman, while Frank Heuer acted as secretary. Committee on Credentials: W. M. Brandt, F. J. Kloth and Albert Siepmann, reported and report was received. On motion of Committee on Resolutions the following was unanimously adopted:

Attitude of the Socialist Party on Charter Revision.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in convention assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, renews its allegiance to the principles, platform and uncompromising independent policies and tactics of the Socialist Party of the United States, and declares that the independent political movement of the working class as advocated by the Socialists has become an absolute necessity.

We call upon the working people of St. Louis to unite with the Socialist Party in this and in all future campaigns for the purpose of building up a powerful political labor movement and bringing about the amelioration of labor's condition and the emancipation of labor from wage slavery.

This convention hereby declares that the Board of Thirteen Freeholders for Charter Revision, to be elected on April 6, 1909, in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution of Missouri, is in no sense a political, legislative, nor executive body, but simply a joint committee of citizens whose duty it will be to draft a new city charter to be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people of St. Louis at a future election. Said Board of Freeholders will cease to exist as soon as its draft of the new charter has been submitted to a general vote.

In view of the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties, by their joint sub-committee, consisting of Boss Ward, Boss Howe, Edward Koeln and others, flatly refused to give representation to the Socialist Party in the Board of Freeholders, in spite of the fact that recommendations to that end had been made by the Joint Conference on Charter Revision (a delegate body of civic and business organizations), the Socialist Party is in duty bound to cooperate with the progressive citizens of this community in nominating a number of men for Freeholders who will stand for the timely and necessary changes in the organic law of this municipality, as advocated not only by our own organization, but by many public and ward improvement societies and labor organizations, such as the Tenth Ward Improvement Association, Central Trades and Labor Union and practically all the affiliated labor organizations of the city.

(Signed) L. G. Pope, Chairman; David Allan, Secretary; W. M. Brandt, W. E. Kindorf, G. A. Hoehn.

On motion of the same committee the following candidates for the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision were nominated:

- G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor.
- Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, Physician, President Missouri Referendum League.
- Wm. H. Priesmeyer, retired merchant, vice-president Missouri Referendum League.
- Owen Miller, Musician, President St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

At 10:45 the convention adjourned.

Milwaukee Worked Up

By Socialist Defense of Public Schools.

The last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council was one of the most exciting on record. The Social-Democrats were charged with "advocating a second edition of the French revolution" and with "preaching and teaching anarchy," because they have led the fight for the public schools. Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) spoke for one hour in defense of the school bonds and exposing the corrupt motives of the Mayor and his following in their opposition to the school bond issue. It was a strong and earnest speech and made the other side highly uncomfortable. The Council finally decided again to stand for the school board issue, which the Mayor had vetoed—the Social-Democrats, of course, voting solidly for the bonds. It is said that the Mayor will again veto the issue. Thus the struggle will still go on, and probably will be carried into the courts. Meantime, in spite of these "revolutionary" accusations on the part of our enemies, the Socialists of Milwaukee have gained many new friends by their resolute stand in defense of the public schools. The "civic societies" first undertook the fight, but had neither the courage nor the energy to carry it out. This struggle has again proved the incompetence of the "reformers." At the big protest meeting held in the West Side Turn Hall Social-Democrat speakers were called for and received the largest share of applause. The fact is that at the bottom of all this attack on the schools, besides the desire of the Mayor to get more funds for his grafting sidewalk inspectors, there is a deep-seated opposition on the part of the capitalist class and their allies to the education of the masses. This is a point which Socialists everywhere ought to watch. Just as it is to the interest of the capitalists to limit the suffrage if possible, just so it is to their interest to limit education. The schools which are most crippled by the veto of these school bonds are in the working class districts. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Social-Democrats will address all the large unions of Milwaukee at their meetings from now till election day. The candidates which are to be voted for in Milwaukee this spring are one alderman-at-large, judges and six members of the school board. The prospects for the Social-Democratic party at this writing are very bright.

The dates of Comrade Walter Thomas Mills in Wisconsin are as follows: Superior, Saturday, March 27; Osceola, 28; Rhinelander, 29; Wausau, 30; Fond du Lac, 31; Two Rivers, April 1; Manitowoc, 2 and 3; Oshkosh, 4; Wyoceona, 5; Grand Rapids, 6; Madison, 7; Brodhead, 8; Kenosha, 9; Racine, 10; Milwaukee, 11.

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago will lecture in Milwaukee March 28 on "Crime and Criminals."

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.
 Milwaukee, Wis., March 18, 1909.

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.

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

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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

They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

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

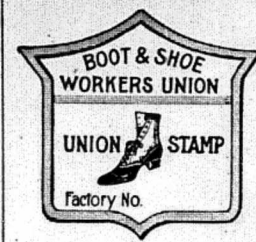
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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

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

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

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



By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.
 John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
 SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

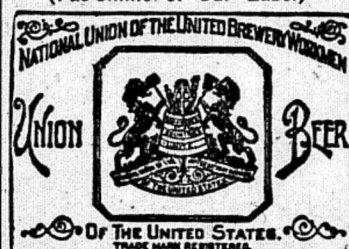
Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

VIII. Production of Surplus Value.

Now suppose that the average amount of the daily necessities of a laboring man require six hours of average labor for their production. Suppose, moreover, six hours of average labor to be also realized in a quantity of gold equal to 3s. Then 3s. would be the Price, or the monetary expression of the Daily Value of that man's Labor Power. If he worked daily six hours he would daily produce a value sufficient to buy the average amount of his daily necessities, or to maintain himself as a laboring man.

But our man is a wages laborer. He must, therefore, sell his laboring power to a capitalist. If he sells it at 3s. daily, or 18s. weekly, he sells it at its value. Suppose him to be a spinner. If he works six hours daily he will add to the cotton a value of 3s. daily. This value, daily added by him, would be an exact equivalent for the wages, or the price of his laboring power, received daily. But in that case no surplus value or surplus produce whatever would go to the capitalist. Here, then, we come to the rub.

In buying the laboring power of the workman, and paying its value, the capitalist, like every other purchaser, has acquired the right to consume or use the commodity bought. You consume or use the laboring power of a man by making him work, as you consume or use a machine by making it run. By buying the daily or weekly value of the laboring power of the workman, the capitalist has, therefore, acquired the right to use or make that laboring power work during the whole day or week. The working day or the working week has, of course, certain limits, but those we shall afterwards look more closely at.

For the present I want to turn your attention to one decisive point.

The value of the laboring power is determined by the quantity of labor necessary to maintain or reproduce it, but the use of that laboring power is only limited by the active energies and physical strength of the laborer. The daily or weekly value of the laboring power is quite distinct from the daily or weekly exercise of that power, the same as the food a horse wants and the time it can carry the horseman are quite distinct. The quantity of labor by which the value of the workman's laboring power is limited forms by no means a limit to the quantity of labor which his laboring power is apt to perform. Take the example of the spinner. We have seen that, to daily reproduce his laboring power, he must daily reproduce a value of three shillings, which he will do by working six hours daily. But this does not disable him from working ten or twelve or more hours a day. But by paying the daily or weekly value of the spinner's laboring power the capitalist has acquired the right of using that laboring power during the whole day or week. He will, therefore, make him work, say, daily, twelve hours. Over and above the six hours required to replace his wages, or the value of his laboring power, he will, therefore, have to work six other hours, which I shall call hours of surplus labor, which surplus labor will realize itself in a surplus value and a surplus produce. If our spinner, for example, by his daily labor of six hours, added three shillings' value to the cotton, a value forming an exact equivalent to his wages, he will, in twelve hours, add six shillings' worth to the cotton, and produce a proportional surplus of yarn. As he has sold his laboring power to the capitalist, the whole value or produce created by him belongs to the capitalist, the owner pro tem. of his laboring power. By advancing three shillings, the capitalist will, therefore, realize a value of six shillings, because, advancing a value in which six hours of labor are crystallized, he will receive in return a value in which twelve hours of labor are crystallized. By repeating this same process daily, the capitalist will daily advance three shillings and daily pocket six shillings, one-half of which will go to pay wages anew, and the other half of which will form surplus value, for which the capitalist pays no equivalent. It is this sort of exchange between capital and labor upon which capitalistic production, or the wages system, is founded, and which must constantly result in reproducing the workingman as a workingman, and the capitalist as a capitalist.

The rate of surplus value, all other circumstances remaining the same, will depend on the proportion between that part of the working day necessary to reproduce the value of the laboring power and the surplus time or surplus labor performed for the capitalist. It will, therefore, depend on the ratio in which the working day is prolonged over and above that extent, by working which the workingman would only reproduce the value of his laboring power, or replace his wages.

IX. Value of Labor.

We must now return to the expression, "Value, or Price of Labor."

We have seen that, in fact, it is only the value of the laboring power, measured by the values of commodities necessary for its maintenance. But since the workman receives his wages after his labor is performed, and knows, moreover, that what he actually gives to the capitalist is his labor, the value of price of his laboring power necessarily appears to him as the price or value of his labor itself. If the price of his laboring power is three shillings, in which six hours of labor are realized, and if he works twelve hours, he necessarily considers these three shillings as the value or price of twelve hours of labor, although these twelve hours of labor realize themselves in a value of six shillings. A double consequence flows from this.

Firstly, The value or price of the laboring power takes the semblance of the price of labor itself, although, strictly speaking, value and price of labor are senseless terms.

Secondly, Although one part only of the workman's daily labor is paid, while the other part is unpaid, and while that unpaid or surplus labor constitutes exactly the fund out of which surplus value or profit is formed, it seems as if the aggregate labor was paid labor.

This false appearance distinguishes wages labor from other historical forms of labor. On the basis of the wages system even the unpaid labor seems to be paid labor. With the slave, on the contrary, even that part of his labor which is paid appears to be unpaid. Of course, in order to work the slave must live, and one part of his working day goes to replace the value of his own maintenance. But since no bargain is struck between him and his master, and no acts of selling and buying are going on between the two parties, all his labor seems to be given away for nothing.

Take, on the other hand, the peasant serf, such as he, I might say, until yesterday existed in the whole East of Europe. This peasant worked, for example, three days for himself on his own field or the field allotted to him, and the three subsequent days he performed compulsory and gratuitous labor on the estate of his lord. Here, then, the paid and unpaid parts of labor were sensibly separated, separated in time and space; and our Liberals overflowed with moral indignation at the preposterous notion of making a man work for nothing.

In point of fact, however, whether a man works three days of the week for himself on his own field and three days for nothing on the estate of his lord or whether he works in the factory or the workshop six hours daily for himself and six for his employer, comes to the same, although in the latter case the paid and unpaid portions of labor are inseparably mixed up with each other, and the nature of the whole transaction is completely masked by the intervention of a contract and the pay received at the end of the week. The gratuitous labor appears to be voluntarily given in the one instance, and to be compulsory in the other. That makes all the difference.

In using the word "value of labor," I shall only use it as a popular slang term for "value of labor power."
(To be Continued.)

Socialist News Review

THE SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVAL AND CAMPAIGN DEMONSTRATION AT SOCIAL TURNER HALL.

The comrades all over the city, especially those in the northern section, are very much interested in making the Socialist Spring Festival and campaign demonstration a success. It will take place at the Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets, Saturday, April 3. This will be the last big campaign demonstration. Comrade Carl D. Thompson will be the principal speaker of the evening, and you may rest assured that "he will deliver the goods." All the sub-committees and members of the general committee for the festival will hold a joint meeting this Saturday, March 27, at 8 o'clock p. m., at party headquarters. This committee meeting is of vital importance and no member should fail to attend.

South Dakota for Woman's Suffrage.

The Legislature of South Dakota has passed an amendment granting equal suffrage. However, there is a provision that it must be indorsed by a referendum vote to be taken in the year 1910. This makes South Dakota a fruitful field for this phase of our agitation.

sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.
Socialist Victories in Italy.

At the recent parliamentary elections in Italy the Socialists made considerable gains. While they formerly held 32 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, they have now increased their number of seats to 43, a gain of 11 seats.

Keep Your Eyes on Him.

The secretary of Local Montreal, Canada, reports that Henry Schafer, who was intrusted with party finances, has disappeared without making an accounting. In order to protect other comrades, the following description of Henry Schafer is given: He is small and dark-complexioned; speaks English, Italian, German and Jewish.

Women Signers Also Welcome.

It should be remembered by the comrades circulating the suffrage petitions issued by the direction of the Woman's National Committee that the names of women signers are quite as important as those of men, if not more so, since it is a move particularly in the interest of giving those a ballot who are now deprived. This applies in all states, regardless of whether the signers now have the franchise or not.

Socialist Ticket in Grafton, Ill.

Grafton, Ill., March 22, 1909.
St. Louis, Labor, St. Louis, Mo.
For the first time in Jersey County, Illinois, the Socialist Party has got a full ticket in the field for city officers in the city of Grafton; For Mayor, J. J. Keon; City Clerk, J. H. Meyers; City Treasurer, James Chappet; Aldermen—First ward, Charles Dempsey; Second ward, Cevero Boyer; Third ward, Thomas T. Brown.
J. J. KEON, Secretary.

"SOCIALISM MADE EASY."

By James Connolly, Editor of The Harp.
"Socialism Made Easy" is a new propaganda pamphlet, written by James Connolly, the editor of the Irish-Socialist paper, The Harp. The pamphlet is published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and retails for 10 cents. It is good and we recommend it to our comrades as one of the best propaganda pamphlets, which will make a hit wherever it comes in contact with prejudice or honest, innocent ignorance. We recommend it, though it really recommends itself. All that is required is to call the comrades' attention to this latest production in Socialist propaganda literature. The pamphlet is for

Oneal and Mother Jones in Beckemeyer, Ill.

Beckemeyer, Ill., March 22, 1909.
Saturday night James Oneal of New York spoke here to a crowded house—all men. His subject was "The Lawlessness of Our Courts." Comrade Oneal is a scholarly speaker, apt in his illustrations, temperate in his utterances and just suited to make converts for Socialism from the ranks of the unemployed timid laborers.

Sunday afternoon "Mother" Jones came in under the auspices of the Beckemeyer U. M. W. A. local. She spoke to 250 persons (two-fifths of them women) on the burning questions of the day. She devoted considerable attention to the treatment of the Mexican patriots by our government. She received \$25 for the Mexican defense fund. She spoke two hours and had the satisfaction of hearing her telling points lustily applauded by women as well as men. Verily, we are growing.—Herman Rensing, Sec'y Socialist Local.

Milwaukee Protests Against Creating Socialist Bureaucracy.

Social Democratic Herald writes: To Party Members: National Referendum "A," 1909, which has been submitted for your vote should be read over carefully. We think its defects ought to be apparent to every person who has a clear understanding of Socialist principles. The plan is to put the national executive committee under heavy salaries—heavy for the organization—and to have them take up their residence in Chicago, and to be in constant session at headquarters, whether there is work for them to do or not. This would mean the rule of the party organization by a bureaucracy and would tend to perpetuate the national executive committee and to bar others who could not give up their employments in their own locality. It would double the dues—this is provided for in the referendum—and make it still harder for many locals to keep their memberships, especially in industrial districts where many members are also paying dues, assessments, etc., to their unions. We urge the members to vote the referendum down.

AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

National Committee Motion to Be Submitted When Supported by the Requisite Number of Members.
Duluth, Minn.

National Secretary Socialist Party.
Dear Comrade—I herewith submit the following motion for adoption:

Resolved, That the Socialist Party looks with suspicion upon all attempts to establish "Government by Commission" in this country, that it is undemocratic, aristocratic in its ultimate aim, and is intended to place the affairs of municipalities completely in the hands of the taxpayers; that as an especial purpose it aims to evolve a non-partisan form of government and to abolish the political machine. Partisan politics and organization being the essential to carry on effectively our work for working-class emancipation, we must consistently advocate the maintenance of party organizations in municipalities everywhere.

Comment.

All over the country there is a persistent agitation—systematized in my opinion—being carried on in favor of custodianship rule. And it is surprising to see how workingmen take to the thing. Even party members seem to be carried away in instances with the idea. If we permit this agitation for the establishment of a "benevolent despotism" to make headway without our protest we may wake up some fine morning and find that over night the suffrage has been stolen from us. Let us therefore be up and doing and not permit ourselves to be caught napping. Fraternally,
MORRIS KAPLAN, Member N. C. for Minnesota.

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. Cowrie 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., Colmopolis, 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!

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

Socialist Sunday School.

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

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.
11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.
We Solicit Your Orders for
Badges and Banners
Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.

MULLEN
Undertaking Co.
Coleman and North Market Sts.
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St

STRICTLY UNION
..BOTH PHONES..

CHAS. SPECHT
NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

CHAS. WERZ & CO.
Wood, Brass, Metal, Engraving on Glass, Etc.....
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1431

SIGNS

Umbrellas
Parasols
and Canes
Large Variety at
Lowest Prices.

H. J. JOST
1424 S. Broadway.
REPAIRING AND
RECOVERING.

Abonnirt
auf
Arbeiter-Zeitung
\$1.50 im Jahr

TRADE MARK

A GREAT CHANCE FOR NORTH ST. LOUIS

Do Not Fail to Attend the SOCIALIST SPRING FESTIVAL

A Grand Family Reunion of the St. Louis Comrades



Carl B. Thompson of Wisconsin.

A Grand Campaign Rally of the St. Louis Socialists

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, '09 Doors Open 7 p.m. Concert Begins 8 p.m.

COMRADES! Bring Your Families and Friends to this Annual Social Rendezvous of the St. Louis Socialists.

CARL D. THOMPSON

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

AT SOCIAL TURNER HALL

Thirteenth and Monroe Streets

CONCERT! SPEECHES!! DANCE!!!

ADMISSION—TEN CENTS A PERSON. CHILDREN—FREE.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Money is urgently needed within the next week to meet some of our most necessary campaign expenses.

The following comrades have made collections and contributions since last report:

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund (continued).

FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

Second Edition Now Ready

This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement.

price, 25c.; \$1.50 a Dozen.

WILSHIRE BOOK CO. Clearing House for All Socialist Literature 200 William St., New York

Table listing names and amounts for the Socialists' fund.

Total \$457.82

UP AGAINST IT

The Great Problem Confronting the People of St. Louis.

The political situation in St. Louis is serious. The citizens don't realize this. Voters are disgusted.

An aristocratic mayor elected on a Democratic ticket so-called, and a political wizard at the head of the B. P. I.

Now comes the Republican mayoralty candidate, and suggests that perhaps it might be best to let the Free Bridge matter rest for the present.

Meanwhile, the LaCledde Gas Light, the Union Electric Light, the United Railways, the Terminal Railroad Association, the St. Louis Transfer Co., and other monopolies are stealing millions out of the people's pockets.

utilities corporations will continue to own the city and rob the people. When your gas bill is presented by the LaCledde Gas Co., you kick, but you pay the bill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All members of the various sub-committees and the general committee for the Spring Festival for Concordia and Social Turner Halls are requested to attend an important meeting Saturday night, March 27, at 8 o'clock, at 212 South Fourth street.

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

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

Boss Howe saw fit to select himself as one of the Freeholders. And he is so absolutely sure of his election on April 6 that he has everything mapped out for the work.

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NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. More Union Label Goods than any store in the city. 916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

The Socialists insist that the smooth gentlemen operating under the name of LaCledde Gas Light Co., Union Electric Light, United Railways, etc., be put out of business for good.

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**JAMES ONEAL OF INDIANA,
Who Will Address St. Louis Campaign Meetings During the Next
Ten Days.**

and

Unions Addressed by Socialist Speakers on Invitation During the