I. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1909

KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 418

THE MEXICAN PROTEST MEETING

Mother Jones Addressed an Enthusiastic Audi-ence at Druids Hall—Resolution of Protest Adopted.

The large hall at the Druids building was crowded with an enthusiastic audience last, Sunday afternoon to listen to speeches in behalf of the Mexican political refugees, Sarabia, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Comrade L. G. Pope acted as chairman and opened the meeting with a few well-chosen remarks, stating the object and importance of the gathering. He then introduced Comrade Hoehn, who spoke of the revolutionary struggles in recent years throughout the civilized world, also referring to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone, the Rudowitz-Pouren and Mexican refugees' cases, and closing with a few remarks on the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison decision,

"Mother" Jones was then introduced, being greeted with hearty applause by the large audience of men and women. The speaker pictured the story of the Mexican Revolutionists in forceful language and gave a striking description of the miserable conditions of labor in Mexico. She pointed out the connection between commercial interests of powerful capitalist corporations of these United States and the political machnery of the government in Mexico. "Mother" Jones then described the kidnaping of Sarabia, his release from the Mexican dungeon, thanks to the governor of Arizona, and the arrest of Magon, Rivera and Villarreal. Incidentally she criticised the efforts of the ruling powers here to Russianize the political institutions of this country.

A collection amounting to \$23.70 was taken up for the Mexican Refugees' Defense Fund.

Chairman Comrade Pope then read the following resolution, which was passed by a unanimous vote :.

Resolution

"Whereas, Systematic efforts have been made during the last few years, by the governments of Russia and Mexico, to compel Uncle Sam to play the role of the Pinkerton hireling for the benefit

of Czar Nicholas and Czar Porfirio Diaz; **"Whereas**, The Mexican refugees, Sarabia, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal, have been imprisoned in the United States at the instance of the Mexican government for political reasons, which is in violation of the fundamental laws of our Republic and a disgrace to the memory of the American Revolutionists of 1776; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this mass meeting of citizens enters an emphatic protest against the imprisonment of these Mexican patriots and demands their immediate release; "Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United

States Senators from Missouri, to the United States Congressmen representing the three St. Louis districts, to President Roosevelt and to the Secretary of State, Hon. Elihu Root." The comrades were well pleased with the success of the meeting.

AN APPEAL In Behalf of the Mexican Political Refugees.

Brothers and Comrades :---

At three great national conventions-namely, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners, and the Socialist Party conventions-resolutions were passed espousing the cause of the Mexican patriots and labor leaders imprisoned in a United States jail in Los Angeles, Cal.

For sixteen months these men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera, have been held without trial. They have been denied the right of bail, although ample funds were of-fered by their friends. They have been held "incommunicado" since July 7 of last year-that is, refused the liberty of seeing their families or friends.

Upon the testimony of an employe of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to in-This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the vade Mexico. witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition ; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. (How all this must remind union men of the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone!) In addition, it was shown that the Furlong Detective Agency was in the employ of the Mexican

rurales, shooting right and left, and drove the Mexican miners back to work. Hundreds were killed in this slaughter.

For protesting, organizing and fighting in Mexico against these things Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia are to be tried in Tombstone, Arizona, probably within a few weeks. Neither impris-onments nor threats of death have crushed the spirit of these Mexican patriots. Give them liberty, and the working people of Mexico will rally round them, re-establishing constitutional government and freely organizing their trades unions.

Recognizing these facts, the American Federation of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners and the Socialist Party, in their national conventions, have espoused the cause of the imprisoned Mexican patriots, and with these resolutions as their warrant the Mexicans now call upon you for financial support.

Send all funds for the defense of the Mexican Refugees' Defense Secretary-Treasurer, Western Federation of Miners, Railroad Building, Denver, Col.

THE ONLY DAY REGISTRATION for the Coming MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS THURSDAY, FEB. 18

in the Voting Place of Your Precinct. Polls Open From 8 a. m. Till 10 p. m.

Don't fail to register, if you have changed your address since last election, or if you are entitled to vote for the first time at the April elections.

REMEMBER THE DATE!

Socialism in a Nutshell By G. Edward Lind.

Socialism is a term with three distinct meanings, as follows First, a social philosophy; second, an international political movement; third, a future state of society.

Socialism as a philosophy defines the laws of social evolution. which may be summed up in these propositions:

The economic organization of society determines the character of its social institutions.

Improvements in the methods of wealth production gradually change the economic basis of society and thereby create a new class, which struggles for mastery with the previous ruling class. This is the method of social progress.

The chattel slave, serf and the wage worker whose labor applied to the natural resources produced all wealth received as their portion sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and progeny and all wealth over and above that went to the masters, feudal barons and capitalists. This is the law of surplus value.

4. Labor's only salvation lies in collective ownership and democratic control of the instruments of wealth production, which would guarantee to every worker the full social value of his labor. 5. This ultimate goal is attainable only through independent,

class-conscious political action by the working class of the world

Socialism as a movement is world wide in scope, embracing all the foremost nations in the world. Its ten million adherents are propagating its principles on the platform and in the press in almost every language. Its organization is the largest and best disciplined political organization in the world. Its motto is: "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.

Socialism as a future state will fulfill the dreams of the ages in that it will be the realization of the universal brotherhood of man. It will be an industrial democracy in which the instruments of production and distribution will be collectively owned and democratically managed in the interests of society as a whole.

A society without class struggles and exploitation, a society in which there will be equality of opportunity, a society in which women will have a voice in determining the conditions under which they and future generations shall live.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Issued by Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

In Defense of their Position in the Buck Stove and Range Co. Injunction Decision.

(Editorial from American Federationist.)

The man who is charged with violating an injunction may be and often is a peaceful, patriotic, law-abiding citizen whose life is devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the weak and the helpless. On the application of some unfair corporation which is oppressing its employes, an injunction is issued restraining this man from the performance of duties that are not of themselves in violation of any constitutional or statutory law. This man is charged with violating some provision of the injunction. He is thereupon commanded to appear in court and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty and punished. Unlike the murderer who is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty, this defendant is presumed to be guilty until he can prove his own innocence. He is denied a trial by a jury of his peers; he is not confronted by his accusers; he can not secure a change of venue; he must be tried by the judge whose dignity has been offended, or at the best an associate judge of the same court; he has no protection against either the bias or the animus of the court; he is at the mercy of a judge who may or may not be disinterested, judicial, or dignified.

Says the law to the defendant: "You are presumed to be innocent until, after a fair and impartial trial, you are adjudged guilty by a jury of your fellow-citizens."

Says the injunction to the defendant: "You are presumed to be guilty until you can prove your own innocence. You are commanded to appear before the offended court to show cause why you should not be sent to jail."

In publishing this editorial we may be held to be in additional contempt, but, if, so, we are willing to accept the consequences. It may be necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the people that a judge should be destroyed. Judges sometimes usurp power and become tyrants. Disobedience to a tyrant is obedience to law.

We wish to point out how despotic and unwarranted and unfair have been the methods of the prosecution. We are penalized for printing the same character of news and comment which every other newspaper and magazine in the country published with perfect freedom.

If our speeches and our writings have been unlawful, libelous or damaging to the plaintiff there is one legal way of punishing that offense-that is, a suit for damages and a trial by jury, in which not only the fact of the spoken words and the publication would be passed upon, but we would also be allowed to offer whatever there might be of explanation or justification of our course.

Our fundamental law authorizes no other process for the punishment of any abuse of freedom of speech or of the press. Our system of law does not authorize prohibition of lawful rights by injunction and punishment subsequently by proceedings for contempt and at a hearing before the judge where the only question considered is the mere fact of utterance and publication.

If we had abused our right of free speech or free press in our references to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., peace and order and good citizenship required that we should have been proceeded against -not by injunction-but by due form and process provided by statute law.

This is a broad question of right and law and order. There are no mystifying technicalities about it. They are equally well known 'in Texas. Florida, Maine and Oregon" as they are in the District of Columbia. All who know anything of our country's history know that judge-made prohibition of freedom of speech and freedom of press can issue only in defiance of fundamental American law. Conress can not even make such prohibition. May judges then command what Congress is powerless to enact? It appears from Justice Wright's decision that he believes this can be done. Judicial usurpation of power is a most serious matter. Jefferson warned posterity that the greatest danger to our free institutions lay in the likelihood of this usurpation.

When a judge issues an injunction-like that of the Buck's Stove and Range Co .- it is the judge who defies the law, and not the citizens who refuse obedience to his injunction mandates, which would deprive men of their constitutional rights.

Justice Wright seemed to expend more of his thought on the judicial virulence of language with which he sentenced Mitchell, Morrison and Gompers to prison than upon careful consideration of the vital issues of the case.

Apparently with deliberate design to assist in insidiously under-

government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

Why does Diaz want them?

Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free 'organization of trades unions made a crime-sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

They do not deny that they are enemies of Diaz-Diaz, who has succeeded himself as president, by force of arms, seven times.

They do not deny that they advised their compatriots in Mexico to take up arms rather than to be shot down by the rurales of Diaz.

They do not deny that they intend to fight in Mexico for their constitutional rights, if they can obtain them by no other means

But they do deny the false testimony produced by the paid spies of Diaz—the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis.

Many pages could be written upon the atrocities practiced upon the working people of Mexico. Here is a sample:

On the tobacco plantations of Valle Nacional 15,000 slaves are annually purchased for from \$40 to \$50 a head, under the infamous Contract System." Three-fourths of these miserable beings die in the space of twelve months-a fact acknowledged by the overseers themselves-and the Valle Nacional is but one of the many deathtraps of Mexico. Conservative estimate places the annual importation of slaves upon the various plantations of Mexico as not less than 125.000 souls.

But it may be asked, "How does this affect us?"

Your question will be quickly answered by any American miner, just across the border the Mexican government is compelling the Mexican miners to work for less than half the wages received by the American miner in Arizona, and the mine owners are preparing to use this as a club to beat down wages in the United States. The cheap labor of Mexico is the most threatening problem ever faced by the American wage worker, and Mexican labor will be cheap just as long as President Porfirio Diaz is in power. What did he do when the Mexican miners at Cananea went on strike for higher

This is the ultimate ideal of Socialism, a self-governing, cooperative commonwealth.

JUSTICE OR CLEMENCY.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison ought to be proud of what they have done. We have no doubt they are. They are not criminals to be pardoned. They are citizens and workingmen who have exercised their rights and performed their duties, who are being persecuted for so doing, who have been wronged by the court, and whose wrong is to be redressed.

Either "the administration ojustice" is a part of the execution of the people's will, or it is something apart from and above the people. If the administration of justice is something else than an agency for doing the people's bidding, then the sooner the people realize the fact and bring the judiciary down to its only proper function, the better. Let us have no "good feeling" between the people and the usurpers of arbitrary power.

The "checks in our government system" have no value and no purpose except to impede progress, to fetter the democracy, to keep the propertied classes in power. The federal judiciary, in particular, with its power of injunction and its power of declaring laws uncon-

stitutional, were expressly devised to prevent the will of the masses of the people from being carried into effect. Anyone who has made more than a superficial study of American history knows that. What we want, what any twentieth-century newspaper professing to be progressive out to desire, is not to "give labor a feeling of the justtice residing in the triune wisdom of the government,' for such a feeling would be a dangerous delusion, but to give all men a clear understanding of the way in which this system of checks and balances works harm to the masses.

Executive pardon for Gompers, Mifchell and Morrison, or the remission of their sentences "through the clemency of the court' at the President's intercession, would probably be good politics for Mr. Roosevelt to play. We thus understand its advocacy by Hearst's "American," which has of late developed into a personal organ of the Rough Rider President. So far as the three officers of the American Federation of Labor are concerned, and so far as the labor movement is concerned, it would be a gross miscarriage of justice. The reversal of their sentences and the abrogation of the legal ruling under which those sentences were pronounced are imperatively wages? He sent his general, Kosterlitsky, with a squadron of necessary to thm and to the working class .- N. Y. Evening Call.

mining constitutional rights by judicial usurpation, Justice Wright says that this injunction only "incidentally" prohibits the exercise of free speech and freedom of the press. How can it be "incidentai" when the prohibition is absolute and permanent?

Unless constitutional rights are secure from "incidental" as well as every other sort of invasion they are not secure at all. If an injunction may be issued prohibiting freedom of speech and of the press for the purpose of protecting an employer's alleged "property rights" in labor, then there is no limit beyond which our judges may not go in destroying the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.

Grant for even a moment that the courts have a right by injunction to enjoin from publishing, and what will be the logical result? It will come to pass, as one already said, the press, can not expose political corruption because it hurts some "boss." It can not criticise an hostile or indifferent administration because the Chief Executive would be annoved. The Congressional Record may be cen-

sored because some Senator or Representative has the courage to uncover the lawlessness of powerful wrongdoers. Even the Presi-dent's message may be interdicted. The press will not dare to ex-pose the horrors of child labor and the exploitation of helpless women workers.

Forbid us to state any one unpleasant truth and the way is opened to go the whole limit of press censorship and prohibition. As we said in our statments to the judge, "the freedom of the press was given not that we might say pleasant things, but that we might say the things which are unpleasant, that we might criticise the wrong; that we might call attention to truths as yet unrecognized; that even if we might do a wrong we would better have the right and be subject to punisment than that the freedom to print and speak should be denied. The injunction denies in advance the right to speak or print. It puts an absolute censorship on press and speech. Thougtful citizens will not, we trust, belittle the importance of

the issue because it had its inception in a labor union difficulty. Whatever the Mitchell-Morrison-Gompers case was in the beginning it is no longer in essence a labor controversy. The immeasurably higher question has been raised of whether the great traditions and guarantees of American liberty shall be destroyed. The vital facts in the case should be clearly comprehended and all prejudice laid aside in face of the solemn fact that the liberties of all our people are invaded.

We are confident that the people of our country, that public

opinion-that court of last resort-will pronounce an adverse verdict on this judicial denial and prohibition of freedom of speech and of the press

The people of our country are aroused as never since the civil war and the abolition of slavery. They are alert to the danger which threatens. They will not allow themselves to be lulled into a fanciful security because this decision does not at present happen to touch each one of them personally. No one can tell when this decision will be cited as the precedent for additional invasion of liberty. * * * We are not disrespectful to the courts when we protest against

a wrong decision, rather we are helping the courts to maintain their proper dignity by pointing out when a judge steps from the path of dignity and right and justice. We of the labor movement stand second to none in our rev-

erence for the free institutions of our country, and we are at one with the best thinkers and writers who helped to mold the glorious destinies of this country, when we point out the danger of judicial usurpation and invasion. * * *

The attempt to suppress constitutional liberty will not succeed in the long run. We still have our Miltons with their appeals for liberty and our Garrisons and Phillips with their crusade for human freedom.

There will be more Patrick Henrys and Washingtons and Jef-fersons and Licolns to carry forward the world-old human struggle for liberty. In all humility, yet if necessary, we shall be proud to tread in the footsteps of that long and splendid procession, winding down the ages of those who have suffered that the torch of human liberty may be passed from hand to hand and thus reach down not only to the people of our time, but to the countless millions yet unborn.

UNFAIR LIST of the

American Federation of Labor

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

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

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the

"Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor: BREAD-McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis,

Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.

- CIGARS-Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.
- FLOUR-Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. GROCERIES-James Butler, New York City.

TOBACCO-American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

WHISKY-Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

- CLOTHING-N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago,
- CORSETS-Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets. GLOVES-J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California
- HATS-J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co.

HATS-J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., P. 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.
DRUNCING Hurkon, Kimberly & Co., prosklyn, 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 Chi-

cago, 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., Wal-den N. Y. den, N. Y

IRON and STEEL-Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, 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.; Pitts-bug 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.

Co., St. Louis; Mo.

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

Woman's Study Corner

THE LONG AGO.

There are no days like the good old days, The days when we were youthful!

When humankind were pure of mind, And speech and deeds were truthful;

Before a love for sordid gold Became man's ruling passion,

Before each dame and maid became Slave to the tyrant fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls-Against the world I'd stake 'em!

As buxom smart, and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em. They were rich in spirit and common sense,

And piety all supportin';

They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too, And they made such lovely courtin'.

There are no boys like the good old boys-When we were boys together!

When the grass was sweet to the brown, bare feet That dimpled the laughing heather;

When the pewee sang to the summer dawn, Or the bee, in the billowy clover,

Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love-The love that mother gave us!

We are old, old men, yet we pine again For that precious grace—God save us!

we dream and dream of the good old times, And our hearts grow tenderer, fonderer,

As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams Of heaven away off yonder. —Eugene Field. Of heaven away off yonder.

Cheap Motherhood in America By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Sacred motherhood !

Divine motherhood !

Be-au-ti-ful motherhood!

I know a voter so chivalrous, so imbued with deferential awe and admiration for the mothers of men, that he would not for a moment entertain the idea of the mother of his brood of six voting.

"Preposterous! Oh, quite preposterous! Why, bless me, it is unwomanly!" And that settles it.

I have seen the subject of his chivalrous solicitude on her knees crubbing. Have seen her in the garden-plucking roses? Oh, Hanging out clothes, with her sleeves rolled up to the elbow no. and the raw wind blowing on her damp arms. I have seen her face scorched with the heat of Saturday's baking.

have seen her when I thought she needed the protection she never got. But vote? Sacred motherhood! No!

know another woman who has known what beautiful motherhood meant—seven times. She washes for a living. "How can you do so much?" I asked in amazement at the quantity of work she puts out. "Well, if I get up at four in the morning, I can pretty well get two washings done a day."

Three of her little ones died, so she knows what stricken motherhood means, too, for she loves her children. And she carries her burden alone. She doesn't know where her husband is. He just left one day.

She is not very strong, and her one hope is that God will spare her until her little ones are big enough to take proper care of themselves.

It never occurred to this mother that she ought to know anything about government-ought to vote-ought to make demands for herself and her kind. She has but the one desire: "If God will let me live until I raise my children.'

Poor God! He doesn't want to kill her. Hard work will kill

her. Hard work and poverty. Slavery is killing her. In France they are pensioning mothers. In France women threatened to stop having children. The race could die out for all of them. They had borne the whole burden too long. Had suffered too much for too little. Then the whole French nation arose in alarm: "Our women aren't bearing us children," it cried. And the world took up the alarm of "race suicide" in France.

And thus it was that motherhood assumed really sacred proportions in the Third Republic. And France has undertaken the endow-ment of mothers. If you will bear us children, we will at least help

support them, it says. It is more important than the pensioning of soldiers. Soldiers take life. Mothers give it. "Mothers suffer at the birth of every child as no soldier suffers on the battle field. They suffer at the death of every child a suffering inconceivable to man." France has decided to pay, not in pretty, empty phrases, for sa-

A Plea to Mothers Agnes H. Downing in The Socialist Woman.

"The trouble with Debs is that he puts the happiness of the race above everything else; business, prosperity, property."-Lincoln Steffins.

You are responsible for your children. If they are "good," you are lauded for it. Of course there are fathers who are always willing to credit the good conduct of a child, and even its good looks to his side of the house; but in general you get your meed of praise for the "good" ones. When it comes to those that are not so good there is no dispute; for them you are sure to receive and feel your full quota of censure. Nature and man are at one in this. The embryo life is given the mother to protect and cherish, and so closely is it linked with her life that from then on they rise or fall together.

It is not too much to say that every mother would choose to see her children go right. Every good mother puts this consideration before all else in the wide world. Yet even good mothers are not always successful in this the highest of their aims.

Very early you notice that your little ones are influenced by other children. They want to play the same games, they want to have the same toys, they want similar clothing; they even want the same kind of food. You also learn that do what you will you can not entirely overcome those influences. In fact they are the social forces, the same that drive you to want things like your neighbors, and they can not be overcome. This social force that makes us want to be like other people and to care about their good opinion, is the most powerful mainspring to much that is best in human action.

You see it early in the children, and it would be innocent, desirable and useful only that so many poor little ones are not safe to copy. You see, every day, children that are neglected because of their mothers are poor-their fathers out of work, discouraged, drunken or dead. In any case the poor children are a prey to cir-cumstances. They do not have a fair chance.

The neglected children are preved upon from the start. Those who must work are in dire danger from their occupations. And every evil that threatens them threatens all children; for the bad tastes spread in the same way that the taste for candy, tops or bright ribbons has spread, and with the same power of social force.

Over and over you have been told that you can conquer the force by looking to your own children. "Keep them from bad company;" "Keep them from evil associates." But after hundreds of generations of this method, there is not a thoughtful mother, especially a working mother, but fears to see her son or daughter go out into the society that we have made by following such individualistic advice. The law of averages shows that there are reasons for the fears.

The child's tastes are contaminated in the first place because of the ignorance of the mother. This ignorance has its roots in poverty. But, and this is the terrible fact we must face, the tastes of our youth once perverted, hundreds of "leading citizens" make profit by catering to their depravity. Not alone is license money drawn by the city for illegal and immoral places, but city officials sworn to defend the laws draw rents, and enormous rents, from dens of infamy. City Prosecutor Woolwine of Los Angeles said recently with respect to this matter:

"In the matter of the 'red light' district the mayor squarely said he would not allow it to be touched. Conditions were terrible. Men close to the highest city officials were rapidly erecting buildings to be occupied as houses of prostitution at enormous rentals, and these dens overshadowed the homes of poor people who could not afford to move out of the district. And all the time the mayor and police were providing protection." Mr. Woolwine also stated that the police of the city were engaged, not in trying to suppress vice, but "dragging women into the district," that is, women engaged in prostitution elsewhere were forced into the houses owned by promnent politicians. What is true of Los Angeles is probably true of other cities. Every student of affairs knows those facts. The term corruption of the cities" includes this awful moral contamination. And we mothers permit our cities to be in the hands of such men; we kiss our boys and girls good-by and send them out into this melee it is like pouring water into a mud hole.

Our duty to our children is not in anything further that we may do for them, but it is in what we can do for the society into which we send them.

A father once told me that he did not want to save his son by "hothouse method," that he wanted him to grow strong by reanv sisting temptation. But how about the ones that would do the tempting-monsters of sin they would have to be, that were once some mother's innocent children. Do we want to save our own through the sacrifice of others? Even were we so ghoulish the thing is impossible. Our moral sense is not helped by contact with the immoral. If you make your children great and strong, make for them great conditions; give them plenty that is good and whole-some to contemplate. The only just, the only humane, the only safe way is to make conditions good for all children.

Mothers, accountable as you are to society, to the future, and to yourselves, seek out the party that puts the happiness of the race before anything else. It is the only way that you can save your own children.

The Missouri Referendum Law

BROOMS and DUSTERS-The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goellerfs Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-

Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeneris Sons, Chelevine, Onlo, Merkle Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.
WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., SagHarbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.
WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Warving Co. Collingwood, Ohio.

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.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creck, Mich.
FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.
FURNITURE—American 'Billiard Table Co., Cincinnati, O.; O. Wisner Piano Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Co., Cincinnati, O.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
GOLD BEATERS—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.
LUMBER—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohmopolis, Wash. cial Co., Cohmopolis, Wash. LEATHER-Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

Socialist Sunday School.

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

cred motherhood, but in that which protects the mother from the ravages of poverty, and the child from starvation and early death.

In New Zealand the widows of workers are pensioned. In this country we pension only widows of men who fight. How much better to pension widows of those who produce-who build up the na-This gives the little children of the dead workingman a chance tion.

to follow in the fathers' footsteps and continue the work of produc-

In New Zealand mothers vote. In France they threatened race suicide. In both countries they have received very grave and necessary attention.

What will the mothers of America do to protect themselves, and

to gain the actual necessities of life for their young? They must do something. The sad plight of hundreds of thousands of mothers in America is a disgrace to the nation. Look about you, and you will see upon every hand abused motherhood, insulted motherhood. Motherhood in poverty, in rags, eking out a starvation wage at the wash tub, in the factory-in the brothel! Selling her body and soul that her child may live, and then seeing

it die by inches, miserably, wretchedly. Sacred motherhood? Not in the "land of the free" and "home of the brave." Not in America. Not yet.—Socialist Woman.

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

The Appeal Made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for funds to defray the expense of testing Judge Wright's unrighteous decision in the higher courts will receive im-mediate and liberal response from every section of the country. The fight of Bompers, Mitchell and Morrison is the fight of every union acted by the people of the State of Missouri. workingman in the land, and is a fight for constitutional liberty.

At the recent election the people of Missouri adopted the Initiative and Referendum by inserting the following clause in their constitution.

"The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly.

"The first power reserved by the people is the Initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters in each of at least two-thirds of the Congressional districts in the state shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon

"The second power is the Referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, and laws making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government, for the maintenance of the state institutions and for the support of the public schools) either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters in cach of at least two-thirds of the Congressional districts in the state, or by the Legislative Assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State no more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislative Assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded.

"The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people.

"All elections on measures referred to the people of the state shall be had at the biennial regular general elections, except when the Legislative Assembly shall order a special election.

"Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: 'Be it en-

"This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of

the Legislative Assembly of the right to introduce any measure. "The whole number of votes cast for Justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the Initiative, or for the referndum, shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the Initiative and for the Referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and in submitting the same to the people he, and all other officers, shall be guided by the general laws and the act submitting this amendment, until legislation shall be especially provided therefor."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ida Husted Harper.

As America was the first country in which was made the experiment of a representative government by men, it is natural that it should be the first in which women ask a representation. The very first woman to make this demand, so far as known, was Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland, in 1647. She was heir of Lord Calvert, the brother of Lord Baltimore, and executor of the estates of both in the colony, and, as representation in the Legislature was based on property, she demanded "place and voyce"-two votesin that body. Her petition was hotly debated for several hours and finally denied. The precedent was then established which Legislatures have been following ever since when women have petitioned for "place and voyce,"

The colonial records of Massachusetts show that women voted under the Old Province Charter from 1691 to 1780 for all elective officers. When a Constitution was adopted they were excluded from a vote for Governor and Legislature, but retained it for other officials. Under the close restrictions not one-fourth of the men could vote.

In March, 1776, Mrs. Abigail Adams wrote to her husband, John Adams, in the Continental Congress: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than were your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation." As Mrs. Adams used the plural "we" she undoubtedly spoke also for Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren, Mrs. Hannah Lee Corbin and other women of influence who were closely associated with the leading men of the Revolution. In 1778, Mrs. Corbin, sister of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, presented her own petition for the right to vote.

The Continental Congress left the suffrage to be dealt with by the states in their constitutions and New Jersey was the only one which conferred it on women, its constitution giving the franchise to "all inhabitants worth \$250, etc." In 1790 a revision of the elec-tion law used the words "he or she," thus emphasizing the inclusion of women in the electorate. Enough women voted to gain the enmity of politicians, and in 1807 the Legislature placed an arbitrary act limiting the suffrage to "white male citizens." This was clearly a usurpation of authority, as the constitution could be changed only by action of the voters.

In 1826 Frances Wright, a young Scotchwoman of beauty, education and wealth, came to the United States to carry out ideas similar to those put into practice by Robert Dale Owen in his colony at New Harmony, Ind. She joined Mr. Owen in the publication of a paper putting forth many advanced theories and claiming entire equality of rights for women. For several years she presented these also on the lecture platform and was the first to bring the question of woman suffrage thus before the public, where it met with almost universal derision.

In 1836 Ernestine L. Rose, daughter of a Rabbi in Poland, banished from her native country because of her progressive ideas, came to this one. She was but 26 years old, handsome and eloquent, and her lectures on the Science of Government drew crowded houses in all parts of the country. She advocated the full enfranchisement of women and was the first to urge them to secure the repeal of laws which affected their interests." In the winter of 1836-7 she circulated a petition in Albany, N. Y., for a law that would enable a married woman to hold property and could get only five signatures, including men and women, but she carried these to the Legislature and addressed that body in behalf of such a law. She kept up this work steadily and by 1840 she had associated with her Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis and Lydia Mott. They continued their petitions and addresses to the Legislature until 1848, when for the first time the Common Law was changed to give property rights to married women, and thereafter they devoted themselves to working for the suffrage.

While these individual efforts were being made the great Anti-Slavery question was growing more momentous. In 1828 Sarah and Angelina Grimke of South Carolina emancipated their slaves,

into effect her resolution made in London until 1848. In July of that year Lucretia Mott and her sister, Martha C. Wright, of Auburn, , were attending the Yearly Meeting of Friends in western New York, at Waterloo, where Mrs. Stanton joined them in the home of Mrs. Mary Ann McClintock, and here they decided to carry out the long-cherished idea. On Sunday morning the four prepared their Declaration and Resolutions, and sent a call, which they did not dare sign, to the county papers for a two days' convention to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, Mrs. Stanton's home, to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of woman.

On the 19th and 20th of July the church was filled with people curious and interested to know what the meeting was for. James Mott presided and addresses were made by the four callers of the convention, by Frederick Douglass and several men prominent in the locality. The Declaration and Resolutions were discussed, the latter adopted and the former signed by one hundred men and women, some of whom withdrew their names when "the storm of ridicule began to break." There was so much interest in the convention, and so much remained to be said, that it adjourned to meet in Rochester, N. Y., August 2. Here the Unitarian Church was crowded and many fine addresses were made by men and women Among the signers of the Declaration were Susan B. Anthony's father, mother and sister Mary, but she herself was at this time teaching in the academy at Canajoharie, N. Y., and knew nothing of these meetings. This Declaration stated the whole case for woman as comprehensively as it ever has been stated since; the Resolutions comprised practically every demand that ever afterwards was made for women, and taken together they formed a remarkable document.

"A LITTLE SISTER OF THE POOR."

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

Have you read "A Little Brother of the Rich?" In that book loseph Patterson fearlessly depicted the useless lives of the ultrarich. You will want to follow it with "A Little Sister of the Poor," a new story, hot off the press, depicting the useful, but bitterly hard lives of the working poor.

"A Little Sister of the Poor" is a startling romance of Chicago's West Side, and takes its characters from life. It will draw your heart pity for the young women who, as Eugene Debs says, "are not fallen, but are knocked down." The writer spent months in Chicago studying the lives of the poor. She found that working girls are constantly pursued by two frightful enemies-the Specter of Want and the Specter of Lust. And that many a good, pure-minded woman is swept through the channels of the one into the clutches of the other. Mary Eizabeth Ray is a real type. To know her is to love her, not to know her is to despise her.

Send today for a copy of "A Little Sister of the Poor." One hundred pages, clear print, bound in heavy scarlet imitation Vellum. Price per copy, 25 cents.

"The Socialist Woman's" New Activity for Socialism.

The February issue of "The Socialist Woman" is devoted to the child labor problem, and a half dozen valuable articles by prominent Socialist writers, including Kate Richards O'Hare. Theresa Malkiel. John Spargo, May Beals Hoffpauir, Lida Parce, John Edwin Snyder, Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Agnes Downing, make a fine contribution to Socialist literature. This number ought to be in the hands of every child-loving parent of the land. From the March issue, the "Socialist Woman" will be known as "The Progressive Woman," and the paper will begin an active propaganda among non-Socialist people for Socialism. The adoption of a new name for the "Socialist Woman" is a timely and a wise one. As its first attempt to reach a new public the "Socialist Woman" will publish an arousing article on "What is the Woman Question?" This article will occupy at least three full pages and it certainly will deserve the close attention of every supporter, as well as opposer, of the cause of woman. So-cialist men especially should read every word of "What Is the Woman Question?" The March issue will be a special suffrage number, prepared for the special suffrage day set aside by the National Executive Committee, and will be out by the middle of February.

Socialists in Defense of Public Schools.

The Soical Democrats of Milwaukee are now obliged to fight defense of the public schools. During the ten years of Mayor Rose's administration only eight new schools have been built in Milwaukee. Many school children are now housed in barracks, where they suffer from the cold. Last spring the people of Milwaukee voted \$360,000 for bonds for school purposes. Rose proposes to cut this amount down to \$120,000, and wants to appropriate the balance to building up his machine. Moreover he recently made a speech, at the laving of a corner stone of a Catholic Church, advocating a division of the public school funds so that the Catholic schools would receive a part. When this reduction of the school fund was proposed before the Finance Committee of the City Council, Alderman Arnold the only Socialist on the committee, made a strong stand for the public schools and against crippling them for want of funds. The matter will be fought out on the floor of the Council where the Social Democrats will put up a resolute defense of the public school system.

The St. Louis Socialists are making extensive preparations for

26th, E. J. Hilliard, clerk; 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, T. F. McLaughlin, merchant. Board of Education-Long term; Emil Simon, physician; L. G.

Pope, lawyer; Otto Vierling, physician; Joseph Barrett, journalist. Short term: Mrs. Evaline Hunstock, ladies' tailor; John Barshal, artist.

St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

In view of the fact that our 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.

Whereas, the citizens of St. MUNICIPAL FREE BRIDGE Whereas, the citizens of St. Louis, in June, 1906, by a rendum 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.

The Socialist Party MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT 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 In-Whereas, the dustrial 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 Indus trial School to some favorably located, healthful grounds in St. Louis County, upon which the so-called cottage or group system of buildings can be suc cessfully 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 pro hibited.

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 dwell-

ince be provided with bath and toilet facilities. . bolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under

Unions, and civil service for all municipal employes. While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist

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

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

came North and by their impassioned speeches aroused public sentiment. Garrison soon entered the contest, and the American Anti-Slavery, Society was formed. From the beginning women were prominently identified with this movement, and the names of Lucretia Mott, Lydia Maria Child, Maria Weston Chapman, Abby Kelly, Abby Hopper Gibbons and many others soon became widely known. The whole question of human rights was thoroughly canvassed and women soon began to recognize their own and to take part in the business meetings and public debates of the Society. This aroused violent opposition and in 1839 the society was rent in twain on this point. The half that sustained the rights of the women com-prised Garrison, Phillips, Pierpont, Pillsbury, Thompson, Foster, Stanton, Gerrit Smith-nearly all of those who carried the abolition of slavery to success. Thenceforth these men became the champions of woman's rights, including the right to the ballot, and the women added to their appeals for the slaves others for their own legal and political liberty.

The question of woman's right to take public part in this move-ment was carried to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in Lon-don, in June, 1840, which refused to recognize the women delegates from the United States, who included Lucretia Mott and Mrs. Wendell Phillips. It was at this time that Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton a bride, decided that on their return to the United States they would organize a movement especially for the rights of women.

In many localities there began to be signs of an awakening on the part of women. Margaret Fuller, one of a coterie of thinkers in Boston, in her writings and semi-public addresses in 1840 demanded political rights for women. In 1845 the Rev. Samuel J. May, a leader of thought in New York state, preached a sermon in his church in or mought in New York state, preached a sermon in his church in Syracuse declaring that the wrongs of women could not be redressed until they had political power. In 1847 Lucy Stone, just graduated from Oberlin College, began speaking on woman's rights. Soon afterwards Lucretia Mott published a "Discourse on Woman," in answer to a lecture which Richard H. Dana was giving in many cities ridiculing the idea of political equality for women. In various parts of the country women began establishing papers and writing books and giving lectures for the purpose of promoting the rights of women. The thought was slowly working like a leaven, quickened by the interest women were feeling in the questions of temperance and slavery.

a Woman's Suffrage demonstration, to be held at Druids Hall, Sunday, February 28, 1909. Every effort will be put forth to make this a memorable gathering. An interesting program will be prepared for the occasion; the list of speakers will be announced at a ater date.

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

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET Elections: April, 6 1909

Mayor—Frank L. Robinson, Printer. Comptroller—Phil. H. Mueller, Cigar Maker. Auditor—W. R. Bowden, Railway Clerk. Treasurer-Joseph Glader, Brewery Worker. Collector-Hubert Morrison, Electrician. Register-W. W. Baker, Printer. Marshal-Ed. H. Heilman, Cigar Maker. Inspector of Weights and Measures-F. F. Brinker, Carpenter. President Board of Public Improvements-Ed. Ottesky, foreman. President Board of Assessors—J. K. Savage, Merchant. President City Council—Chris. Rocker, Cigar Maker. Members City Council—Carl Kilwinski, cabinet maker; William H. Worman, printer; L. F. Rosekranz, tanner; O. E. Nulsen, elec-trician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.

Members of House of Delegates, by Wards—First, Christ. Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. E. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M. Brandt, cigar manufacturer; Tenth, G. A. Hoehn, editor; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, Carl Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bach-man, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, ance and slavery. Mrs. Stanton had been prevented by family cares from putting Pauls, clerk; 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor;

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.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts' and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor.

Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: The Public Be Damned!

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage.

Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co. Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor. the same clique to plunge the city in debt to build a passenger subway for the trust to use.

Everybody in the clique knows well why names were not used. De mortuis nil nisi bonum. That leader of the mob which visited the precincts of the House, carrying one of the ropes for a part of the time, and whose responsibility for fomenting the agitation was not then denied, has since died, under circumstances to make his connection with the raid discredit it as much as it was then thought to authorize it. At the time of the raid he was preparing a monograph on reform in state institutions, which was published soon afterward, and which was hailed by reformers as epochal. To print his name as the leader of a mob designed to overawe boodlers into shading their price for a corporation franchise might be misconstrued as a blow at reform. Aside from that, the name is an illustrious and historic one in Missouri annals, and this consideration alone makes it unprintable in such a connection. But what sort of fair play would it be to omit it, while printing the names of honest but misguided men the worthy leader led into that trap of the trust conspirators?

We understand why the Globe-Democrat failed to publish the name of the old-time mob leader. The gentlemen in question, if we remember rightly, was one of the leading West End aristocrats, with the reputation of a reformer, who committed suicide under circumstances which caused general excitement and some consternation in Big Cinch quarters at the time.

St. Louis is today "Big Cinched" as never before; cinched with the steel screws of the North American Co. by Beggs, R. Mc-Culloch, Festus J. Wade, David R. Francis, Charles Huttig, Breckinridge Jones and tutti quanti.

These same Big Cinch and North American Co. capitalists are also running the financial institutions of St. Louis. You find their names in the boards of directors of every leading bank and trust company of this city. The daily press is under their absolute control, and woe to the paper that dares to oppose any of their schemes!

An important municipal election will take place on April 6. Once more the people will be fooled by means of a sham battle between the Democratic and Republican parties. Political agents of the Big Cinch will try to do their work in every reform organization. Their political henchmen will even attempt, what they repeatedly attempted in the past, but failed to accomplish, to disrupt progressive labor organizations, including the Socialist Party.

· Citizens of St. Louis, wake up!

Editorial Observations

Now Is the Time to Keep Your Eyes on the Political Fakers who are advertising the Capitalist corporation medicine.

Mother Jones Did Some Good Work at Last Sunday's Druids Hall meeting in behalf of the Mexican revolutionists

Samuel Gompers Says He Won't Be Gagged, Not Even by a judge on the bench. This is the language of a man, and anything less would be unmanly and cowardly.

Don't Fail to Read the Declaration on Trade Unions and the Socialist Party issued by the National Executive Board. It is published in full in this week's St. Louis Labor.

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

Watch the Latest Developments in the North American Co. and Big Cinch work in St. Louis. Look for the "nigger in the woodpile" and don't permit yourselves to be fooled again by capitalist party politicians.

"Out of Hell" Is the Heading of an Article by the Management of Common Sense, our Los Angeles party organ. If the comrades everywhere could read that tale of woes they would perhaps accept at least a little responsibility for their party press.

The City Council Decided to Present to the Laclede Gas Light and Power monopoly ten blocks of ground for the paltry sum of \$20,000. How long will the people stand for this robbery of public property.? Every Democrat and Republican councilman voted for the grab. Watch these "public servants!"

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

Socialist Party and The Trade Unions

National Executive Board Issues Appeal Containing Some Good Advice to Militant Socialists and Trade Unionists.

There is no royal road in agitation and least of all in dealing with the trades unions. Patience and hard work are required.

Nor can we establish any rule or set procedure for every city of the United States. Local conditions vary and our methods of agitation[•]must change accordingly.

All we can do is to define certain principles to guide us in our attitude towards the trade union movement. And the agitation for our party, no matter how conditions may differ locally, must adhere to these general principles.

Two great mistakes in tactics have been made in the past-mistakes which are still lingering in our party to no small extent, and must be avoided in the future if we wish for success. First, we must get rid of the idea that things must go in this country as they did in Germany, Austria, France or Italy.

Our trade unions were not patterned after the continental unions, but followed the English precedent, and this was natural enough since not only many trades union men came directly from England, but the similarity of institutions and the identity of language made this almost a necessity.

Besides, in Germany and most of the continental countries, the trades unions were largely founded by the Socialists and have remained ever, since under Socialist influence.

In England and America this was not the case. Some of the older trades unions attained considerable influence and size long before the Socialist Party was known, or before it had made any headway.

Second, we must get away from the notion of considering the trades union movement simply a recruiting ground for the Socialist propaganda and the Socialist Party. We must get accustomed to the idea of a labor movement with two arms. The economic arm represented by the trades union movement is fully as important as the political arm represented by the Socialist Party.

Among the Socialists there was formerly a tremendous underestimation of the trade union movement. And when they tried to rectify the mistake, some went clear to the other extreme by overstating the value of the trades union.

In Germany the Gewerkschaften, the trade unions, were started and nurtured by the Lasellean wing of the Social Democracy before the two wings united.

The Lasalleans started the trade unions as a matter of selfdefense because the Liberal party (Fortschritts-Partei) had gained ascendency in the Deutsche Arbeiterverein of which Hirsch and Duncker had formed the German trades societies (Gewerkvereine). For that reason the Lasalleans rather unwilling founded the trade unions (Gewerkschaften) and for a long time considered them merely recruiting grounds for the Social Democracy. And even after the two wings of the German Social Democracy united in 1875 our comrades in Germany for some years still considered them merely recruiting grounds.

However, the German-party has changed its attitude in this matter. The German Socialists now agree that membership in a trade union is a necessity of life for every workingman, and that the trade union therefore must accept its members without respect to religious or political opinions. The trade union which can not weld together all existing fellow-craftsmen into one organization can not accomplish its mission or will accomplish it very imperfectly.

The tendency of the Socialist trade unions in Germany of late is therefore not only to try to get into their ranks the Hirsch-Duncker trades societies, but also the Catholic and Protestant workingmen's associations, which were founded in opposition to the trade unions.

The accepted view of Social Democracy today is that a trade union is the organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition under the present order of societyunder capitalism.

And therefore the trade unions are very deeply interested in all legislation concerning accident, old age, sickness and invalid insurance- or in establishing insurance of this kind of their own.

Furthermore, the trade unions naturally are deeply interested in immediate legislation on sweatshops, factory laws, factory inspection and protective legislation of all kinds.

The conditions of the workingmen even under capitalism can be very effectively improved by legislative measures. To get these improvements is the duty of the trade unionists, and the trade unionists will very soon learn that their chances of getting their demands through city, state and national legislatures are infinitely greater if they have representatives of their own class, who stand for the abolition of the present wage system. These measures stand a better chance just in proportion to the number of such representatives in the legislative bodies.

CLEVER WORK

The St. Louis street railway, gas, electric light and power monopoly made a clever political move to once more deceive and fool the people of this community. It is a well-known fact that the North American Co, is today in absolute possession of the United Railways Co., the Laclede Gas and Power Co. and the Union Electric Light and Power Co. . The North American Co. also owns the "public utilities" in Milwaukee. Mr. John I. Beggs has been the general manager of the North American Co. interests in both cities, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Within the last few weeks the daily press has had much to report about the "reorganization" of the octopus' management in St. Louis. It was heralded that Mr. John I. Beggs would retire and leave the-management of his St. Louis interests to St. Louis men. With the first of April Mr. Beggs would retire to Milwaukee and give his full time to his Milwaukee interests. Perhaps Mr. Beggs is getting afraid of the growing power of the Socialists in the Milwaukee City Council, and to counteract their efforts in behalf of the people's interests will require more attention than heretofore.

What does this St. Louis reorganization really mean? How many of the St. Louis citizens realize the significance of Mr. Beggs retirement from the St. Louis management of the North American Co.?

Here are some of the facts: The North American Co. and the St. Louis Big Cinch interests have become more closely allied and consolidated within the last few months. Charles Huttig, one of the great Big Cinch lights, is today one of the directors of the North American Co. Huttig spent some time in New York to assist in the St. Louis "reorganization." David R. Francis, Jr., was elected to the Board of Directors of the United Railways Co. Festus J. Wade, the great Big Cincher, and Breckinridge Jones were also elected members of the North American Co. board of directors at the recent meeting in New York. Charles A. Coffin and R. Mallory, well known for their alliance with the Big Cinch interests, are the other two St. Louis men who, as general directors, are today guiding the destinies of the North American Co.

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

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	E
In 1900 for Debs and Harriman	021
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford	
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford423,	898
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867 30,	000
1877 494,	000
1887 931,	000
1893	000
1808	000
1903	000
1906 over 7,000,	000

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LABOR

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.

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

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

Richard McCulloch will take John I. Beggs' place as general St. Louis manager by April 1, and the people of St. Louis will then once more be the April fools.

Other St. Louis capitalists, including Adolphus Busch, were elected as local directors for the North American Co., all of whom are closely affiliated with the Big Cinch interests. The St. Louis Terminal Association and the Manufacturers' Railroad Association, queer as it may seem, are well represented in the new local directorate of the North American Co.

Politically, these St. Louis North American directors are high up in the councils of the Democratic and Republican parties and will take good care of their interests during the present municipal campaign. The attempt to get the proposed free bridge close to the yards of Gussie Busch's Manufacturers' Railroad Association is in line with the Terminal Association's interests, and shows conclusively how shrewdly and cleverly the North American-Big Cinch capitalists are managing affairs to pull the wool over the people's eyes.

In this connection we hereby reprint part of an editorial from the Globe-Democrat, which may throw a little more light on the local situation and the John I. Beggs "reorganization." The G.-D. says: .

What's in a Name?

Sometimes appeals to our generosity are embarrassing, even while we realize that their purpose is to conceal truth, and darken counsel, for the defense of wrong-doing. An appreciation of the difficulties of Mr. John I. Beggs when under the necessity of getting dividends here on watered stocks has led us into one of these situations. Feeling that Mr. Beggs was retiring under the fire of men who had helped to make his difficulties, we rallied around him. In the course of his defense we pointed out that some of the men primarily responsible for his difficulties were also those responsible for the mob which visited the City Hall with ropes to force delegates to take \$40,000 for a lighting franchise. A part of the defense also was that any man must fail, as Mr. Beggs failed, to lay the ground floor of a part of

The Russian Czar's Throne Is Built on a Vast Dunghill. Just read this latest chlegram: St. Petersburg, Jan. 23 .- Further scandls in the Russian police dministration have been brought to light. The assistant chief of the St. Petersburg police, M. Nikiforoff; two directors, five colonels and eight police officers have been arrested on charges of bribery and extortion. Enormous robberies, alleged to have been committed by the officials of the South Russia Government Railway, have been discovered. It is said that 19,000 valuable parcels were stolen last month. The Bourse Gazette asserts that at the head offices of the railway at Vilna thefts to the extent of \$1,000,-000 have been committed.

The Britsh Labor Party for Socialism! This Is What the Cablegram reports: London, Feb. 1 .- The annual conference of the Labor Party, which has been sitting for the last few days at Portsmouth, has declared itself in favor of socialization by means of production, distribution and exchange, and of the complete emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality for the sexes. At the annual conference of the Labor Party at Hull last year a similar resolution was adopted. At that same conference a resolution making the Socialist declaration a part of the Labor Party constitution was rejected by a vote of 362.000 against 313,000, a decreased vote against the proposed amendment to the constitution. The action of the present conference is a reaffirmation of the resolution for Socialism adopted last year, but Socialism is not yet included in the Labor party constitution.

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

So while the trades unions as such, must necessarily remain neutral, the trades unionists as an individual and as a voter will very soon appear as a party man. For only as a party man can he attain his purpose, which in this instance is necessarily a class purpose.

What we have to do, therefore-in fact, what we must do-is to gain the ear and the good will of the individual trade union man.

We want to make him understand the condition of his class. We want to make him see conditions in the right light and we want him to act accordingly.

To pass resolutions in favor of Socialism or of the Socialist Party in trade union meetings, resolutions that are not understood by some and opposed by others-is, therefore, worse than useless.

We do not ask any trade union to indorse the Socialist Party. Party politics is not within the scope of the trade union.

On the other hand, we must make the trade unionist constantly feel that the Socialist Party is the political complement-the other half-of the economic organization.

Wherever we can, we must continuously bring up measures for the improvement of the working class today and fight for them today.

Besides the measures mentioned above, we should take up popular and higher education, taxes, public administration, care of public health and care of the poor, administration of civic and penal justice and many other measures.

In the union meetings these topics ought to be brought up by the Socialists under the head "For the good and welfare of the order"

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

or under the head "Economic Questions"-which order of business is in use in practically every union in the country.

In the state conventions and national conventions and also in the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor the same should be done.

For instance, the Socialist delegates have proposed, among other things, a resolution in favor of old age pensions in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor at least ten times. And alter it had been turned down every time it was finally adopted in 1907 in Norfolk and again last November in Denver.

Socialistic measures of this kind bring the Socialists and the non-Socialists in the trades unions nearer together. .

However, the Socialist locals in the various cities ought to make a point of distributing free literature among the trade union men and getting Socialist members of the unions to take it to their meeting halls and lodge rooms. For, after all, literature must form the basis of all our propaganda if the results of this propaganda are to be lasting.

Of course it is advisable to invite trades union men and particularly the opponents of our cause to our lectures and discussions-but literature must remain our chief method of agitation.

It is not necessary nor even advisable that all the trade unions should be covered at the same time. It is preferable to take up one union or a few of them at a time and work at them patiently and ploddingly-preferably trades unions whose members work in big factories or shops.

And we must not expect too much from one single distribution of literature, or even a number of them. But by keeping up the fire continuously for some length of time there is absolutely no doubt about success.

If this is done systematically it will soon be found that every such shop will turn into a discussion, meeting every noon at the dinner hour

In view of the aforesaid we make the following recommendations:

First-That every Socialist who is eligible to membership in a trade union should join the respective union.

Second-That our party or any local or branch of it should not interfere with the differences within or between trade unions,

Third-That Socialists everywhere should assist the trade unions in their struggles with sympathy and active help, not only in strikes and boycotts, but also by demanding the labels and working cards wherever possible.

Fourth-That every Socialist who is a trade union man should make it his business to get as many subscribers for the local Socialist papers as possible . It should be the aim of the Socialists in trade unions to get unions to subscribe for the local Socialist papers for their members in a body.

Fifth-That wherever possible the Socialists in the trades unions should make the local Socialist paper the official organ of the trades unions and of the central body in that place.

Sixth-That Socialists shall refrain from trying to get the indorsement of any trade union as such for the Socialist Party.

Seventh-That whenever possible under the head of Economic Question, or under the head "For the good and welfare of the order," measures for the improvement of the conditions of the working class and particularly in regard to all legislation concerning accidents, old age, sickness and invalid insurance, popular education, care of public health and the poor, administration of civic and penal justice and other measures of the same nature shall be brought forward by the Socialists in the trades unions for discussion.

Eighth-The same should be done by all Socialist delegates to state and national trade conventions. And also by all representatives of the Socialist Party in the legislative bodies.

Ninth-Special attention should be given to the distribution of Socialist literature treating these subjects.

Wherever it can be done Socialists in the trades unions should distribute literature of that nature in the union meetings and also in the shops.

Our motto must be under all circumstances: Join the union of your craft and the party of your class!

THE FACT IS

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the

CHANGE NEEDED IN LIABILITY LAW.

Secretary Straus, in His Annual Report, Sets Forth Many Reasons Why the Worker Should Be Protected.

In the sixth annual report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made public recently, Secretary Oscar S. Straus points out that labor and the industries and commerce are interdependent "That commerce which is developed and expanded to the detriment either of the health or of the wage standard of the laborers engaged therein, however profitable it might be in the material sense, is harmful to a nation's welfare and should be discouraged," he says.

On the question of employers' liability, the secretary says

One of the great needs in industrial relations in the United States is a radical change in the laws respecting employers' liability At the present time, except for the recent act for government employes, the principles of the old common law still prevail in most of our states, with some degree of modification of the fellow-servant doctrine. But these modifications do not at all bring our legislation on employers' liability anywhere near the standard set by all the principal countries of the world. Under our practice no compensation can be collected for injury or death unless such injury or death is due directly to some negligence on the part of the employer or one of his representatives of employes. In probably the majority

of cases no one is properly to be blamed for an industrial accident. Modern industry is becoming increasingly more dangerous. and a certain amount of death and injury inevitably must result from many of its processes. The utmost precautions on the part of both employer and employe might reduce the number of accidents, but it is futile to hope that they can be entirely eliminated. We should recognize that these accidents are, and to a certain extent must always be, a part of the regular cost of carrying on certain trades; that they are as much a part of the business economically as the breakage and wear and tear of machinery; that the expense of them should be borne by that business and distributed upon the public and consumers like any other manufacturing cost.

'Justice demands that this burden of industry should not be thrown upon those members of society least able to bear it-upon the victims themselves and their families-as is now the case. It is an elementary principle of fairness that those who need or desire any commodity should pay a price for it that would include some compensation to those whose capacity as breadwinners is destroyed through accident or to the dependents of those whose lives are sacrificed in the production of such commodity.

After describing the various forms of industrial insurance and employers' liability laws in other countries and condemning the delay entailed in the efforts to compensate injured workingmen in the courts, Mr. Straus savs:

No one who is in the least familiar with industrial conditions can fail to be aware of the fact that not only is there an appalling annual loss of life and limb in the United States through industrial accidents, but also that there is an equally appalling sacrifice of efficiency, health and even life through the unfavorable environ ments in which the workers in many industries must carry on their daily toil. It should be the aim of the state, wherever possible, to force the elimination of such conditions, but the conditions themselves are more largely due to our want of knowledge of how to remedy them than to any other cause.

The government can, therefore, do no better work, not alone for the wage earners of the United States, but for the people as a whole, than to discover the method of eliminating unwholesome conditions, and then compel the adoption of such means by stringent legislation, so far as such legislation may be within the powers granted by the Constitution.

THE MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Lewis Re-Elected President-Socialist Resolutions Adopted-One Thousand Dollars for Mexicans.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 1.- The convention of the United Mine Workers, after listening to an address by Mother Jones, voted the sum of \$1,000 for the Mexican Refugees' Defense Fund.

President Lewis, according to latest reports, has been re-elected. Somewhat of a surprise was the practically unanimous adoption

of the following resolutions by the convention:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America:

Whereas, In the light of the industrial depression that has haunted America for more than a year, millions of willing workers have been forced into involuntary idleness, thereby being denied access to the means of life, and

Whereas, Many of those who are victims of this industrial depression have, in self-preservation, become infractors of law, and

Whereas, A class of predatory rich, who scarcely know the limits of their wealth, are co-existent with the countless thousands whose poverty is directly attributable to their failure to find some

owner of the means of production to employ them, and-Whereas, The denial of the opportunity to willing workers to

useful labor prings from the fact that the means with which the necessaries of life are produced are owned and controlled by private individuals, who are necessary factors in the field of wealth production, but whose only function is to profit by the activity of the working class so long as a market can be found where the product of the workers can be disposed of, and Whereas, The workers receive in the form of wages only a small share of what their labor power with the aid of machinery creates. thus preventing them from buying back out of the markets the equivalent of what they have produced, necessarily causing a glutted market; therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, recognize and declare for the necessity of the "public ownership and operation" and the "democratic management" of all those means of production and exchange that are collectively used, that every man or woman willing and able to work, can have free access to the means of life and get the full social value of what they produce. ADOLPH GERMER, L. U. 728. DUNCAN M'DONALD, L. U. 1101. FRANK J. HAYES, L. U. 439. JAMES LORD, L. U. 1213. G. P. GILDEA, L. U. 189.

field had a powerful press that had time and again aroused the work ers when their vital interests had been attacked. They called attention to the fact that this labor party is controlled democratically. and if it did not suit the laborers when they go in it they could change i if they could persuade the majority they were right. The clearness, directness and force with which these truths had been eloquently driven home to the minds of the delegates had done its work. Mother Jones at the Convention.

The resolution committee which had been waited for so long were reading their report, but business was stopped shortly after "Mother" Jones appeared, and she was called upon to address the convention, which she did in her characteristic vigorous style.

The special mission that "Mother" is working on just now is the freeing of the Mexican refugees. After a salutatory address to her boys" she launched out on that subject. She passed enlarged pictures of the six Mexican strikers hanging on trees, which appeared in the Chicago Daily Socialist a short time ago, and in her vivid style portrayed the horrors that "President Diaz and the Standard Oil gang" are perpetrating on our borders.

Mother" didn't mince matter, nor use any soft words. called spades spades; also talked Socialism and several other things She told the delegates who think that the interests of capital and labor are identical where they get off at. She told an amusing story on one of the delegates to illustrate how the capitalists recognize labor. She pictured how Delegate Miles Daugherty of Pennsylvania had got recognition for labor by breaking into society by the Civic Federation route and got his feet under the mahogany table and drank champagne with Mrs. Harriman. The billows ow laugh-ter that rolled over the convention when "Mother" got that off in her own inimitable style can be imagined, but not described on paper. She also called W. B. Wilson and T. D. Nichols, the "miners" gressmen, to task for not making enough row down there.

Speaking of the injunction case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, she said she wished they had courage enough to go to jail. She said that so long as the workers voted and elected injunction judges like Taft to rule over them, she did not see what they had to complain of when they were sent to prison.

AN APPEAL.

Save Gompers as We Did Haywood.

The sole reason that William D. Haywood was not railroaded to death with as much shameful disregard of law as he was railroaded kidnapers to trial was that the organized workers showed their might. The labor press told the facts. Organized workers responded. The best legal talent and the most thorough investigations were procured by money given freely, gladly, by the working

Haywood was saved, and pot Haywood alone. That progressive element in the labor movement, the Western Federation of Miners, which is hated because of its power, was saved. A judicial outrage exactly like that perpetrated on the martyred workmen of Haymarket Square in Chicago was prevented. The scheme was to fasten the name "assassin" on the unions even as twenty years before they did faster the name "anarchist" on Chicago workmen. The capitalists failed, and Organized Labor received new strength from the efforts they made.

If we are as true to Gompers as we were to Haywood, Gompers, too, will be saved.

And not Gompers alone. This is no question of one man's perconal safety. It is a question of the very life of our organizations nay, more! It is a question of free speech and human liberty. There is no doubt that the court decisions has shown us that no permanent success can come to us except by political action, except by going into politics and controlling the government for our own interests, for the majority. At the same time, the means by which we can take this action are free speech, free press, and freedom from judicial tyranny. These lost, our task will be vastly harder.

Shall we not save Gompers as we did Haywood?-The Dallas Laborer.

PRISON-MADE CLOTHES FOR THE MILITIA.

Trousers Now Worn Made in Chester Penitentiary and Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Discovery that uniforms needed in the various regiments of the Illinois State Militia are hereafter to be manufactured in state penitentiaries, and that the National Guardsmen, with the exception of the officers, will wear prison-made clothing, was made recently by officials of the United Garment Workers of America.

Investigation disclosed the fact that many of the trousers now worn by the militiamen have been made in the Chester penitentiary and Asylum for the Criminal Insane, although information concernthis move has been kept from both the soldiers and the tailors. ing Heretofore there have been 175 persons employed at the Ches-

ter penitentiary in making clothing of different kinds, including trousers for the soldiers. This number will be increased to supply more than eight thousand militiamen with their uniforms.

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 con-cern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

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

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

BOGUS GARMENT WORKERS' LABELS.

Several bogus Garment Workers' labels have been found in clothing being worn in Joplin. At least one firm is known to be handling non-union made goods and agreeing to put the label in the clothing when demanded. This is illegal and should be reported to the officers of the Joplin Trades Assembly as soon as found out. Each local union is urged to appoint a committee of two to call on the members of each union and if any bogus labels are found in the clothing worn by the members, find out where the clothes were bought and report at once to the officers of the Joplin Trades Assembly. A facsimile of the union label is found on the back page of this issue.

During the debate on the injunction resolution and the resolution attempting to put the U. M. W. A. convention on record as favoring" the formation of a national independent labor party, the delegates got all the Socialist speeches they cared for and opponents of Socialism of a political type saw the futility of their opposition to keep it from passing.

The speeches made on the floor of the convention by Adolph Germer, Charles Gildea and other Socialist delegates had riddled the independent labor party idea to shreds. For a while a good many Socialists, even party members, who had been taken more or less off their feet by the independent labor party idea and talk, are not to be found today.

In the speeches the Socialists pointed out that there was no necessity for a new independent labor party. With sledge hammer blows they drove home the fact that there was a labor party already in the field "independent" of everything but the working class. They pointed out that it already had a compact and powerful national or-ganization that had done things and was still doing them. They further pressed home the fact that this labor party already in the in the field "independent" of everything but the working class. They pointed out that it already had a compact and powerful national or-

Eight-Hour Day in Belgium.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has yielded finally to the demands of the labor unions and Socialists by enacting the eight-hour day of work for all persons in the employ of concerns controlled by the state.

HAT SHOPS TO BE "OPEN."

Manufacturers Surprise Strikers With New Rule.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 30 .- Positive information was given out today by the heads of the hat-making concerns that all the shops which were recently struck by the United Hatters of North America will be started up on Tuesday, February 9, as "open shops." The order of the Asociated Hat Manufacturers is that no union

labels shall be put in hats hereafter. The strikers here are greatly surprised at the action.

Laboring Men in French Senate. Paris, Jan. 30.—The first workingman in France to be elected to the Senate has taken his seat. His name is Victor Reymonency, and he is employed in the arsenal at Toulon. There are a number of workingmen in the Chamber of Deputies, including two miners, a wineshop keeper, two hatters, an engine driver, a shoemaker, a lacemakers, a locksmith and an omnibus conductor.

LABOR LEADERS MUST PAY.

Costs of Contempt Proceedings Against A. F. of L. Officials.

Washington, Feb. 1.-Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, who were recently adjudged in contempt of court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the District of Columbia jail, were ordered by Justice Wright of the District Supreme court to pay the cost incurred in the proceedings which resulted in the sentence for contempt. The costs aggregate about \$1,500

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

testimony to substantiate these allegations was useless and the cost of such testimony should be paid by the complainants.

ARKANSAS HOUSE AIDS LABOR.

Passes Bill for Semi-Monthly Pay Days.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 1.—After a hard fight in the House to place Senate bill No. 1, by Senators Toney and Patterson, requiring corporations to have two monthly pay days each month, back on a second reading for purpose of amendment, the motion was defeat-

ed, and the bill was passed by a vote of 84 to 7. Mr. Parks of Lafayette county was the principal advocate of the passage of the bill. He appealed to the House, as he claimed, in the interest of the laboring people of Arkansas to pass the bill and not refer to a committee.

"It has been said," he declared, "that the passage of the bill would cost the Iron Mountain road \$8,000 a year. I don't care," said Mr. Parks, "if it costs that road \$8,000,000, so that the laboring people get what they deserve at the proper time.'

The same sentiment was expressed by other members of the House, and all efforts to amend or refer the bill were voted down.

PARIS LINOTYPERS STRIKE.

Publishers Get Out Their Papers by Old-Time Hand Composition.

Paris, Feb. 1.-All the linotypers on the Paris newspapers went on strike for an increase in wages. The publishers were expecting the strike and had made arrangements to print their papers by hand.



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.

By Insisting Upon Purchasing

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.

Writers Who Refuse to Scab By Robert Hunter.

A great deal of interest and surprise has been manifested recently because certain New York writers have refused to write for certain magazines.

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York has for some years been carrying on an industrial battle with the Butterick Pattern Co. This company publishes three journals of large circulation. It

has refused to recognize the union, and is at present employing "scab" labor. It has enjoined the officials of the union, imprisoned some of

them, and altogether done what it could to break the union. The Butterick publications, however, require the service of writers.

And most writers, of course, consider themselves above ordinary workmen. They do not belong to a union, and most of them have but little regard for the rights of workingmen.

But some few writers are awakening to the fact that they are part of the working class, and when the Butterick company recently invited three or four prominent writers to work for them, they answered by saying that they would not write articles for a "scab" publication.

This surprised even the Typographical Union.

As a matter of fact, it ought not to surprise anyone. It is a faint, tentative outreaching on the part of these men to achieve the solidarity of labor.

If a few half-starved workmen refused to take bread from the Butterick company because their fellow workmen had not received justice, no one would have been surprised.

But for men who need never ask their fellow workmen for a single favor, nor any kind of protection, to refuse work at good prices, seemed altogether incredible.

As a matter of fact, whenever the Socialist spirit is developed the solidarity of labor becomes well-nigh complete.

It is no longer limited to those who work with their hands, brings also into the great human brotherhood all others who labor.

The teachers are slowly being brought into the ranks of labor. The writers must be brought into the ranks of labor, and all the various other classes of workers, whether of hand or mind, must be

one of the great civilizing influences of present society. But it can not even exist in Alabama. This condition can not last. The members of the United Mine Workers are not made of the sort of stuff that stands meekly to one side and permits any body of their fellow workers to suffer without protest. Already they are preparing for another battle, and when that battle comes they will be supported by every workingman who has enough brains to recognize his own interests and enough courage to defend them.

INJUNCTION IS REFUSED.

Judge Slover Sees No Cause Why It Should Be Issued.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 4.—Notice was served on 21 members of Pressmen's Union No. 16 and Press Tsistants' Union No. 20, last Saturday, to appear before Judge Slover on the following Monday, to show cause why a restraining order should not be issued against them. With the able assistance of Attorney Frank P. Walsh to defend them, on Monday morning they appeared in court and Judge Slover ruled that nothing had been done by these men to warrant him in issuing an injunction against them and gave the men the privilege to walk back and forth in front of the Ackerman-Quigley Lithographing Co.'s plant and talk to the non-union men if they

so desired. Judge Slover told the representatives of the firm that it would be necessary for them to swear that assaulting had been resorted to before their request for an injunction would be granted. The case will come up again next Monday.

"God Save Us From Our Friends."

The Miners' Magazine says: When Judge Wright rendered his decision against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, he did not seem to realize that his decision placed a more effectual boycott against the Buck stove than if the "We don't patronize list" had been left unmolested in the columns of the American Federationist. The decision of Justice Wright has aroused the most indifferent members of Organized Labor from lethargy, and no man with a union card in his pocket will extend his patronage to the firm at St. Louis whose action in the courts has resulted in sentences of imprisonment. Van Cleave, Post and Parry have been the champions and the friends of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., but this company will yet be forced to exclaim: "God save us from our friends."

John Mitchell on the Buck Stove Injunction Decision.

In his Indianapolis speech before the miners last week John Mitchell said, among other things:

'In every crisis in our history, from the dumping of the tea into Boston Harbor to the present day, the workingmen have been on the defense of the institutions of the government. These liberties we have inherited, and they will not be easily surrendered at any cost. The only cost may be that a few of their leaders will be put to some inconvenience. Once they tried to stamp the shamrock out of Ireland, but it came back thicker than ever. In our country, liberty is not going to be plucked out. The incarceration of a few men will not stamp it out. There are a great many men, maybe better than Mitchell, or Gompers, or Morrison, who will carry on the work, when they are in jail."

The Buck Van Cleave Co. as Peacemakers.

The motto of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is "The Peacemakers," and this appears on their letterheads and other literature. We feel warranted in presuming that this is not intended as a joke. Van Cleave's Buck concern makes peace as well as stoves, the kind of peace that passes understanding. That these bucks believe in peace there can be no doubt, but the price of their peace is far too great for any self-respecting workingman to pay. The peace that is based on wage slavery and prevails at the expense of self-respect is far too dear at any price. The time will come when there will be peace which will blossom as the flower of freedom, but that will be when Buck's is in the dim and distant past and when the workers are their own masters and enjoy the fruit of their own labor.-Cleveland Citizen.

Joplin Trades Assembly Plans Labor Temple.

Joplin, Mo., Jan. 24 .- A movement toward the building of a permanent labor temple in Joplin, such as is used in the larger cities for the central labor organizations, was launched at a meeting of the Joplin Trades Assembly last night by J. N. Phillips of the Barbers' Union, who roughly outlined plans for the construction and maintenance of such an institution. The proposal met with the enthusias-tice approval of the meeting, and Mr. Phillips was asked to go into greater detail with the plans and to present them again at the next meeting. As outlined, the temple would be large enough to accommodate the largest labor organization that might desire to meet. In it would be rooms for the use of the executive officers of the Trades Assembly. Its probable cost would be between \$5,000 and \$8,000. A committee of five, consisting of Charles W. Fear, chairman, D. E. Conley, W. C. Bauer, Miss Audree Coonrod and J. H. Iahn, was appointed to take full charge of the arrangements for the convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor, which is to be held here, next September. This convention will be attended by 300 delegates, who will probably remain here a week. Elaborate plans are to be made for their accommodation and entertainment. The annual elecunited together in the struggle for economic justice. A few years ago in Vienna the printers refused to set up certain tion of officers of the Trades Assembly was held. Officers for the Context of the Trades Assembly was held. bakers; vice-president, J. H. Iaim of the barbers; recording and cor-responding secretary, W. C. Bauer of the brewers and ice workers; financial secretary, E. E. Rowe of the painters; treasurer, Lon Troxell of the Typographical Union; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Harlow of the hodcarriers.

under other conditions, might have been one to have added his part to the deathless songs of literature. We do know that child-labor in a glass factory, starvation and homelessness, are not exactly the best possible environment in which to educate a great poet.

Foolish Missouri

Missouri, directed by a lot of very wise statesmen, is trying to oust the Harvester Trust from the state-trying to prevent it from selling its products to the farmers of Missouri! Which would mean that farmers could not get machinery to care for their harvests, and could not get repairs so they could use what machinery they have! And this is modern statesmanship! At the trial the testimony showed plainly that the merger was forced by the various firms spending more money to get or hold trade than there were profits, and a score or more firms had become bankrupt trying to keep in the race, while the rest were spending millions fighting each other. So anxious were the remaining four firms to quit fighting that they paid Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins \$3,000,000 to assist them to work safely and in harmony. They were driven to consolidation by the law of self-preservation. That they cut wages and raised prices of goods was to be expected. All employers do that when they can. That makes more profits, and men are in business for profits and nothing else. Do the alleged statesmen desire to protect their farmer citizens? Not a bit of it. They desire to throw dust in their eyes so they can't see the trick being played on them. If the men who control the state of Missouri really desired to protect the farmers from the Harvester Trust grait what would these statesmen do? They can not force the trust to sell for less than it desires to, can they? If they could, then the trust could quit business and the farmers would be ruined for lack of machinery, and no other firm would go into the business, even if they owned the patents, for they could not say how much they should get for their products. That is plain, even to a dolt. The only way the state could protect the farmers would be for the state to manufacture the implements farmers needed and sell the products to them at cost of production. That would be the least the price could be made, and the products would pay all the labor and expenses and the state would not lose anything. That is the way men would do who were really desirous of protecting the farmers and others. But that is just what the statesmen will not do. That would cook the goose that lays their golden eggs. They are lawyers and officials, and they are getting tremendous fees for making the farmers believe they are trying to protect them. Can't you see that? The expenses of these suits will be charged up by the Harvester Trust to the price of goods, and the farmers will pay for it a dozen times over. Funny how the farmers are as easily gulled as are work people of the cities. But they are. Socialists, who could have the nation own and operate the industries, and sell the products at cost, are such a crazy lot, don't you know! See the point ?- Appeal to Reason.



articles abusing Socialists, and for several days not a single capitalist ensuing year were elected as follows: President, D. E. Conley of the paper was issued.

The time is coming here, as well as elsewhere, when workingmen will refuse to assist, even for wages, in their own political destruction,

The time is also coming when the workingmen of intellectwriters, thinkers, managers, professors-will not only stand for the political rights of all, but will refuse to do any work which tends toward the industrial slavery or degradation of the manual worker

Things move slowly, but feebly. Tentative outreachings, al-ways in evidence, are uniting in close bonds of union the workers of the world.

(Alexander Irvine, Rose Pastor Stokes and Robert Hunter are among those Socialists who declined to write for the Butterick company.-The Editor.)

MUST ORGANIZE IN SECRET.

A Comparison Between Russia and America.

We are accustomed to look to Russia for examples of tyranny toward labor organizations, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. In this country the employers' association screams about the "tyranny of labor unions." The officials of the American Federation of Labor have been sentenced to imprisonment for circulating notice of a boycott.

But down in Alabama, in good old Democratic Alabama, in the Solid South that Taft loves so much, the men who are digging energy from the earth with which to warm the world and keep its wheels in motion, are allowed to associate with their fellows only in secret. In nearly all so-called civilized lands trade unions no longer hold their meetings in the open country, with sentinels posted, or meet with secret whispers behind closed doors. Tales of such meetings are sometimes told by gray-haired veterans of the labor movement, but they always close by giving thanks that such days are past. But down in Alabama, where Bryan's friends are still in power

the members of the greatest trade union in the world are obliged to conceal their membership and hide the existence of their organiza-

tion under the mantle of secrecy. The United Mine Workers' Union helped to abolish the child from the mines. It has given better homes and food and shelter and education to more than a million men, women and children. It is

For Union Men to Remember.

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

J. A. Seymour, the "Hobo Poet"

J. A. Seymour, known as the "Hobo Poet," committed suicide by drowning, after announcing his intention in a letter to Editor Simons of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Commenting on the tragic end of the unfortunate man, the Chicago Daily Socialist says

One fact is worth a thousand theories" is a maxim of science All the theories of "survival of the fittest," "development of individ-ualism," the "encouraging influence of poverty," and a half-dozen other dearly loved phrases which are so glibly repeated by defenders of present society are answered by the one ghastly fact that was drawn from the Ohio river,

Here was a man of far more than average ability, with the sensitive, artistic soul of a poet, condemned in childhood to the glass factories of New Jersey. With his boyhood stolen from him to be sacrificed to the god of profit, his only touch of romance and love blighted by the death of his wife, due again to the same haunting poverty that had dogged him through his life, he became a wanderer a tramp.

America is celebrating the centennial of Poe. It is a strange commentary that this celebration should see this homeless, hopeless, embittered wanderer, whose one possession, to which he clung through every vicissitude, was a worn copy of Poe's poems, end his life with a quotation from his favorite poet upon his lips while seek-

ing a grave in the Ohio river. We do not know, no one does know, whether J. A. Seymour, **THE**

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fao-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





Moving in Kirksville,

Kirksville-The Kirksville local commenced the new year by setting apart the fourth Saturday of each month for a public meeting. Saturday of last week proved an excellent start and was a great success in attendance and results. As the writer was not on the pro-

gram, he feels better qualified to report the meeting. Kirksville is extremely fortunate in having as members of its local some exceptionally fine speakers. The two who addressed the meeting would be a credit to any city in the state. Comrade Van Osdol is splendidly equipped for a national speaker and should be used on every possible occasion. He is eloquent, forceful and thor-oughly devoted to the cause. Comrade Haller surpassed himself on this occasion, rising to the heights of the real orator; a fearless man and an incessant worker. Comrade Kayser is young but talented, and one whom you will hear from. He is a student in the A. S. O. and is "not afraid of his horses." These comrades can be secured for addresses for merely their expenses, and I should be sorry to have the locals miss such an opportunity. It reminds one of the Englishman who threw a shilling to a tramp lying on the grass. The tramp said, "Won't you please come and put it in my poeket?" The time has come for every Socialist to do that for which he is qualified. "Fish or cut bait."-C. J. Smith, Sec.

"Entertainment,

In a number of cases it appears that comrades do not understand what is meant by the term "entertainment," when used in connection with terms for a speaker. It means board and lodging while the speaker is with you. Mark this down somewhere, so that there will be no confusion next time.

Mexican Refugees.

"Mother" Jones addressed a meeting called by Local St. Louis to protest against the hounding of the Mexican refugees. The meet-ing was well attended and "Mother" Jones was at her best. Her thrusts at despotism and tyranny pleased the audience immensely. She has raised over \$2,000 among labor organizations for the benefit of the Mexicans now in prison. There is no telling just where "Mother" will show up next, but it is safe to predict that it will be in the spot where she can do the most good for suffering, oppressed working people. Wherever necessity is the greatst you will find her white head come into view, and, though nearly 80 years of age, she accomplishes wonders. May her health and vigor continue for many years.

February 28 Is Woman's Day.

The last Sunday in February is the date for a general woman suffrage demonstration. Every local should make arrangements to do some agitation in that line on that day. Get up a meeting if possible. At least spread some literature on the subject. Watch the Socialist papers for good articles; post yourself, and then post the other fellow.

For the Quorum, or Executive Committee.

As the state constitution provides, Local St. Louis has recommended to the state committee, as members of the Quorum, or Executive Committee, for 1909, the following comrades : W. R. Bowden, L. G. Pope, D. Allan, A. Siepman and W. H. Worman. The names have been submitted to the state committee for indorsement.

The State Committee.

Since the election of a "legal" state committee last August, in compliance with the election laws of the state, there has been some doubt as to just how our organization stood. Recently several questions pertaining to party affairs were submitted to the "legal" state committee. Objection was made to this action on the ground that all matters not "legal," or "official," should be referred to the old state committee, composed of one member from each district, elected by the locals in the district.

The Quorum carefully considered the matter in connection with our state constitution and came to the conclusion that the above view is correct and the only one in harmony with our party constitution. In future all matters that are not "legal" will be submitted to the old state committee. The "legal" committee elected last August will only be used when "official" business, incident to elections, is to be passed upon. For all our regular propaganda work the state committee elected under the provisions of our party constitution will be in charge.

The old state committee as it stood last August is composed of the following comrades: District 1, C. C. Bibb; 2, W. L. Garver; 4. M. J. Halferty; 5, W. Scott; 7, R. G. Hotham; 10, W. M. Brandt; 11, W. E. Kindorf; 12, D. Allan; 13, J. O. Staton; 14, I. A. Smith; 15, C. Lipscomb.

Districts that have elected or will elect other committeemen in place of any of the above should notify the state office at once.

Notes From the Field.

"When they growed up, though." argued Mc., "they would be "When they growed up, though." argued Mc., "they would be killed off quick like that than hangin' at the ind of a rope or wid a knife stickin' between their slats later on." 'Listen, Mc.; I think you are all wrong with this retribution

met their just dues when the earthquake killed them."

idea. Suppose there were members of the Mafia and Camarra, all the folks were not entirely bad. There must have been a good many who were as good as the averge to be found elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Thayer meeting, but a small crowd gathered at Comrade Jourdan's

A Little Mixed.

making up the form. The printer lost the heading for the Spring-

field item and one line was missing in the item on the Olivette cir-

Scott County.

again on deck and looking after things. J. W. Adams reports good

meetings for Miss Hallowell and is well pleased with her speeches.

He is very much in favor of additional work that will interest women

Ted and Jim Keep Up the Discussion

Ted McGovern and Jim Casey were discussing the latest Italian

Said Mc.: "Sure, I think those murderin' divils of eyetalians

'But think of the innocent children-the little babies-who

never did any wrong, or if they did, were too young to be held re-

Last week's notes in this column were somewhat jumbled in

County Secretary Jacobs has been sick for some time, but is

home and Miss Hallowell spoke to them there.

and get them in the movement.

cular.

earthquake.

"Well, if you think I am wrong, maybe you can give some other reason for this terrible loss of life," answered Mc. "I am going to try and show you." said Casey, "that man him-

self is to blame for the loss of life, and I am not arguing that man is to blame, however, for the earthquake. You don't see the birds building their nests in the chimney where the fire and smoke would destroy them, but man, who keeps records of events that have occurred in this vicinity, knew that three large cities had been destroyed at one time, and that since then hundreds of thousands of their fellow creatures have been destroyed because they ignored one of the laws of Nature. When they built their homes so near the crater of the volcano they not only jeopardized their own lives, but the lives of the innocent children and protesting women. But land was scarce and they had to have some place to live. Of course, there were thousands of acres of land in the estates of the nobility that was entirely safe, more fertile and much more desirable as a place to live, but that land belongs to the rich and powerful, and because it is safe it is beyond the reach of the poor. The poor have been crowded onto the hot sides of the active volcanoes, while vast tracts are reserved out of use that a few men may have a place to hunt down and kill innocent animals-to kill merely for the pleasure of killing."

"But, according to your argument, the poor people were not to blame for living in a dangerous place," observed Mc.

No, the poor were not to blame in one sense, and when looking at the matter from a different viewpoint, they were. They were in the majority and could change conditions if they wanted to bad enough. The laws are made to govern the poor. The poor are poor because they are governed by a class who compel the poor to work for them and turn over all the results except enough to enable the poor worker to just about live .- W. W. Baker.

Amalgamation of Garment Workers.

At the general office in New York last week representatives of the United Garment Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the International Association of Fur Workers took up the question of amalgamating or federating. The United Garment Workers of America was represented by General President Rickert, General Secretary Larger and Board Member S. L. Landers. Representatives were present from the other two organizations and many plans were discussed. It was finally concluded that it would be in the best interests of the three organizations to fuse. An agreeable plan will be drawn up by the three parties concerned and submitted to the next quarterly meeting of the United Garment Workers of America, which meets on Feb. 27, for the board's consideration. The final conclusion will then have to be submitted to the membership of the three organizations for ratification .- Bulletin of Clothing Trades.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES SUFFER.

New Haven Road Reduces Working Time and Looks for Trouble.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has posted a notice in the local freight yard, roundhouse and car shops, employing several hundred men, that 32 hours will constitute a week's work in the future, which means that some of the men's weekly salary will be only \$7.05.

This is one of the shops where the men received notice before election that if they would only vote for Taft for president and Judge obertson for governor everything would be lovely and prosperity

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.

Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensa-tion and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being

caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair......\$1.20 The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... 1.50 If sent by mail, 15c extra.

Labor Book Dept., 212 South Fourth St.

Convention Proceedings.

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



E. C. Oventrop Wm. Kraatz

TAILOR

2123-A BENTON STREET.



Caruthersville-I find one thing significant above all others, and I want you to mold it in proper words. Where wisky is sold I can't reach the people with Socialism. Personally, I have always been against local option, but whenever I get in a dry district there are good audiences and I sell more books. As a rule, our boys are unanimously against whisky and are sober. Caruthersville is the only place in Pemiscot County where saloons exist. Of course it is a hard river town. I would have held street meetings, but the weath-er was too cold. I am out \$5 for expenses and nearly two weeks' time, but did the best I could.

Holland-Our masters have lumber mills all through these swamps and own all the land. One company, the Deering, owns a little patch that is 100 miles around. Of course, they do all they can against us and the comrades are badly scattered. They are afraid to talk or work for Socialism for fear of their jobs. I am not at all discouraged and feel sure we will win. Underneath the surface the forces are at work .- W. W. McAllister.

Cardwell-Our comrade, W. W. McAllister, was here and, owing to the intense cold, crowds have not been large, but the enthusiasm was not lacking. On the 27th he addressed a full house in Cardwell and on the 28th spoke to a good crowd at Pauling. Then he spoke again in Cardwell on the 20th. Here in Cardwell we have some of the worst of Democratic and Republican thugs to fight. So far we have always come out on top. I will endeavor to get an encampment some time during the summer and would like to have McAllister for the entire time. Inclosed find copy of an affidavit that our Socialist speaker was forced to make before he could speak in one of the churches here. This was after all arrangements had been made and the speaker (F. E. Bowers) was in the church-house. I have the original and will hold for future reference .-- P. A. Fitzgerald..

(The affidavit shows that the speaker was compelled to swear that the Republican party had not paid him any money for work in Dunklin County. The church must have been controlled by Democrats.-O. P.)

Miss Hallowell Finishes.

Fordland was the last date for Miss Hallowell and the locals report that the only drawback was the severe weather. Nevertheless, fairly good crowds turned out and without exception they are well pleased with the speaker. At Poplar Bluff the courthouse was used and the bar was well represented. A fire alarm interrupted the

would surely come.

Local merchants are charging for flour 90 cents to \$1 for a bag of 24 pounds; butter, 32 cents to 40 cents a pound; granulated sugar, 16 pounds for \$1; lard, 14 cents per pound. The cheapest beefsteak in town is 15 cents per pound. Eggs, 35 cents to 50 cents per dozen.

The report is out that the locomotive engineers will have trouble DR. next, as the company is going to change the time card so as to break up seniority in the railroad unions.—New York Evening Call.

Lettish Socialists Join Socialist Party.

The national committee of the United Lettish Sociali-Democrats of America reports that a recent referendum of said organization resulted in a decision to join the Socialist Party as a national organization. They number over eight hundred members and have been publishing a weekly paper, "Strahdneeks," at 21 Union avenue, Jamaica Plains, Mass. Beginning with this month the publication will be issued bi-weekly. They now have sixteen locals, which by the above action will become directly affiliated with the party organization in their respective localities. The locals are distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 2; New York, 1; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Maryland, 1; Misouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Washington, 1; California, 2.

The Milwaukee Charter Revision.

The struggle for the initiative and referendum and right of recall is now coming to a head in the Milwaukee Charter Convention. The sixteen Social Democratic members of the convention are laboring in the convention, in committees and caucuses and through the daily press in behalf of these measures. Comrade Victor L. Berger is carrying on a regular controversy with an opponent of the referendum in the Milwaukee daily press which has the largest circulation. The articles appear each night in parallel columns. It is needless to say that the Socialists are ahead in the argument, but the other side may have a majority of votes in the convention. Meantime, the discussion is educating the people and showing them that Social Democracy would not be "state Socialism" or "the new slavery," but the democratic control of the political and economic systems.

State Secretary Pauls recommends to the Socialist Party locals throughout Missouri to arrange for public suffrage meetings, for Sunday, February 28.





FROM THE ST. LOUIS LABOR CIRCULATION DEPART-

MENT

Twenty-one New Subscribers.

Were secured by seventeen comrades during the last week. As usual, the names of some of the "Old Hustlers' Guard" are in the list. For St. Louis Labor Comrades W. E. Kindorf, W. F. Crouch and Otto Pauls secured two new subs. each, while one sub. each was reported by Comrades W. J. Johnson, E. Plambeck, R. Mun-zinger, C. A. Oakum, Le Coinard, Henry Schwarz and F. J. Kloth.

For Arbeiter-Zeitung new subs. were reported by Comrades Phil. H. Mueller, M. Bakits, Lassalle Club, E. Plambeck and Conrad Roellchen of St. Louis, V. Spoettling of Livingston, Ill., and Mrs. M. Boeer of Sagerton, Texas.

Comrade H. Strom of Moline, Ill., sends in two years' renewal. For some time at least eight of the above-named comrades secured one or more new subs, each week. Why can not other com-rades do likewise? It is true what one comrade said the other day: "I find it easy to get new subs. for St. Louis Labor, but there are people parading under the cloak of Socialism, some of them even holding red cards, who, for some reason or other, are carrying on a systematic propaganda against our party press, much to the satis-faction of capitalist party politicians and political skates."

Socialist News Review

Slavonian Socialists Organize.

Certain comrades heretofore maintaining an organization known as the "South Slavonic Socialist Organization of America," with headquarters at 587 South Center avenue, Chicago, Ill. This organ-ization also publishes "Proletarec," which purposes to reach natives of the South Slavish (Slavonic) nations.

New Finnish Locals Organized.

During the month of January two Finnish locals were organized with 35 members. The receipts for national dues for the month of January of the National Finnish Translator's office amounted to \$593.85. This exceeds by \$94 the record of any previous month. The receipts for the special Finnish dues stamps for January were \$294.30, which breaks the record of any previous month by the amount of \$52.70.

Creation Socialist Paper.

About a year ago the Croation comrades established the "Radnicka Straza," a bi-weekly paper. Since the first of the year it has been issued as a weekly. The management states that many of their compatriots are employed in the coal and iron mines and other large industrial establishments, and they make the request that comrades of other nationalities search out and acquaint them with the fact that a publication is printed in their own language.' Sample copies will be mailed upon application. Publication office, 606 Center avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Police Plot Against Austrian Socialists.

The postal authorities at Prague have seized telegrams sent from Belgrade to the young Czech Nationalist Socialist organization, and the National Socialist Party is said to be deeply compromised, as the telegrams indicate the existence of a Serbo-Czech plot and contain advices of remittances for the demonstrators in Prague. M. Klofac, Czech member of the Austrian Reichsrath, denounces these reports of alleged traitorous machinations as the work of the police concocted with the intention of injuring the National Socialist Party.

The Douglas Shoe Co. Scab Ads. and the Trade Union Press.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Bartenders' Annual Ball.

The sixteenth annual ball of the Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League will take place February 10, 1909, at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets. Tickets will be one dollar.

Attention is called to the fact that the organization was under great expense on account of sickness and death of their member ship the last twelve months, and as the proceeds of the ball are intended for the sick and death benefit fund it is hoped that our friends will assist to make this affair a great success. The Committee.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Tickets for the March Festival.

This year's Socialist Spring Festival will be held in two halls For South St. Louis the Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal street, has been secured for Saturday, March 20. Speaker of the evening: Senator Winfield Gaylord of Wisconsin. The North St. Louis Festival will be held at Socialist Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets. Speaker: Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee. Tickets, 10 cents a person, are now ready for distribution. Comrades, these two festivals will be the leading campaign demonstrations for the April elections. Get a supply of tickets from headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Socialists Fighting For Public Schools.

Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) made a fine speech in the last meeting of the Milwaukee City Council. He spoke against Mayor's Rose's proposal to cut down the School Board appropria-tion. Comrade Melms took strong ground in defense of the public schools. He called attention to the fact that in Milwaukee there are 89 barracks used as school buildings and six basement schoolrooms; four of which are so dark that the children have to study by artificial light. In the barracks the floors are so cold that the chil dren are obliged to bring carpets to school to wrap around their feet. All these barracks are in workingmen's districts. Comrade Melms contended that we not only needed new school buildings, but up-todate schoolhouses, which could serve as social centers, and also play grounds in connection with the schoolhouses.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Comrades Sebastian and Caroline Stoll, on January 1909, were suddenly torn from our midst by the almighty ruler,

Whereas The deceased Comrades were true to the cause of the Socialist movement and exhibited all the characteristics of true manhood and womanhood; be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to honor their memory, express our sympathy to their son, Comrade Leonard Stoll, and share with him his sorrow for the loss of his beloved parents.

By order of the City Executive Board, Socialist Party of St. Louis. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Comrade Mr. and Mrs. Stoll, aged 67 and 66 years, respectively died suddenly within less than five minutes time, last Sunday evening, while returning from a visit at Comrade Mrs. Marx's house on McDonald street, west of Grand avenue. As the aged couple were walking slowly toward Grand avenue, Mrs. Stoll suddenly fell to the sidewalk, and died almost instantly. Mr. Stoll, when realiz-ing what happened, exclaimed: "She is dying!" He fell over her prostrate body, dead! The two bodies were brought to the morgue. Comrade Leonard Stoll, the only son, was notified and took charge of the arrangements for the funeral, which took place Wednesday afternoon from his place of business, 3535 South Broadway, to the Missouri Crematory.

Socialists in the Legislature.

The Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature have already introduced the following bills and memorials: A memorial to Congress for help to the unemployed along the lines indicated in the national platform of the Socialist Party of America. A memorial to Congress for the collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist, to the end that property involved in these industries may be freely used for the advantage and benefit of the whole people. A petition to the Wisconsin Senators to take action to abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia. A memorial to Congress for a constitutional convention for revising the national constitution. A memorial to Congress to investigate the various forms of public ownership, control and regulation of the liquor traffic now in use in different countries. A bill for county and municipal referendums on all questions of public interest upon the demand of 10 per cent of the electors. A bill making the president, vice-president, managers and directors guilty of murder in case of fatal railway accidents which result from the criminal carelessness of the company, or when the company requires its employes to work more than twelve hours on a stretch, thus unfitting them for the careful per-formance of their duties. A bill requiring the state of Wisconsin to care for the families of convicts. Of course, most of these measures will be turned down by the Legislature. Nevertheless, their introduction is part of the Socialists' work of educating the people.

Socjalist Expelled From Russian Parliament.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.-Pokroffsky, Social-Democrat, has been expelled from the Duma by the reactionary element for protesting against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria and e are glad to see that the Kansas City Labor Herald is in line declaring that the Rusian government had a hand in the Armenian massacres in Constantinople in 1895. Pokroffsky declared he had in his possession government documents which declared that the stand of the Russian government regarding the massacres had destroyed all hope of a pan-Slavic union. He proceeded to read from these documents until stopped by the clamor of the nobles and the rightists, who stormed around the tribune crying "False, false!" "They are not false," should the orator. "They are the secret documents of the government itself. They have the stamp of au-thority and the approval of the Czar-" But he got no further. The rightists and nobles were by this time making so much noise that the Social-Democrat could not be heard. On a viva-voce vote, which was held while half the chamber was shouting at the top of its voice and the other half pounding on the desks so that a vote could not be heard, Pokroffsky was declared expelled. When the result of the vote was announced the entire Social-Democratic section rose and left the chamber, leaving the Duma without a quorum and blocking the transaction of any further business The expelled man persisted in his attitude until, after the energetic protests of the Social-Democrats, his expulsion was changed into a suspension from all sittings for three days. He declares that he will renew his attack immediately upon his reinstatement.

Here Is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Workingmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the "free-born sovereigns of labor" are sobering up and a little reading on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

For the Gompers Defense Fund. Business Agent Shanessy of the Barbers' Union has collected almost \$100 on a personal subscription list for the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Defense Fund.

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitment is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

DEBS' LIFE AND WRITINGS.

Our book department has a good stock of the Debs' book on hand. It contains a biography, his writings, speeches, and some appreciations by well-known individuals. The book is well illus-trated and finely bound and printed. Every Socialist will need it for reference. Every friend of liberty and progress will prize and cherish it. Get a copy for your library. Price \$2: Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

Outside Speakers for St. Louis Campaign. The St. Louis Socialist Ward Clubs will please take notice that the services of the following outside speakers have been secured for the ensuing municipal campaign: March 4 and 5, Ralph Corngold from Illinois; March 6 to March 20, Stanley Clark of Arkansas: March 20 to March 23, Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin; March 24 to April 5, James O'Neal of Indiana; March 26 to April 5, Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin.



with our attitude concerning the Douglas Shoe Co. scab advertising in some of the alleged bona fide trade union papers. The K. C. Herald says: "Rather odd! We notice that some of our exchanges are carrying large display ads, of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., a procedure which, viewed from this side of the fence, looks rather odd, after the union vitally interested serves official notice that the union stamp has been taken away from that firm. It is a well-known fact that previous to the controversy the labor press was entirely ignored by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., and this sudden change of front looks a little suspicious, to say the least.

Russ Socialists Plan New Work.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.-The Congress of the Social-Democratic party recently held in Paris, France, to avoid interference from the police, decided to abandon the propaganda among the troops of the empire.

There seems to be no hope of reviving the general revolutionary movement for several years, and the propaganda merely excited to isolated minor mutinies and injured the prestige of the party. The party will now devote its attentions entirely to Russian workmen.

The delegates report that the social revolutionist organization has been demoralized by the treachery of Azef. Three other members of the central committee are suspected of treason.

Socialist Editor Exposed Printing Graft.

Comrade Althen, editor of the Two Rivers Reporter, has got into trouble for telling the truth. He exposed a printing graft in the letting of a city contract, and a verdict of criminal libel has been rendered against him. The Socialists not only of Two Rivers, but also of Manitowoc, have taken up the case and do not propose that Comrade Althen shall be serificed for doing his duty. The Manialso of Manitowoc, have taken up the case and do not propose that Comrade Althen shall be sacrificed for doing his duty. The Mani-towoc Tribune, our Social-Democratic daily in Manitowoc, published a ringing editorial on the matter. It says: "In this world there are nine millions of people voting the Social-Democratic ticket. No-where on the face of the earth can one of these suffer in the fighting of a just cause without the active aid and support of the other eight million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine. Everywhere Social-Democracy is fighting the same corrupt it seeks to establish the brotherhood of man. And we will fight until we win complete victory. Keep in line."

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

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

Woman Suffrage Meeting in St. Louis.

A Woman Suffrage meeting will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis Sunday, February 28. The program will be published later on.

To Our Readers. Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw thei, ad. in St. Louis Labor.

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