# COUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 426

Roosevelt's Latest Conception of Socialism will be Answered by Carl D. Thompson at Social Turner Hall Celebration To-Night, Sat., April 3.-Bring Your Republican and Democratic Neighbors and Friends Along

## A CALL TO ACTION! A Last Word to the Workers

## Comrades of St. Louis:

Only five more days!

And a world to gain-great chunks of it here in St. Louis.

An immense amount of work remains to be done.

## Hundred Thousand Pieces of Literature Yet to Go Out

Volunteers are needed to help in the house to house distribution. Make it. thorough. Flood the city with literature and light.

We need distributers, watchers, challengers and workers at the polls on election day.

## Come Down to Headquarters.

Every reader of this paper, every member of the party, every union man, and every sympathizer should attend every meeting. Go, and take your friends. This is not the time for a Socialist to stay at home.

GO TO THE UNION MEETINGS, lodges, societies. Agitate and distribute literature there.

Be sure to mention the importance of CHARTER REVISION.

Rustle out your friends and neighbors. Get them to the meetings. Get

## Especially Make the Social Turner Hall Demonstration a Tremendous Rousing Success

Neglect nothing. Spare no pains. Never sleep.

RALLY TO THE BANNER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

You can't catch fish by watching the frying pan.

Get busy-Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday. HUSTLE EVERY DAY AND EVENING. That's the way to earn the right to expect and enjoy stirring reports of splendid results on next Wednesday morning.

Make those reports SUCH AS WILL FIRE THE COMRADES OF AMER-ICA WITH ENTHUSIASM, and strike terror into the ranks of capitalism.

## Comrades, It's Up to You!

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

A GREAT CHANCE FOR NORTH ST. LOUIS

Do Not Fail to Attend the

A Grand **Family** Reunion of the St. Louis Comrades



A Grand Campaign Rally of the St. Louis Socialists

SATURDAY, APRIL 3,

Doors Open 7 p. m. Concert Begins 8 p. m.

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

### CARL D. THOMPSON

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

## **△**I SOCIAL TURNER HALL

Thirteenth and Monroe Streets

CONCERT! SPEECHES!! DANCE!!!

ADMISSION-TEN CENTS A PERSON.

CHILDREN-FREE.

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Socialist Party Within 1,700 Votes of Capturing Majority of City--Alexander Chosen Los Angeles Mayor--Recallers, After Ousting Har-Election -- Socialist His Rival.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)
Los Angeles, Cal., March 26.—With ten precincts missing, the vote of which cannot in any material way change the result, George Alexander is elected Mayor by a majoriy of 1,310 votes.

Thus the recall faction has won at every turn of the bitter fight

made in the last six weeks.

The surprise of the election was the vote captured by the Socialist, Wheeler. Against Alexander's 13,127, with ten precincts missing, Wheeler got 11,817.

The Socialists did no active campaigning with the hope of winning, until Harper's resignation. Then they had no campaign fund with which to work. Last night they were unable to raise \$50 necessary to have some dodgers printed for distribution at the polls.

The regular Republican organization, however, threw many votes to Wheeler, and many of the Democratic votes that elected Harper, when the Republicans were badly split two years ago, were given to the Socialist ticket. The recallers began their fight two weeks before the petition was filed, demanding Harper's recall from

They were unable to settle upon a candidate, but finally the place at the head of the ticket was offered William D. Stephens, who later became Mayor pro tem., filling the office between the time of Harper's resignation and to-day's election.

Stephens finally refused to run and after some little further delay Alexander was chosen. Alexander has been an officeholder here for many years.

He was a regular Republican until two years ago, when he joined the Lincoln Roosevelt League.

The result of to-day's election was in doubt up to a late hour.
The Socialists were confident of winning after the first returns came in showing a much greater vote for him than had been anticipated.
The Alexander forces were correspondingly cast down, and at 9 o'clock they would not state that their candidate had been successful. Later returns, however, principally from the residence districts, showed strong raping for Alexander districts. showed strong gains for Alexander until at 11 o'clock there was no longer any question. The recallers had carriages and automobiles at the disposal of the voters and good organizations at the polls.

The Wheeler forces, on the contrary, had no workers in the various precin ts and no means of transportation to capture ballots. ad. in St. Louis Labor.

None the less, the Socialists are delighted at their showing tonight. It is considered by old-time politicians, however, as having no real significance because of the strong feeling at present existing in local politics which will doubtless be cleared away before the next election.

Already the political wiseacres are busy trying to bring about peace between the warring factions of the Republicans.

The temperance wave that has been sweeping the country has

not hit Los Angeles judging from to-day's election. The Prohibition was the only other party with a candidate in the field, and so few were the votes that they were not counted to

They will have to be counted to-morrow before the election officials report to the City Council.

### THE ST. LOUIS CITY TICKETS OF THE OLD PARTIES.

(The Mirror.)

Look in the daily papers for an official list of the party candidates for city offices at the election next month and you can't find it. The parties can't pay for an "ad." There is no interest in the elec-The Post-Dispatch is vague, the Times uncertain. As for the Globe-Democrat and Republic, their editorials remind one of the rhymed editorial in the Tombstone Epitaph as to the Mayoralty candidates of that town.

> The enemy has nominated That dirty, drunken, dissipated, Cock-eyed horse-thief Tim McFadden— Our gallant leader's Fatty Madden.

Labor in the Army. More Taft Prosperity, Egad! A Dispatch from Washington says that for the first time in many years the enlisted strength of the cavalry, infantry and artillery arms of the army is up to the full authorized strength, and orders have been issued to recruiting officers in various parts of the country to temporarily discontinue enlistments, excepting former soldiers who want to re-enlist in the army. The recruit depots in various parts | Tuesday, April 6, 1909. of the country, to which the recruits are sent for preliminary training and instruction, are overcrowded, and this necessitated the discontinuance of enlistments. The army is the refuge of the men out of work who don't care to go to the soup-houses or stand in the bread-lines in the big cities. The dispatch goes on to conclude with a mockery of hope that it is expected, however, that within the next few months many discharges will take place and recruiting may then be resumed. The chances are that the discharged men will go right back into the army.—The Mirror.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their

The Socialists at the Other End of the Bridge Car-ry on a Lively Municipal Campaign. Their Plat-form. An Appeal to the Citizens. An All Day Propaganda on April 4 With Prominent Speakers. Meeting at City Hall Auditorium.

The Socialist Party of East St. Louis is making things lively. Like the comrades at the other end of the bridge, they are determined to make a fine showing on the day of the municipal elections, Tuesday, April 6.

Sunday, April 4, will be a banner day for Socialism in East St. Louis. On that day a mass meeting, or mass convention, will be held at the City Hall Auditorium under the auspices of the Socialist Party organizations of Macoupin, Madison, St. Clair, Jersey, Washington, Bond and Clinton counties for the discussion of questions vital to the interest of the working class.

The program for the day is as follows: 10 a. m. Organization work. 2 p. m. Lecture, Gertrude Bres-lan Hunt. 7:30. Lectures, C. D. Thompson and others. J. O. Ben-

tall, Secretary of the Socialist Party of Illinois, will also speak That the East St. Louis Socialists understand the needs of their city will be seen by the following MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

-of the -

### SOCIALIST PARTY OF EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

The Socialist Party of East St. Louis, Ill., in convention assembled, declares its allegiance to International Socialism, and appeals to all who are in sympathy with the following principles to consider our candidates before casting their ballots at the election to be held

We advocate and pledge our elected officers to the following

1. No more franchises for public utilities shall be leased, sold or given away; neither shall the present franchises, held by private corporations, be extended, and immediate steps shall be taken to

municipalize the water, heat, light and power plants.

2. All work by contract shall be abolished, and direct employment by the city substituted in place thereof, under an eight-hour day and the union scale of wages.

3. Corporations shall be forced to pay their share of municipal taxes in proportion to the full valuation of their taxable property.

4. The rigid enforcement of all inspection laws.

5. Civil service for the police, fire and other departments. Effi-ciency and not political prestige) shall determine service for ad-

 Steps shall be taken to adopt the Initiative and Referendum,
 and Right of Recall. All ordinances to be submitted to the people before going into effect; and five per cent of the voters may at any time call for a referendum vote on any matter pertaining to the wel-

7. The enforcement of the laws pertaining to the liquor traffic (subject to the referendum of the people).

8. While the street cars are operated by private corporations, we advocate the following 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.

9. That the city furnish free text books for all of its public schools

10. That provision be made for woman suffrage in all city

That public comfort stations be established at suitable

places throughout the city.

12. That free legal advice and service be furnished by the city to wage workers in suits for wages and against loan sharks.

That immediate steps be taken to build a municipal bathhouse and a city hospital.

14. That a municipal employment bureau be established; private employment agencies be prohibited.

The publication of monthly municipal bulletins, containing complete information of all municipal activity, giving separate accounts of income and expenditudes of all city departments, and a sufficient supply of bulletins for free distribution.

Mr. Voter, if you agree with the principles and demands expressed above, it is your duty to support the ticket that indorses

them and is subject to your recall at any time.

Municipal Ticket of the Socialist Party of East St. Louis. O. WRIGHT ..... Mayor WALTER DOMBACH ......Alderman 5th Ward ...... Alderman 8th Ward D. B. FORD..... Justices of the Peace.

George Baur, W. H. Garner, John Howarka, O. J. Morton, H. W. Taylor.

Constables. A. Fastaband, B. F. Williams, Charles Warford.

Assistant Supervisors. Raphael Buck, C. C. Groeteke, M. S. Holcomb, Edward Price.

The comrades have also issued an appeal to the citizens which deserves the widest publicity. It reads as follows:

DO YOU WANT IT?

To the Voters of East St. Louis, Ill.:

Do you want the governing powers of this city to remain in the hands of parties that are controlled by cliques and rings, who do not take the people into consideration only on election day, when their votes are wanted, and make every effort to keep the people in ignoranc of the true state of affairs and try to defeat the wishes of the people by changing their names so as to get around the primary

Primaries.

Why are all the old parties scared so badly about the primary is it because they are afraid the people do not approve of past actions and would not give the nominations to the disired ones, or is it because it would do away with some of the power of the "rings" which domineer all the old parties? Those "rings" dare not allow the people to have a voice in those affairs for fear that their crooked work would be uncovered and they would be rebuked in no uncer-

Inefficient Officers.

Do you want officers appointed, by those in authority, who are efficient and qualified for the position, or will we continue to let them hang on for political reasons, even though they admit they can not read the writing which comes from the Mayor's office; or explain some of their actions by saying they were drunk at the time?

Firemen and Police in Politics.

Do you want the system of graft to continue in your police and fire departments, where each employe is assessed a fixed amount for campaign funds and on election day are compelled to go out and work for the success of the party in power, while the city is left practically without police or fire protection during that time?

Letting of Contracts.

In the letting of contracts for work and supplies, do you want a few favored contractors to secure the contracts without regard to price and quality; do you want the heads of departments to force those under them to accept uniforms of inferior quality, to "retain the favor of their chiefs.'

Finances of City.

Do you want the money collected from taxes to be lavished upon certain persons and departments while other departments go for months without pay, and some officials make extended pleasure trips at the expense of the city?

Franchises.

Do you want franchises to be given away to private corporations without any direct returns to the city?

Do you want the city to maintain a fire department for the pro-

tection of corporate interests outside the city limits, from whom no taxes are collected?

Do you want private corporations to be allowed to use the pubc streets as a place of storage in return for the votes that can be delivered to those in power?

Free Speech Denied.

Do you believe in free speech as granted by the Constitution of the United States, or do you sanction the attack made some time ago on one who had complied with the city ordinances by securing a permit for street speaking and was entitled to police protection, but instead of being protected was molested and later arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace?

Apparently this was done at the behest of the petty politicians and grafters who were afraid of the truth being exposed, and they ettempted to silence the speaker by putting him behind prison bars. Justice.

In the first trial before a Justice of the Peace the speaker was

fined \$50 and costs on a very flimsy case; this decision, however, was appealed to the city court, where they were unable to make a case, and it was dismissed. This is cited merely to show how little chance a man, who dares stand for right and truth, has in the corrupt justice courts in this city, where nearly all offenses are made state's cases, so that the State's Attorney can get a finger in the pie, and the city loses the money it should rightfully collect on fines.

Is it any wonder that the workers have no chance when all the political and police forces are used to keep them in submissioneven to the extent of a denial of the right of free speech? If you want the foregoing conditions to continue, then vote for any of the old "rings," under whatever name they may appear.

The Administration ticket wants to continue under the domination of Hurdy-Gurdy and Monkey-Cage bunches. The Progressives say they recognize "that the present administration is inefficient;" well, who don't? but it seems as though they have very very slow

Then comes the Citizens-Independent Business Men, who are again trying to get in, but please refer back and answer:-How much better were they when they were in?

Under any of these "rings" you will fare about the same, and instead of your officers being your public servants, they will be your antocratic rulers, as it has been heretofore.

your vote and influence to the Socialist Party—the party that stands for a definite principle; was not afraid to go before the primary and pledges all its candidates subject to recall at any time. Don't fail to read its platform before casting your ballot for municipal officers on the 6th of April, 1909. Then vote for W. O. Wright, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, and the entire Socialist ticket. THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF EAST ST. LOUIS.

## St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REFORM 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

Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private 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 de trees along residence streets.

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

bolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under Union conditions, 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 this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those

We relterate 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.

## THE FACT IS

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

## The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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

· GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

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

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. If you don't want those conditions to continue, then throw or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.

## Reverend Josiah Strong

Gives a Vision of Industrial Evolution and the Curses of Society-Relies on Jesus to Save, and Give Heaven on Earth, Even at This Late Day.

The Rev. Josiah Strong was in St. Louis last week and retailed his exalted small talk at the prayer meeting room of the Second Baptist Church on Kingshighway, in the region dévoted to aristo-cratic temples of fashionable worship.

Josiah's well-known ability to say strong things in a weak way was amplified, and with mute admiration received by the elite audience of the Baptist Church who heard him.

Changed industrial methods, with their concommitants-i. e., millionaires and paupers-the fight between "capital and labor." the race question, the city problem, including the social, were referred to with the scholarly unction which accepts every "fact and figure" without examination.

Of course the American Ego was exploited, and the claim made that as this country so rapidly develops, in wealth and poverty, the perplexing questions must be settled here, and when settled here will be settled the world over.

To the joy of the "Ego" this was repeated several times, and the climax was reached by declaring that Christ and his teachings must predominate to accomplish it. One might ask where has Christ's influence been that with churches everywhere these evils have grown?

Rev. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the church, hoped the hearers would read a 50c book of Strong's on Christ living, and wondered if the time would ever come when mistress and maid would sit together in the pews.

It is really amusing to listen to the child-like docility of the great divines, who seem to really believe that "Jesus in the heart" will settle all the social and economic wrongs, as if by magic.

They do not seem to know that John I. Beggs, Captain Mc-

Cullough, Rolla Wells, Festus J. Wade, Breckinridge Jones, Murray Carleton, D. R. Francis, Jim Campbell, A. D. Brown and all the other members of the Big Cinch have no objection to "Jesus in the heart," nor to the "mistress and the maid" in the same pew, just so long as Jesus does not touch the fingers of the voters on election day and cause them to demand public ownership of street railways and the cessation of stock gambling and franchise grabbing, etc.

They do not seem to realize that the Big Cinch is willing that

"sinners" like "Boots" Brennan, "Jiggers" Gallagher, Lawler Daley and "Jail-Bird" Hussey may be succeeded by "Saints," either Republican or Democratic, if so be they can get franchises for asking without money or price" as it is charged they have willingly paid to the "sinners" heretofore.

In fashionable churches they will listen to scientific dissertations man's superiority over the lower animals, or patiently endure mellifluous mumblings about sanctified satisfaction Jesus can give, only they be permitted uninterruptedly to "rob widows and orphans" and possess themselves of the earth and the fulness thereof, at the expense of the workingmen, either native or foreign.

And, wherever Josiah Strong goes it is the same, and no amount "home mission work" will solve the economic problem, whether it be advocated in this or foreign lands; hence the necessity for educating the people until they realize that their salvation is of themselves, through the agency of enlightened citizenship, which shall save them from private ownership of public necessities.

Although Rev. Josiah Strong does oppose Socialism, still the revolutionary spirit, industrially, will grow and will conquer with-

"THE AIMS OF SOCIALISM."

The following letter recently appeared in the Providence (R. I.) Journal under the caption: "The Aims of Socialism." We reprint it in full: To the Editor of the Sunday Journal: There has been so much written about Socialists that one would think they are beings devoid of any and all Christian principles. Why they have been so slandered and abused is something the writer of this article can not understand. The only reason for people so doing, in my estimation, is that they do not read or listen to their arguments. We are all pinheads at times. We try to crush without thinking or learning the tenets of the other side. Religion is very often attacked on the same grounds of ignorance. Is there anything that Socialists offer but would make this a better and a happier life?

We have tried our present system for nigh 2,000 years, and yet after all those years the same miseries exist, poverty, crime, etc. The Christian church through its ministry acknowledges the fact. See the graft that is carried on in municipal departments today. From the lowest to the highest they are no longer servants of the people, but of the powers that place them there. See our prisons growing larger and its inmates more numerous, the bitter strife that exists in our industrial centers, the miseries of poverty and sin, the ever-dreaded wind-up of old age, the almshouse or some such place, where the old husband and wife are separated and say good-by to each other at the door after all their years of usefulness to the State and when their declining years should be spent together helping to allay their old age infirmities, now to be separated. It is a very severe penalty for their younger and happier days.

Now the Socialists wish or do say they can prevent all this. Why not try to make this a heaven, as our Lord had promised in prayer, the Lord's Prayer? Who can recite with that love for the Father when it is not so, on earth as it is in heaven? Where is the daily bread when women and children starve? I am afraid when we will be required to give an account of our stewardship we will not hear those beautiful words, "Well done."

Now the Socialists would wish or do want the State to own all (meaning the people of course, for no people, no State). They do not want nor would they try to curtail the talents or the ambition of men or women, but would promote them for being so beneficial to their fellows, not to individuals. They would pension old age not by sending them to a poorhouse, but would keep them together in their old days. Mind you, we do sometimes pension old servants (such as policemen, firemen and school professors), which don't deter them from doing their duty, but spurs them on to be more diligent for the glory that awaits them. If Socialists preach this religion I think it is God-like and must and will gain the admiration of all, for I believe Almighty God willed it so when He sent His beloved son to earth and preached His sermon on the mount. We all should try and perform the tenets of that beautiful and God-like oration. I hope the day will come when all these miseries will be no more and those words that were proclaimed by the angels, "Peace to men of good will," will be repeated all over the earth. Then all must and will say: "Glory to God in the highest."

J. O.

Providence, Jan. 16.

American Federation of Musicians.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1909.

At a regular meeting of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, held at 3535 Pine street, Owen Miller, Otto Ostendorf and Thomas H. Sims were. elected delegates to the fourteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., commencing May 10, 1909.

Five hundred and ten locals, from that many cities and towns, comprise the Federation, and it is expected that most of them will send delegates.

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

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

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

## SUFFRAGE IN NEW

President New Zealand Council of Women.

From, H. W. Bishop, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Magistrate's Court, Christchurch, August 19, 1907.

Dear Madam: For many years I was a consistent opponent of the proposal to grant the Parliamentary Suffrage to women, and I could anticipate nothing but mischief from the movement. I can now frankly say that I believe I was wholly mistaken in my pessimistic views. Looking at the whole question today, calmly, deliberately and dispassionately, after the lapse of these years, I have formed the decided opinion that New Zealand is a great deal the better for the recognition of women in the direction stated. Particularly do I believe that their influence has been most valuable in furthering humanitarian legislation, and in educating public opinion on important social questions of a beneficial nature.

From Samuel Saunders, Esq., Editor of the Lyttleton Times. Christchurch, New Zealand, August 6, 1907. Dear Madam :

The extension of the franchise to women has had an entirely wholesome effect upon the social and political life of the country. By inducing a large number of women to take an interest in public affairs, it has widened the horizon of the whole sex, and has brought a new force to the solution of the problems of government. Women have made no unreasonable demands upon their representatives, but that influence in the mass, has always been cast on the side of clean politics and clean politicians and the result is seen in many of the

From W. H. Triggs, Esq., Editor of The Press. Christchurch, New Zealand, July 23, 1907.

Dear Madam:

The results of my observations of Woman Suffrage in New Zealand may be stated as follows:

beneficent measures they have helped to place upon the statute book.

(1) I think it has not entirely realized the hopes of its earliest promoters, but, on the other hand, it has not fulfilled the dire prophecies of its opponents.

(2) It has certainly not led, in any single case, to my knowledge, to women neglecting their homes and children.

(3) I have seen no instance of ill-feeling between the sexes owing to the exercise of the vote. On the whole I think the presence of women voters has had a refining influence at the polling booths, and I doubt if there is any country in the world in which election day passes off with so much decorum as in this Colony. The effect on political parties has been very much less than

was anticipated, either by the friends or the opponents of the move-ment. The most marked result of the admission of women, in my opinion, has been the strengthening of the prohibition\_vote.

From A. E. Cohen, Esq., Editor Evening Star.
Dunedin, New Zealand, July 25, 1907.

The prophecies which you state are made in the United States re the extension of the franchise to women in New Zealand, namely, that it has resulted in (1) a neglect of home and children, (2) that the women are the tools of priests and unscrupulous politicians, and (3) that they do not care to use their vote, are absurd. The same statements may be made of the men with equal justice. They imply that women are less intelligent than men, which, I need not say, is as stupid as it is inaccurate. The women of New Zealand vote side by side with the men, and they do not allow their vote or voting to interfere with those tastes, habits and manners which have ever distinguished them from men. I should say that the women's vote has made little or no great difference one way or the other to our social life. The women take sides and the balance of parties is much the same as ever. Probably there is a keener interest in economic, social, industrial and moral questions, and a really notorious candidate would have little chance of success, though even here we can not dogmatize. But the character of the New Zealand Parliament is admittedly high—there is nothing to surpass it in any of the United States State Legislatures-bribery-violence of tongue-evil living -corruption-scenes in the House, are simply unknown. This is not all due to the introduction of the women's vote, but the latter has maintained the high repute New Zealand legislators have always The actual working of the vote at election times causes no disturbance; men take their wives and daughters and young persons take their sweethearts and when they leave the voting booth there is an end of it. Possibly those who predicted a millennium as a result of the women's franchise are as disappointed as those who pre-dicted a pandemonium. Neither has followed. New Zealanders can not understand why other countries make such a fuss over so ness among workingmen is caused from intemperance, comparative-simple a business; that women should vote as well as men, seems to ly a small proportion arises from strikes, but the shutting down of play and good government.

## From George Fenwick, Esq., Editor Otago Daily Times. Dunedin, New Zealand, July 26, 1907.

Dear Madam:

I have never wavered in my belief that the granting of the sutrage to the women of New Zealand was the barest act of justice, and that the effect of such enfranchisement has been distinctly to the benefit of the Colony. To those who have taken part in the elections since woman suffrage was enacted by the New Zealand Legislature, it has been patent that women voters have manifested a keen and intelligent interest in many of the great social and politday, unless biassed by self-interest, who would have the temerity to

From Gresley Lukin, Esq., Editor of the Evening Post.
Wellington, New Zealand, August 5, 1907.

Dear Madam:

I would say emphatically that the assertion that woman suffrage paid for his labor. in New Zealand has failed ignominiously is absurd; nor can it be truly asserted that any evil effects have resulted from the extension

of the franchise.

It has certainly not justified the sanguine hopes of those who expected it to effect a social and moral revolution, while on the other nand it has failed to realize any of the dark forebodings of its oppo- are regarded by competent authority as cause which predisposes the votes of the female members of the household have gone to supplement of the male head—which in the strife of parties will very little disturb the balance. When women take a personal and independent interest in politics, they are usually even keener partisans than men, and I can not say that in the matter of votes they show any higher regard for personal character than men. They appear to be guided by much the same varied motives and considerations as single accordance of the condition of the industrial class that magnified to be guided by much the same varied motives and considerations as single accordance of the condition of the industrial class that magnified to be guided by much the same varied motives and considerations. any higher regard for personal character than men. They appear to be guided by much the same varied motives and considerations as their brethren and are no more amenable to outside influence. The privilege was advocated and granted dispassionately, as a matter of principle; the right has been exercised quietly, unobtrusively, and, on the whole, intelligently.

as ingle pro ance are people, temperate all great grace.

Nothing

From Charles Fraser, Esq., Editor of the Otago Witness.

Dunedin, New Zealand, October 15, 1907. Dear Madam:

In reply to your inquiry as to my opinion as to the result of granting the franchise to the women of this Dominion, I can not believe that any individual who carefully investigates the matter can come to any other conclusion than that the happiest results have followed. Before the question became a live political issue in this part of the world, I was allowed the inestimable privilege of the riendship of intellectual and enlightened women. The conclusion was irresistibly forced upon me that to exclude such women from a voice in the government of the country, while I, on attaining 21 years of age, no matter what my intellectual capacity, would automatically and by right become entitled to vote, was a monstrous injustice which should be ended. I did entertain doubts whether the domestic servant, the factory girl and others should be granted the privilege accorded their more intelligents sisters. The specious argument that men were, by mere contact with their fellow-men, more enlightened in political matters and affairs of the world than women of the same educational status seemed to me very convincing. Experience has taught me, however, that women as a whole are actuated by a higher sense of duty and nobler aims and aspira-tions in giving their votes than an equal number of men. Nothing but good has resulted from the enfranchisement of the sex in this fair land of ours. Reforms which aim at uplifting humanity have been hastened, and I am firmly convinced that when the younger geenration of women, brought up with a due sense of the responsibility which will rest upon them, constitute the majority of the women electors, this will be a purer, sweeter and better world to

### SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CLUB.

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

## Woman's Study Corner

## Poverty the Cause of Intemperance By Mary E. Garbutt.

I have been a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for twenty-five years. The line of argument many temperance workers make today as the cause of poverty I used to make myself. They say that if the workingman would keep away from the saloons and quit drinking he and his family would have the

necessities of life, if not its comforts. They cite specific cases and then draw their general conclusions from a few isolated facts.

"There's Mr. Smith's family," says a W. C. T. U. worker, "in destitute circumstances, Mr. Smith drunk the greater part of the time, so that he cannot keep a job when he gets it." And there's Mr. Brown, my next-door neighbor," exclaims another white ribboner "his wife and children objects of charity because he spends. boner, "his wife and children objects of charity because he spends his time and money in saloons." I heard one of our prominent workers say but a short time ago, speaking of the army of children working in the cotton mills of the South, that if their fathers would keep sober and go to work child labor would cease.

Now, what are the real facts in the case? Is intemperance the

immediate cause of poverty or, on the other hand, does poverty largely act as a cause in producing intemperance? And to-day, under the present industrial system, are not a large proportion of the poor even though total abstainers?

Two things are absolutely essential for a workingman to have the necessities of life. First, work to do, and second, large enough wages to meet the demands of himself and family. If he is employed only a part of the time and his wages are low, poverty must follow whether he drink or not.

In the year 1903 Carroll D. Wright gives the percentage of those unemployed during some partion of the year as 49.8 per cent. (See 18th Annual Labor Report, page 42.) The census of 1900 placed it in round numbers at 6,468,964, or 22.8 per cent. of the total. If we had the figures for the year just ended, we would find them largely in excess of those quoted above, owing to the panic, which came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. in the midst of what we were told was "unprecedented prosperity."

Commissioner Wright enumerates some of the causes of idle-

From this report, simply a fraction of one per cent, of the idle-

us self-evident. To sum up, the outcome in New Zealand, socially mills, factories, mines and other industries causes over one half of the idleness, while the large per cent. of sickness as a cause is largely attributble to a disregard, to a criminal extent, of the employers of labor to the health of their employes.

Less than three per cent, of the appalling total of idleness which exists in this country can be charge to the working class.

Now let us glance briefly at the wages paid and see if they are commensurate with the needs of the worker and his family.

Under the present system of capitalism it is to the interest of the employing class to have a large army of the unemployed pitted against the employed. This competition for a chance to work minimizes wages, by making labor a commodity on the market, its price governed by the law of supply and demand. At least onefourth of the working class employed get no more than ten dollars ical questions that have agitated our public life. In some of these per week for their labor. Periods of unemployment, which occur questions they have been markedly a power for good, and they are, to most of them cut this down in the course of the year. In the I believe, very few intlligent people in the Colony at the present majority of cases 20 to 25 per cent. of these wages must go for rent, leaving from six to seven dollars a week for living expenses of a famsay that the granting of the suffrage to women has been in any way ily of three or four more. Does it look as if these poorly paid workers, if they were only thrifty and frugal and left drink alone, would keep the wolf from the door?

If the saloons were all closed and the people were all abstainers the pall of poverty would still hang over the home of the working man, because of his enforced idleness at times and the poor wages

It is fact that all careful students of social conditions today recognize that intemperance, as it exists among the poor, is more truly the result of poverty than the cause. Professor Richard G. Ely says: "We should never forget the temptations to intemperance which lie in the character of the toil of many laborers. Long hours nents. In a very large number of cases there can be no doubt that to the use of intoxicants. The strain of work by the side of rapidly

a single propaganda and minimized the other, so that the temperance people, in earlier days, believed that if men and women were temperate all other material good would follow in the train of that

'Nothing short of willful ignorance can account for the contin-

ued ignoring of poverty as perhaps the chief cause of the brutal drinking habits, with which whole areas of population are distempered throughout large portions of the world. Those words of Holy Writ are ominously true in the present condition of things: 'Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no

The only way to have a sober people is to strike at the root of the evil which causes inebriety. Poverty, long hours of labor, the nerve-strain under which men toil, the enxiety from the insecurity of their jobs, remove all these ,and in a short time the demand for stimulant would cease and drunkenness would be unknown.
I call upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and

other temperance organizations to get down to the bed rock cause of the drink habit. It is folly to work with effects; yea, it is criminal in the light of the knowledge we have. Miss Williard pointed the way. Why should we not be brave enough to follow, and align ourselves with the Socialist movement, which proposes to elminiate poverty, and thereby the train of evils that result from it?

### IMPORTANT TO WATCHERS AND CALLENGERS.

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

L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary City Committee.

The Workingmen Were Fooled Last November by Voting the old party tickets. Will they be fooled again April 6:

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### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

### ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.



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

SOCIALIST PAR	TY VOTE	FOR	PRESIDENT	OF THE
	UNITED	STA	res.	
In 1900 for Debs and	Harriman.			96,93
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1867	
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### APRIL 6

Next Tuesday, April 6, is the day of the municipal elections, The Socialist Party has a full ticket in the field. For the Board of Freeholders on Charter Revision, which is not considered a political, legislative or executive office, the Socialist Party presents but four candidates, three of whom will also have their names on the Independent Freeholders' Conference ticket.

It is the duty of every comradé to vote the Socialist ticket straight. Do not scratch any name on our ticket; nor is it advisable to vote for any other candidate for Freeholders except those on the Socialist ticket. The best assurance to have our vote counted is to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

All who vote the Socialist ticket straight need not pay any attention to the Independent Freeholders' Conference ticket, because the Conference's candidates are also on our ticket.

However, it is of vital importance for the Democratic and Republican voters to see to it that the three independent Freeholders candidates be substituted for three of the boss and Big Cinch candidates. The three men who are most dangerous to a progressive Charter Revision, and whose names must be scratched are Jeptha Howe, Edward Devoy and John F. Lee. Since this trio's names appear both on the Democratic and Republican tickets, it becomes the duty of the honest Democratic and Republican voters to scratch the three names-Howe, Devoy and Lee-and write in the names of the Independent Freeholders candidates-Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, G. A. Hoehn and Wm. H. Priesmeyer.

We repeat: This advice is for Democratic and Republican voters only. Socialists vote their party ticket straight, which already includes the three independent candidates.

Socialists of St. Louis, Trade Unionists, Workingmen! Tuesday, April 6, will be your day of honor, provided you will do your duty toward your own class. Your duty toward the working class 's to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

Frank L. Robinson, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, is the only Union Labor Candidate for Mayor in this campaign. Practically every Socialist candidate is a militant member of Organized Labor. In several wards our candidates for House of Delegates have an excellent chance to win, especially in some of the South Side districts. It behooves you to rally to the banner of the Socialist Party on Tuesday, April 6.

Don't be sidetracked by Democratic hypocrisy or Republican flattery! Don't be fooled by the so-called "non-partisan politics in municipal affairs." Whether Democrat, Republican, non-partisan or Socialist, it is class politics, because tremendous class interests are at stake in every municipal election. Like in national and state elections, so in municipal elections the Democratic and Republican parties stand squarely on capitalist platforms in defense of capitalist class interests. All the talk about non-partisan political action is sand thrown in the eyes of the people by capitalist corporation

Make up your mind to be true to yourself on April 6. Vote for your class! Vote for your union! Vote for the great, worldwide labor movement!

Vote the Socialist ticket straight!

## THE WORK THAT COUNTS THE MOST

By Carl D. Thompson.

Rome was not built in a day. Neither is a Socialist movement. It takes time-months and

And it takes work-hard, steady, sustained work. And the kind of work that counts most is the work that is least seen and makes the least noise.

We have a good Socialist movement in Milwaukee. It is patterned after the great Socialist movement of Germany. But it didn't ment that of these eight men four, i. e., two Dems. and two Reps spring up in a day. Nor did it "just happen."

It is the result of fifteen years of patient, plodding, hard, hand-

Today the Socialists in Milwaukee have four representatives in

of Milwaukee, five members of the county board and in all over fifty comrades in official positions in the state.

The party owns a printing plant worth \$25,000, which is the beginning towards a self-sustaining daily. Within the last month arrangements have been made for the erection of a \$75,000 modern, three-story concrete building that is to be the home of the party and its papers and printery.

The Socialist Party of Milwaukee constitutes the most powerful political force in the city. It is feared. And it is respected.

No public question there is thought to be settled, or even thor oughly discussed, until the Socialists are heard from. No civid society considers its meetings effective without a Socialist speaker. We are constantly invited to address the students in the public schools, colleges and universities. Every-important Protestant church has heard the message of Socialism over and over again, and many of the ministers support our movement.

These results have not been accomplished easily or quickly. We have meetings in Milwaukee, of course. And some of them are tremendous. But it was not great meetings with brass bands, great orators and blare of trumpets that made the Milwaukee move-

Primarily it was the patient, unpretentious, silent work of carn est, faithful comrades whose names have never been heard outside ef Milwaukee.

There are leaders, of course. But what are leaders, if there is nothing to lead? It is the rank and file that makes a movement. And a good deal depends upon the kind of a rank and file that a movement has. If the rank and file are great talkers and no workers; if they are great rag chewers and fine hair splitters and bombastic critics they will never make a Socialist movement. The rank and file that knows how to work and will work and does work-they create a movement, they will emancipate labor-they will save the world.

And these workers have worked quietly and steadily, man for man, in the trades unions. They made Socialists of the union men.

Meanwhile they have also distributed literature. Every year for ten years, several weeks before every election these comrades have put a piece of Socialist literature into every house in the districts assigned to them.

And they will keep it up as long as they live. After that their children will take up their work. Even now the little boys and girls of these Socialist comrades trudge out with their parents eager to help in the work.

Small meetings are not spectacular either. And yet these have been the only kind that could be held most of the time. And the real workers have made good there. And at the factories, with only ten or fifteen minutes to speak, we have seized even this margin of time and made it tell. Sometimes we had a dozen failures before we learned just how to do the work in the right way. But we kept

Sometimes the factory owner or superintendent kicked us into the street, and the policeman clubbed us there. But we kept at it.

And now it is no unusual thing for our speakers to be allowed to go inside the factory to speak to the men. In some cases, where lunch rooms have been fitted up for the men, we are allowed to go in and address them while they eat.

And as for the police-one-fourth of them are Socialists now.

Another necessary phase of successful work is intelligent attention to public questions. And this requires an altogether higher type of ability and a much more intense and sustained sort of work.

Whatever issue is uppermost in the minds of the people we seize upon it. Wherever there is a revolt against capitalistic oppression of any kind, there we plunge in and fight for labor. We handle the matter from the Socialist standpoint.

We initiate a charter convention and carry through the initiative and referendum, the recall and proportional representation. We enter the fight for the public schools and show the people that Socialism is the bulwark of public education. We fight the grafters till Socialism in Milwaukee has become the terror of the thieves and boodlers.

And all the time, through every conflict, we are relentless, remoresless critics of the reformers. While we work with them for their reforms, we never tire of pointing out to the them and to the public the superficial inefficiency of their half-way measures. We never lose an opportunity of pointing out that no more reform can solve our social problems; that the whole foundation of modern soceity is wrong; that nothing can save them or us at length but the complete transformation of our capitalist system.

In other words, we work with all our might on the tasks of today, whatever they be. But we never take our eyes from the goa We follow incessantly a practical program—but we illuminate the life of labor with the infinite hope of a mighty ideal.

### PLAYING WITH FIRE

"There is nothing new under the sun!" says an old proverb. This is no longer true. We have something new to report. Something as the result of serious complications in capitalist municipal politics.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis has a full ticket in the field; in fact, ours was the first ticket nominated and filed with the Board of Election Commissioners. Every condition of the election laws was promptly and properly complied with. We carried on a lively campaign long before the Democratic and Republican parties dared to appear before the voters.

Saturday, March 27, i. e., ten days before election, was the last date when changes of candidates could be filed with the Election Comimssioners, when candidates could be withdrawn and vacancies filled by the City Central Committees of the political parties.

Twelve o'clock at noon the time expired when any further changes on the tickets could be made. For several weeks the Democratic and Republican Central Committees had been playing a hide-and-seek game as to the personnel of the so-called bi-partisan School Board ticket. Four candidates had to be nominated, each of the two old parties was to select two of them, with the understanding that all four receive the sanction and indorsement of both City Central Committees.

The Democratic and Republican city conventions had each nom inated four candidates for School Board, under the mutual agree would withdraw. But here the trouble began. Of the two candidates presented by the Democratic Central Committee, one, Daley, was "not acceptable" to the Republican committee. Daley withdrew, but recommended ex-Excise Commissioner Mulvihill to take the state legislature of Wisconsin, nine members of the city council his place, which recommendation was concurred in by the Demo- ings.

cratic committee. Objections were also made to Mulvihill. On the other hand the Republican Central Committee bosses had trouble of their own. One of the "original four," Mr. Tittmann, refused to withdraw, and thereby blocked the way for completing the bi-partisan slate. Mauch, the Republican who was expected to remain on the ticket, resigned, leaving the honor to Tittmann. The Democratic committee, however, had already filed Mauch's nomination with the Election Commissioners. Thus the amusing situation was created that one Republican's name appears on the Democratic ticket, but not on his own party ticket.

For hours the Republican Central Committee kept up the family row, until a few minutes before the noon hour. Soon the time would be up and no more changes in either ticket could be made. No agreement between the Democrats and Republicans had yet been reached. What followed next was reported by last Saturday's afternoon papers:

The Republican Central Committee filed with the Election Commissioners the name of Dr. Emil Simon, the regular School Board candidate of the Socialist Party! Naturally, this was the political surprise of the day. Dr. Simon had formerly been indorsed as a good candidate by the German-American Alliance.

It was not until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Comrade Dr. Simon learned of the "honor" bestowed upon him. He imme diately called at Socialist Party headquarters and sent the following statement to the daily press for publication:

### A STATEMENT.

To the Public:

Through the columns of this afternoon's papers I learn that the Republican City Central Committee nominated me as candidate for the Board of Education. I take it for granted that the gentlemen who thus put my name on the socalled bi-partisan ticket were fully aware of the fact that I am the regular Socialist nominee for the same office. Permit me to say that this additional nomination or indorsement by one of the leading parties does in no way or manner change my allegiance to the Socialist Party, of which I have been, still am, and intend to be, an active member. While I appreciate the honor bestowed upon me, I am fully conscious of my duties toward the organization whose regular) candidate I have the honor to be.

I stand squarely upon the Socialist platform in all mat-ters pertaining to our public schools. If elected, I shall regard it my duty to work for the best interests of our public schools and endeavor to do all within my power to bring about further improvements. It shall be one of my highest aims to keep our schools entirely free of any sectarian in-

In accepting the nomination on the Socialist ticket I pledged myself to the following measures:

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

"A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess; however, without being made compulsory for all the children." Respectively yours,

EMIL SIMON, M. D.

Of course, there was no chance of getting Dr. Simon's name the Republican ticket, because the time limit had expired at noon. At this late hour we shall not discuss the motives that may have induced the Republican Central Committee bosses to place a regular Socialist candidate, Comrade Dr. Simon, on their ticket at

an hour that made withdrawal impossible. The membership on the St. Louis School Board is an honorary position and carries no salary with it. This may be one of the main reasons for this latest act of Republican diplomacy.

However, the gentlemen at Republican headquarters are playing with fire. The St. Louis Socialists will accept the situation for which they are in no way responsible. Their straight Socialist vote will go for their regular candidate for School Board, Dr. Emil Simon. On April 6 we shall see how many of the Republican voters will have the nerve to cast their vote for an avowed Socialist, who will stand on the Socialist platform in the future as he has done in the

If elected, Dr. Simon will do his duty as member of the Board of Education, conscious of the responsibilities toward the army of a hundred thousand school children in one of the leading municipalities of the country. His statement to the public is plain and to the point. The Socialists of St. Louis can not be deceived by any political ruse the old parties may play; they will be true to the Socialist Party, and April 6 will tell the rest of the story. We repeat our appeal:

Vote the Socialist ticket straight!

### WHY THEY CAN'T WIN

What's the use, they can't win anyway. That is the campaign song which the St. Louis Republic is singing. Just listen to what the great Democratic party organ had to say in last Tuesday's assue:

"The tickets are now complete, and the voter who intelligently observes his civic responsibility will already have studied the 'Official Ballot' as printed by mandate of law in The Republic of yesterday. Three tickets were presented, but only the nominees on the Democratic and Republican tickets require consideration, since the candidates of the Socialist Party have no chance of election, their ticket being offered solely for political demonstration. No Socialist nominee, except Emil Simon, candidate for the School Board, who is also on the Republican ticket, will indulge a moment's hope of election."

Never mind, gentlemen; down in South St. Louis the people know better. Some nice morning you may wake up and read in your own columns of the election of Socialists to the House of Dele-

gates. Last Sunday the St. Louis Republic published on its editorial page, with considerable display, the choicest parts of Theodore Roosevelt's "Outlook" article against Socialism. Any child could see at first glance that the presentation of the Roosevelt article at such a late date was directed against Dr. Emil Simon and his candidacy for the School Board.

The Independent Freeholders' Ticket Will Cut Deep Into the old party boss and Big Cinch slate.

Vote Early, Vote Only Once, But Vote, and Be Sure to Vote right by voting the Socialist ticket straight.

Every Vote for the Old Parties Will Be a Vote for the Public Utilities Corporations and against the people.

Comrades Thompson and Oneal Have Nine More Days of Campaign work in St. Louis. Comrades, attend these campaign meet-

## Comrades of St. Louis, to the Front! On to the Ballot Box, Tuesday, April 6! Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight



WM. M. BRANDT. Ninth Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



L. G. POPE, Socialist Candidate for Board of Education .





Seventh Ward Socialist Candidate for



10th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



18th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



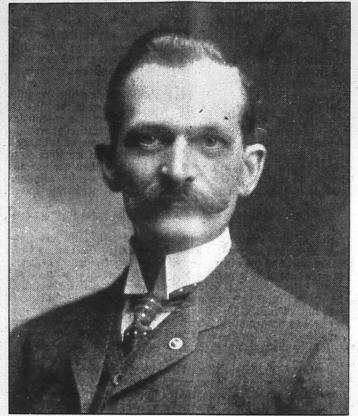
OTTO KAEMMERER. 27th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



CHRIS. REUTHER, First Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



C. F. ZAUTNER, 19th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



FRANK, L. ROBINSON Socialist Candidate for Mayor.



22nd Ward Socialist Candidate for



FRED WERNER, 20th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



NICHOLAS BECKER, Eighth Ward Socialist Candidate for



WM. L. BACHMAN, 17th Ward Socialist Candidate for



Socialist Candidate for President of City Council.



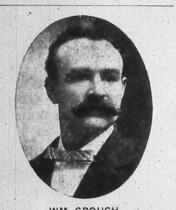
11th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



L. FORSCHLER. 26th Ward Socialist Candidate for



JACOB DORNER, 12th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



13th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



T. F. McLAUGHLIN, 28th Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman.



EVALINE HUNSTOCK. Socialist Candidate for Board of Education.



W. W. BAKER, Socialist Candidate for Register.



Socialist Candidate for Comptroller.

## 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-

> For Members Board of Freeholders. G. A. HOEHN.

trician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.

WILLIAM PRESTON HILL.

OWEN MILLER.

## Members House of Delegates.

Ward 1—CHRIST REUTHER. Ward 2—H. C. RAPP. Ward 3—LAWRENCE RYAN. Ward 5-WM. KRECKLER. Ward 5-WM. KRECKLER.
Ward 6-T. E. DELMORE.
Ward 7-FRANK HEUER.
Ward 8-NICHOLAS BECKER.
Ward 9-WM. M. BRANDT.
Ward 10-WILLIAM RUESCHE.
Ward 11-WILLIAM KLAGES. Ward 11—WILLIAM KLAGES.
Ward 12—JACOB DORNER.
Ward 13—WILLIAM F. CROUCH.
Ward 14—T. C. STEPHENS.
Ward 15—N. N. YAHLEM.
Ward 16—JACOB WUNSCH.
Ward 17—W. L. BACHMAN.
Ward 18—HENRY SCHWARZ.
Ward 19—C. F. ZAUTNER.
Ward 20—FRED WERNER.
Ward 21—L. E. HILDERRAND. Ward 21—L. E. HILDEBRAND. Ward 22—W. P. KUBITZ. Ward 23—OTTO PAULS.

Ward 24-FRED WEDEL.

Ward 25—H. SIROKY. Ward 26-LEONARD FOERSCHLER. Ward 27—OTTO KAEMMERER. Ward 28-T. F. McLAUGHLIN

Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight!

A Vote for Robinson for Mayor and for the Entire Socialist ticket means a vote for Union Labor and for Municipal Improvements for the benefit of the people.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

During the last week of campaign work the comrades did not forget our press. Nineteen new subs, for St. Louis Labor and sixteen for Arbeiter-Zeitung, making 35 in all. Labor subs. were reported by: Mrs. A. Netterfield 1, Max Stopp 2, T. E. Delmore 1, E. Corcoran 1, R. Munzmger 1, O. Pauls 3, E. Kanitz 1, F. J. Kloth 2, M. E. Kirkpatrick, Granite City, 1, Lee McFail 1, Hy. Werdes 1, H. J. Morrison 2, Nikola Radeff 1. For Arbeiter-Zeitung: Robert Gruber, Bonanza, Ark., 4; T. E. Delmore, F. Schebaum, F. J. Kloth 3, Wm. Meier, Hy Schwarz, George Buechler, Wm. Jacques, Carl Hirschenhofer, Jacob Wagner 2, St. Louis. Renewals: Rich Hanel 2, Staunton, Ill.; Brewers' Union, Milwaukee; Otto Wild, Coscob, Conn.

## The Buck's Stove and Range Co. Injunction Modified **Portentous Decision and Opinions**

Editorial by Samuel Gompers in April Number of American Federationist, Official Organ of American Federation of Labor.

bia rendered a decision upon the appeal of the American Federation of Labor et al. against the temporary injunction which Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia had issued December 18, 1907, upon the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.; made permanent by Justice Clabaugh.

The decision greatly modifies the original injunction. It eliminates the prohibition of free press and free speech as to printing or discussing anything in relation to the Buck's Stove and Range Co. or discussion of the injunction itself. It, however, still restrains freedom of the press in that it forbids the publication of the "Buck's Stove and Range Co." on the "We Don't Patronize" list and enjoins the boycott. This decision of the Court of Appeals and the accompanying opinions form a most important addition to the history of

judicial action in relation to labor.

Justices Robb and Van Orsdel concur in the decision, though giving widely different opinions, and Chief Justice Shepard dissents.

The reasoning of Chief Justice Shepard, who dissents from Jus-

tices Robb and Van Orsdel shows that study of modern industrial conditions which is so often lacking on the part of the judiciary. His argument on free press and free speech is a veritable classic and will live for all time, and though the minority opinion in this case, yet we believe its reasoning will at no distant day become the ruling of the courts on the issues involved.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the unconstitutionality of the injunction rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the orginal trouble with the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and the manner in which

the boycott was carried on.

Justice Van Orsdel in defining a legal boycott says:

Again, we do not assume that it will be contended that a citizen has not perfect freedom to deal with whom he pleases, and withhold his patronage for any reason that he may deem proper, whether the reason be one originating in his own conscience, or through the advice of a neighbor, or through the reading of an article in a paper. Neither would it be unlawful for such citizen to advise another not to deal with a person with whom he has concluded not to continue his patronage. If this advice may extend to one, it may to a hundred; and the thing done will not be actionable so long as it is an expression of honest opinion and not slanderous, however much the intercourse between this citizen and his neighbor may operate to injure the person against whom the advice is directed.

"No one doubts, I think, the right of the members of the American Federation of Labor to refuse to patronize employers whom it regards as unfair to labor. It may procure and keep a list of such employers not only for the use of its members, but as notice to their friends that the employers whose names appear therein are regarded as unfair to labor. This list may not only be procured and kept available for the members of the association and its friends, but it may be published in a newspaper or series of papers. To this extent they are within their constitutional rights, at least, where a

court of equity can not intervene."

Note what Justice Van Orsdel says further of the boycott:

"I conceive it to be the privilege of one man, or a number of men, to individually conclude not to patronize a certain person or corporation. It is also the right of these men to agree together, and to advise others, not to extend such patronage. That advice may be given by direct communication or through the medium of the press, so long as it is neither in the nature of coercion or a threat. As long as the actions of this combination of individuals are lawful, to this point it is not clear how they can become unlawful because of their subsequent acts directed against the same person or corporation. To this point, there is no conspiracy-no boycott. The word boycott' is here used as referring to what is usually understood as 'the secondary boycott;' and when used in this opinion, it is intended to be applied exclusively in that sense. At is, therefore, only when the combination becomes a conspiracy to injure by threats and coercion the property rights of another, that the power of the courts can be invoked. This point must be passed before the unlawful and unwarranted acts which the courts will punish and restrain are com-

The absolute fact is that this point never was passed in the boy-

cott of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.

The union men and their friends expressed their intention not to buy Buck's stoves and ranges because that firm refused to grant its employes the equitable conditions and hours which the unions could obtain from others firms in smaller lines of business.

Union men notified local dealers that they did not intend to buy any more Buck's stoves and ranges. Also stated that they would transfer their patronage to firms which did not carry the unfair

Never anywhere in the history of the boycott is there the slight-est record of the union men or their friends attempting to "coerce" third parties against their will to quit buying the Buck's stoves and

Under Justice Van Orsdel's definition of the boycott we state most truthfully, earnestly and sincerely that at no time has any action of the unions exceeded what he lays down as perfectly legal.

A notice from the union men to the retail dealer that there was a boycott on the Buck's stoves and ranges was the only means of but be sure to bring others. Be a live wire, reaching the article as it came in contact with the retail purchaser. Do your duty now, if ever. To notify the firm itself would accomplish no purpose, since it already knew the fact and had every reason to hide it from the retail dealers, and thus keep them in ignorance that Organized Labor and its friends would no longer buy the stoves.

The sum of labor's offending seems to be that it has been too open and frank in its dealings. It could have ceased its patronage with precisely the same effect which has obtained and have left not the slightest evidence of how the result was accomplished. Its desire to save the retail dealer from the embarrassment of innocently loading up with boycotted stoves seems to have reacted as an evidence of "conspiracy" and 'coercion" to ruin the dealer's trade. Just the opposite effect was sought by the friendly warnings, but as yet none of our judges seem to understand this phase of the case.

Justice Shepard reviews the provisions of the original injunction which forbade the printing or distribution through the mails of the American Federtionist if it contained any reference to the boycott and also prohibited any oral mention of the relations of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s affairs to labor, not only by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, but by any agent or attorney. On the general character of the original injunction he says:

The sustaining of such a decree by a court of equity would

violate the constitutional rights of the citizen.

It would mark the beginning of the era of judicial tyranny by the branch of the government charged with the duty of protecting the citizen in his constitutional and legal rights.

"The clause in the constitution regarding free speech and a free press was placed there to prevent a repetition of the abuses that had grown up in the monarchies of Europe, government censorship of

"It is folly to assert that this provision of the constitution is a mere inhibition on Congress from passing any law abridging the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.

"It forbids government censorship in all forms, and it would be difficult to conceive of a more effective method of establishing a

government censorship than through the writ of injunction. "For the violation of its commands, the contemnor can be dealt with in the most summary manner—tried, adjudged and sentenced

On March 11th the Court of Appeals of the District of Colum- just criticism, either orally or through the press, is a privilege that | that as a nation and as individual citizens everything possible must can not be abridged.

"This right is as essential to his liberty as the right to choose his calling. It may not be assailed even by the courts. The right is equally sacred whether exercised individually or in conjunction with

Referring to the right to publish Judge Shepard says, in paragraph 3 of his opinion, in regard to publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. in the "We Don't Patronize List":

'Assuming that the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. in the 'We Don't Patronize' column of the American Federationist was a step in the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, I can not agree that the publication can be restrained for that reason. Regardless of its character or purpose, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the first amendment of the constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press."

Justice Shepard even says:

So long, therefore, as the members of the Federation of Labor contented themselves with refusing to purchase the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., from it or from others, their combination was not illegal.'

If the notice of withdrawal of patronage is held to be unlawful coercion, we answer that such notice is not essential. Henceforth, in the observance of a boycott the union men and their sympathizers, it appears, have only to withdraw their patronage and say nothing about it to the merchant and they will be exercising their right

strictly within the decision just rendered. This modified injunction more than hints that while the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is enjoined in the "We Don't Patronize List," yet the use of that list itself is not enjoined, and the opinions seem to be that the American Federationist would not. under any circumstances, be denied the privileges of printing and mailing. So one wonders what would be done if we were to print the firm on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and then use our admitted right to distribute the publication. Could we be adjudged in contempt in the face of these decisions? An interesting question,

The decision does not clearly uphold the right to boycott even in accordance with its own logic.

But in view of the false premises and fallacious reasoning by which the courts for years have been extending the abuse of the injunction writ and by which a whole false superstructure of decisions have been reared, it is perhaps too much to expect that the Court of Appeals in one decision would recognize and define the full legal right of the workers and thus overturn the consistently illogical and unjust line of injunction labor decisions for the past 20 years, but progress has been made. The workers will continue their struggle for justice in the use of the injunction writ until Congress and the courts fully recognize and safeguard those rights from all possible

With the legal right to strike recognized by the courts and the John F. Tobin, Pres. power to strike unquestioned, we find those organizations or workers which are best organized and equipped to strike, successfully have very few strikes. The trade agreement and mediation and voluntary arbitration have largely replaced the strike. The right and power to strike have compelled fairer consideration, and hence better conditions at the hands of otherwise hostile and inconsiderate

So with the boycott cleared of wrongful charges and misapprehension and recognized as a lawful right, we find its use diminishing. It will be a power held in reserve and used only when no other

## An Appeal to the Socialist Party Membership of St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1909.

Dear Comrade:

We are in the midst of a great campaign.

Are you doing your full duty?

Meetings are being held every night. There is an immense amount of literature to be distributed. Watchcers, workers and challengers are needed for election day.

At a great expense we have secured some of the best speakers in the country for our meetings. Rousing speeches are being made every night. We must get the outsiders to hear. And that depends

Some of the comrades are neglecting the meetings. This will not do. The effect of our meetings depends upon their size and

Every Comrade should attend every possible meeting. Now is the time for you to show your loyalty. Only seven more days remain for this campaign. Get into the battle every min-

ute of the time. The list of meetings are published in our papers. Look 'em up.

Get out to every one of them. And bring others. Come yourself-

Yours for success and victory,

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary Socialist Party. N. B.-If you have not been assigned to duty for election day or if your ward has not perfected arrangements for watchers and challengers at the polls, please report at headquarters. We need more workers. You and every other comrade should call at party headquarters. Important work must be attended to at once. Watchers' meeting will be held at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, Sunday night, April 4. All party members should attend this meet-

Their Work in Conservation of Forests.

Germany faced the same great timber supply problem in the nineteenth century that the United States faces today and in solving it developed heavy-producing and well-administered forests which are models for the rest of the world.

A study of the systems for forest management and wood utiliza tion in the two countries offers many interesting comparisons. The United States takes 260 cubic feet per capita annually from the forests; Germany uses but 37. In other words, this country is already using seven times as much timber per capita as is Germany. American forests are now producing not more than 12 cubic feet per acre; German forests are producing 48 cubic feet per acre annually. Germany has reduced waste and consumption and increased production.

The United States has as rapidly growing trees and as good soil as Germany, and foresters says it is reasonable to think that this country will be just as successful as the European country in high per acre production when every owner of timberland gets down to proper conservation and development of his forest property. It is known that the United States must continue in the future, as in the past, to rely upon its own forests for the great bulk of wood which is used. Despite the introduction of many substitutes, it is not by the judge whose order has been disobeyed.

"The right of the citizen to express his opinions in the way of out wood for many uses. Granting this, foresters says, it follows

be done to put the forest land of this country upon a permanent pro-

The ultimate aim must be to cut no more from forests than they produce each year, and to make their yearly growth equal to the needs of the people. As in Germany, forest conservation in this country means just two things; first, the fullest possible utilization of the present supply of timber, which will make it last longer; and second, the handling of forest lands in such a way that succeeding crops of timber will be secured.

At present only about one-fifth of our standing timber is in public forests. This term is used to cover the national forests, state orests, the timber on Indian and military reservations and national parks. These forests are being managed according to the principles of scientific forestry so far as funds available for their administration permit. While the extent of the public forests will undoubtedly be increased in the future, it is not likely that for a very long time to come they will contain even as much as half of the timber supply. Four-fifths of our forests are now owned by individuals, companies or corporations. The manner in which these forests are handled is, therefore, of the utmost importance in con-

If the lumber industry in the United States is to live, it means that large manufacturers will have to protect and develop their forest property. The land must be lumbered with care, fire must be kept out, young growth protected, and every principle of forestry applie to the management of the land so that it will continue permanently productive instead of becoming a burned over and barren waste, as has been the case of the forest regions which have passed brough periods of excessive destruction as the result of careless lumbering methods. 李 報 句 書 题



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

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

DO NOT BE MISLED

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

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

### Boot and Shoe-Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.



## ASK FOR-

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fao-Simile of Our Label)



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

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

## STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## Value, Price and Profit

By Karl Marx.

Suppose an average hour of labor to be realized in a value equal to sixpence, or twelve average hours of labor to be realized in six shillings. Suppose, further, the value of labor to be three shillings, or the produce of six hours' labor. If, then, in the raw material, machinery, and so forth, used up in a commodity, 24 hours of average labor were realized, its value would amount to 12 shillings. If, moreover, the workman employed by the capitalist added 12 hours to those means of production, these 12 hours would be realized in an additional value of six shillings. The total value of the product would, therefore, amount to 36 hours of realized labor, and be equal to 18 shillings. But as the value of labor, or the wages paid to the workman, would be three shillings only, no equivalent would have been paid by the capitalist for the six hours of surplus labor worked by the workman, and realized in the value of the commodity. By selling this commodity at its value for 18 shillings, the capitalist would, therefore, realize a value of three shillings, for which he had paid no equivalent. These three shillings would constitute the surplus value or profit pocketed by him. The capitalist would consequently realize the profit of three shillings, not by selfing his commodity at a price over and above its value, but by selling it at its real value.

The value of a commodity is determined by the total quantity of labor contained in it. But part of that quantity of labor is realized in a value, for which an equivalent has been paid in the form of wages; part of it is realized in a value for which no equivalent has been paid. Part of the labor contained in the commodity is paid labor; part is unpaid labor. By selling, therefore, the commodity at its value, that is, as the crystallization of the total quantity of labor bestowed upon it, the capitalist must necessarily sell it at a profit. He sells not only what has cost him an equivalent, but he sells also what has cost him nothing, although it has cost his workman labor. The cost of the commodity to the capitalist and its real cost are different things. I repeat, therefore, that normal and average profits are made by selling commodities not above, but at their real values.

The Different Parts Into Which Surplus Value Is Decomposed. The surplus value, or that part of the total value of the com-

modity in which the surplus labor or unpaid labor of the workman is realized, I call Profit. The whole of that profit is not pocketed by the employing capitalist. The monopoly of land enables the land-lord to take one part of that surplus value, under the name of rent. whether the land is used for agriculture, buildings or railways, or for any other productive purpose. On the other hand, the very fact that the possession of the instruments of labor enables the employing capitalist to produce a surplus value, or, what comes to the same, to appropriate to himself a certain amount of unpaid labor, enables the owner of the means of labor, which he lends wholly or partly to the employing capitalist-enables, in one word, the money-lending capitalist to claim for himself under the name of interest another part of that surplus value, so that there remains to the employing capitalist as such only what is called industrial or commercial profit.

By what laws this division of the total amount of surplus value amongst the three categories of people is regulated is a question quite foreign to our subject. This much, however, results from

Rent, Interest and Industrial Profit are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labor enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source, and from this source alone. They are not derived from land as such or from capital as such, but land and capital enable their owners to get their respective shares out of the surplus value extracted by the employing class from the laborer. For the laborer himself it is a matter of subordinate importance whether that surplus value, the result of his surplus labor, or unpaid labor, is altogether pocketed by the employing capitalist, or whether the latter is obliged to pay portions of it, under the name of rent and interest, away to third parties. Suppose the employing capitalist to us only his own capital and to be his own landlord, then the whole surplus value would go into his pocket.

It is the employing capitalist who immediately extracts from the laborer this surplus value, whatever part of it he may ultimately be able to keep for himself. Upon this relation, therefore, between the employing capitalist and the wages laborer the whole wage system and the whole present system of production hinge. Some of the citizens who took part in our debate were, therefore, wrong in trying to mince matters, and to treat this fundamental relation between the employing capitalist and the workingman as a secondary question, although they were right in stating that, under given circumstances, a rise of prices might affect in very unequal degrees the employing capitalist, the landlord, the moneyed capitalist, and, it

you please, the tax-gathered.

Another consequence follows from what has been stated. The part of the value of the commodity which represents only the value of the raw materials, the machinery, in one word, of the means of production used up, forms no revenue at all, but replaces only capital. But, apart from this, it is false that the other part of the value of the commodity which forms revenue, or may be sent in the form of wages, profits, rent, interest, is constituted by the value of wages, the value of rent, the value of profits, and so forth. We shall, in the first instance, discard wages, and only treat industrial profits, interest and rent. We have just seen that the surplus value contained in the commodity or that part of its value in which unpaid labor is realized, resolves itself into different fractions, bearing three different names. But it would be quite the reverse of the truth to say that its value is composed of, or formed by, the

addition of the independent values of these three constituents.

If one hour realizes itself in a value of sixpence, if the working day of the laborer comprises 12 hours, if half of this time is unpaid labor, that surplus labor will add to the commodity a surplus value of three shillings, that is of value for which no equivalent has been paid. This surplus value of three shillings constitutes the whole fund which the employing capitalist may divide, in whatever proportions, with the landlord and the money-lender. The value of these three shillings constitutes the limit of the value they have to divide amongst them. But it is not the employing capitalist who adds to the value of the commodity and arbitrary value for his profit, to which another value is added for the landlord, and so forth, so that the addition of these arbitrarily fixed values would constitute the total value. You see, therefore, the fallacy of the popular no-tion which confounds the decomposition of a given value into three parts, with the formation of that value by the addition of three in dependent values, thus converting the aggregate value from which rent, profit and interest are derived into an arbitrary magnitude.

If the total profit realized by a capitalist is equal to £100, we call this sum, considered as absolute magnitude, the amount of profit But if we calculate the ratio which those £100 bear to the capital advanced, we call this relative magnitude, the rate of profit. It is evident that this rate of profit be expressed in a double way

Suppose £10 to be the capital advanced in wages. If the surplus created is also £100-and this would show us that half the working day of the laborer consists of unpaid labor-and if we measured this profit by the value of the capital advanced in wages, we should say that the rate of profit amounted to one hundred per cent, because the value advanced would be one hundred and the value realized would be two hundred.

advanced in wages, but the total capital advanced, soy, for example, £500, of which £400 represented the value of raw materials, machinery and so forth, we should say that the rate of profit amounted only to twenty per cent, because the profit of one hundred would be but the fifth part of the total capital advanced.

(To be continued.)

### SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades, your party is still hard pressed for funds. Let every comrade and sympathizer show his loyalty at this time and come to the support of his party in its present struggle.

the support of his party in its	pres	sent struggle.		ı
Jos. Glader\$	3.00	William Erb	.25	i
Collections Chouteau Hall	.80			1
		Wm. Hacker	.50	
Collection Krausman's Hall	3.20	F. J. Franz	.25	L
Collection Schmidt's Hall	3.56	Henry Hacker	.25	
B. Rohman	1.00	Henry Hacke	.25	ı
Gottlieb Donnerwetter	1.00	John Rasp	.50	1
Collection New Benton Hall	3.90	(F. W. Groeteke, List 9).		1
Collection Haupt's Hall	4.45	F. W. Groeteke	.50	
Henry Weber	1.00	H. Rodegart	.50	
Collection Schmidt's Hall	3.00	Peter Huellen	1.00	1
Collection Nitzchman's Hall	3.00	Geo. Goetz	.25	:
				١.
Collection Luther's Hall	2.05	Phillip H. Hoffman	.25	1
Collection Bremmer's Hall	2.63	F. M	1.00	1
H. J. Morrison	5.00	(Gus A. Dier's, List 10).		
A Friend	2.00	Gustave A. Diers	1.00	1
(Nic Becker, List 111).		B. M. Schichting	.50	1
Josephine Scharosky	.15	A. F. Tudau	1.00	1
B. Becker	.25	W. S. Frabczyesky	.25	1
F. Eder	25	Ottenett	.25	1
W. Talkole	.15	Jacob Burger	.25	
John Jost	.50	(M. Brosin, List 50).		1
Leonhard Verderber			.25	
	.25	M. Brosin		1
Martin Schreiger	.50	W. Blumenthal	.25	,
Wenzel Formeyer	.50	Gus Blumenthal	.25	1
(Theodor Ott, List 64).		Curt Bluenthal	.25	. 1
Theodor Ott	.50	Maz Sendig	1.00	t
Wm. Zuck	.25	(J. C. S., List 57).	-	ľ
Louis Reisnig	1.00	Cash J. C. S	.25	1
Emil Westphal	.50	Ludi	50	1
C. M	1.00	Cash, N. S	.25	t
Andreas Velopec	.25	Wm. Lyons	.50	t
Frank Leglones	.25	(Frank Rueweler, List 110).		5
Karl Dyer	.50	A. J. Wuelker	.25	(
Scufert & Burger			.10	,
	1.00	Ed. Neusche		
Jacob Simon	.50	Fred Windmoeller	.25	
Wm. Schuchman	.50	Herm Kissler	.25	
Julius Schwehr	.25	Cash	.50	·
Jacob Eichenlaub	.25	F. Rueweler	.50	
Veit Pretterhoffer	1.00	(Ferd. J. Kloth, List 59).		
Ed Roth	.50	Paul Herman	.25	,
Aug. J. Klaas	.25	A. Schicktanz	.25	(
Haver Eckl	.50	Jacob Ehret	.25	
(John Haefele, List 65).		Rud. Stentzler	1.50	1
Wm. Miller	.25	Frank Six	.25	:
Ben Busch	.25	Cash	.50	:
B. Miller	.10	G. Eckert	.50	I
	100		.50	i
John Buhmann	.10	Jos. Weismeyer	.50	
John Haefele	.10	(Wm. Crouch, List 56).	50	١
'(W. Phelps, List 67).	1	A Friend	.50	1
B. F. Schmitt	.25	W. F. Crouch	.50	1
F. Reichert	.25	(Frank Heuer, List 83).	1	
W. Phelps	.50	Frank Heuer ,	1.00	
N. Nicola	.25	Oscar Hertz	.25	
Wm. Koehm	.25	A. Siepman	1.00	
Albert P. Strauss	.50	Comrade	1.00	(
L. Walter	.25	(Wm. Reznicek, List 79).		t
Nula	.25	Wm. Reznicek	.50	1
(Peter Ehrhard, List 68).	.20	H. Simon	1.00	1
Walter Clifford	.50	T. J. Plotz	.50	ı
			.50	
A. J. Malst	.25	G. Schon	10000	1
Mike Ehrhard	.25	P. Lówald	.50	(
Emma Ehrhardt	.25			1
Peter Ehrhaardt	.50	Previously reported\$4	7.82	t
Geo. Ashemann	.25			a
John Mueller	.25	Total\$5	88.86	
TARE DOTED	TI	I IC PAP	-	

### **POUREN** FREE

United States Commissioner Hitchcock Discharges Russian Refugee from Custody.

New York, March 30.-The long extradition fight over Jan Janoff Pouren, the Russian refugee, who the czar's government has been trying to get hold of on the charges of murder, arson and robbery, came to an end to-day when United States Commissioner Hitchcock discharged Pouren from custody. Pouren had been in the Tombs since his arrest in December, 1907.

### A Rejected Letter on Roosevelt's "Socialism"

Letter Rejected by Post-Dispatch.

The following letter was sent by a comrade to the Post-Dispatch, but did not appear. Possibly it was considered too strong, especially as the owner is now under indictment for libeling our former ruler. But surely if the Outlook readers can stand Teddy's stuff the public can endure any notice given it.

ROOSEVELT'S RAMBLING RAVINGS.

Editor of Post-Dispatch:-After reading in your columns the extract from Roosevelt's article on Socialism and the editorial criticism, I obtained a copy of the Outlook to study the full text, and I find that as a specimen of literary assininity it is impregnable and fully discloses the egotistical, hypercritical and iconoclastic spirit with which the American public has become familiar.

The outcome will prove as futile as his success as a "trust buster," and will be as impotent to overthrow the growth of Socialism, as a political factor, as did Ingersoll's eloquent diatribes to destroy the Bible teachings and prevent the growth of church organizations

When it is remembered that the Socialists of this country were very active in tracing the history of the "Harriman Chicago & Alton steal" and in publishing the proof that Roosevelt was the culprit who, wilfully or ignorantly, as Governor of New York, signed the bill which made the steal possible, the reason for his attack on Socialism is understood.

Roosevelt's fling at Debs is undoubtedly prompted by jealous hatred, engendered by the fact that the International Literary Association has awarded to Eugene V. Debs its annual medal as being the greatest living contributor to literature, making him a companion of Leo Tolstoy, James Whitcomb Riley and William Dear Howells. Just think of it!—passing over Theodore Roosevelt, historian, critic, enemy of muck-rakers and author of the "Ananias Club,' and giving honor to the associate editor of the Appeal to Reason and candidate of the Socialist Party for President! No wonder Teddy raves.

Mr. Editor, I satisfy myself with describing the inspiration of, and will not attempt any criticism of the statements made, being assured that but few of your readers will consider them honestly expressed, or as representing Socialism as it is taught or as its prob able outcome, but as simply a nightmare affecting a mind suffering from overdoses of personal vanity.

JOHN WILLIAMS. · A GOVERNMENT OF LAW?

ARBITRARY AND LAWLESS CAPRICE.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 16, 1909.

Ricardo Flores Magon, one of the Mexicans who published the newspaper "Regeneracion" in St. Louis and whose alleged revolutionary intrigues got them all into trouble, was arrested August 23, 1907, by Federal secret service agents and has been confined in Los Angeles jail ever since. With him are Librado Rivera and Antonio Villarreal.

The arrest is said to have been made on the request of the Mexican government, but if so the question arises why are they not extradited? And if they have committed any offense against the neutrality laws of this country why are they not indicted and put upon

In a letter recently published, dated January 20, Magon asserts that they have been kept practically incommunicado ever since their incarceration. Their friends have been denied admission to their cell, and some disinterested citizens of Los Angeles who tried to find out the facts were roughly treated by the Federal police, acting, so Magon declares, under orders from the United States District Attorney, who denies him the satisfaction which he has begged from the beginning.

The meanest human creature on earth, when he comes into this country, has a right to his day in court. If he is accused of any offense, be it great or little, he has a right to a speedy trial. The right of habeas corpus was claimed, but Magon says was denied because the "judge receive a telegram from the Attorney General of the United States, Charles J. Bonaparte, in which the order was given to hold the prisoners, as they are wanted in Mexico.

On this statement of facts the Federal authorities have much to explain if they are not to stand condemned for violating the law which they are sworn to support and defend. The fifth amendment to the constitution provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Can the Attorney General or the District Attorney say that the arrest and imprisonment of these men without a warrant was by due process of law? Or that their continued detention without trial is not a violation of this plain mandate? Three poor Mexicans are the victims this time. But is it an unreasonable fear that citizens of the United States may themselves become victims of arbitrary and lawless eaprice when occasion arises to put them out of the way

We boast that this is a government of law. The case of Ricardo Magon and his two companions goes to show that it is only a boast.

From Texas City, Texas.

Dear Comrades:-This resolution was passed by the Texas City Local:

"Resolved that the National Committee of the Socialist party be instructed to write a constitution for the United States; each article to be referred to the party referendum. Said constitution adopted by the party vote to be the National platform of the Socialist party till it is adopted as the constitution of the United States.

We have got to the place where we must show the people what we are going to do and how we intend to do it. If you think this a good plan, get your Local to act on it. It needs five from three dif-ferent states. Yours for Socialism, WALTER BURROWS.

At last Saturday Night's Meeting on Gravois Avenue and Cherokee street Comrade Dr. Emil Simon said: "Queer things happen these days. Only a few days ago the greatest of all Republican leaders. Theodore Roosevelt, in a series of magazine articles, denounced Socialism and the Socialists, charging them with breaking up the home, destroying the family life and other mischief. Much to my surprise, I find in this afternoon papers that the Republican Central Committee of St. Louis nominated the regular Socialist Party candidate for School Board on their ticket. This would seem that they do not take their great leader's charges against Socialism as very serious.

ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

IF NOT, WHY NOT? St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST.

Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years. They are opposed to short hours and high wages.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job,

so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are

friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions. Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you

are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis. Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label.

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

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

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co. 11 N. 8th St. St. Louis. We Solicit Your Orders for Badges and Banners

Call on Us, or Will Furnish

CHAS. WERZ 2 CO.

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## An Appeal for Real Charter Revision



These are the three candidates of the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS CON-FERENCE for the Board of Freeholders. They stand against the corporation ticket

They stand for People's Charter, not a corpo charter Bosses

fixed up by the machines of both parties. Vote for Hill, Hoehn and Priesmeyer.

Distribute the literature to be

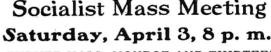


## Socialist Mass Meeting

SPEAKER: CARL D. THOMPSON.

## Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.

SPEAKER: JAMES ONEAL.



SPEAKER: CARL D. THOMPSON.

## Socialist Mass Meeting Saturday, April 3, 8 p. m.

FOUNTAIN HALL, JEFFERSON AND BROADWAY.

SPEAKER: JAMES ONEAL.

## Socialist Mass Meeting Sunday, April 4, 2:30 p. m.

WIZARD HALL, TWENTY-THIRD AND N. MARKET STS.

Socialist Mass Meeting

SPEAKER: JAMES ONEAL.

## Socialist Mass Meeting Sunday, April 4, 8 p. m.

SPEAKER: JAMES ONEAL

## Socialist Mass Meeting Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.

SPEAKER: CARL D. THOMPSON.

## Monday, April 5, 8 p. m.

SPEAKER: JAMES ONEAL.

Socialism and Modern Science. By Enrico Ferri. International Library of Social Science series. Translated by Robert Rives La Monte. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, \$1.00. Ferri is one tion of Labor, and use their influence to defeat any measure that of the ablest writers of the International Socialist movement and it would not be an improvement upon the present child labor law.

Work for the Success of the Socialist Party Ticket in the Mu-

## Independent Freeholders Conference.

St. Louis is about to hold the most important election in her history. We are not merely going to determine whether we will have good or bad officials to rule us for a couple of years, but we are going to change our organic and fundamental laws, which will guide the city's life for a generation or more.

The need for this new charter has been long felt and demanded by our people; but to get it we have to elect a board of freeholders whose function it is to draft it.

Here is where our trouble has begun. Instead of getting together and nominating the best citizens for this board the people neglected this duty and the political bosses have seized the opportunity and selected a board to suit themselves. ONE THEM EVEN BEING BOLD ENOUGH TO NOMINATE HIMSELF ON THE TICK-Who are these political bosses, who arrogate to themselves this power? They are the legislative agents, employed by the Big Cinch. This Board of Freeholders nominated by them will, therefore, contain a majority absolutely dominated and controlled by the Big Cinch. They were too adroit to put a tool of theirs for all of the thirteen places on the ticket. They knew this would expose their game. They nominated some good men on the ticket to sugar-coat the balance and induce the people to swallow it. The voters can therefore defeat their well laid scheme, by scratching three of the most objectionable and notorious characters and bosses from their ticket, and substituting the names of these Independent candidates in their place.

These Independent candidates are men of the highest character and records for the public welfare, and the voter will make no mistake in voting

The future of St. Louis is on trial and for her we plead and solicit your support for these can-

INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS CONFERENCE.

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



## HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WOOD

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New Stock, Just Opened

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..LAWYER.. 714-720 Roe Building,

S W Corner Broadway and Pine St. Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

### Dr. Chas. Rederer DENTIST

2924 CHEROKEE ST. All work guaranteed first-class

and at reasonable prices. Hours: 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, by appointment.



23rd Ward Socialist Candidate for Alderman,

### Are You a Borrower?

When you are going to buy or build a home of your own and you have not enough money to do so, the right place to go to is

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY.

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY.

We make as liberal loans on Real Estate as possible and our charges and interest rates are reasonable. When you deal with us you don't lose any time, as our office is open every evening till six o'clock and every Monday evening till eight, o'clock.

We can furnish you loans from \$200.00 upwards to \$10,000.00, depending on the security offered us. When in need of money on Real Estate please call or write us. Reply immediately.

money on Real Estatus. Reply immediately

TOMBRIDGE AGENCY. 324 Chestnut St.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE SOCIALIST WOMAN

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to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central \$492; Beil, Bidney 268.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:

l':20 to 2:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinioch 2056; Bell. Olive 1897-L.

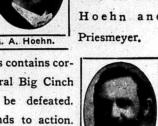
## For a People's Charter THE BOSSES' TICKET

ration



G. A. Hoehn.

slate of freeholders contains corporation and several Big Cinch men who must be defeated. Arouse your friends to action.







OWEN MILLER,

President St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union; the Fourth Candidate for Freeholder on Charter Revision on the Socialist Party Ticket.

There will be no meeting of the Executive Board on Monday, April 5th. It being just the night before election, comrades are expected to attend to the last necessary details that, may need attention in the ward.

ST. LOUIS GENERAL PARTY NOTES.

Members of the Thirteenth Ward Club were informed that their meeting place was held above a saloon unfair to Organized Labor. Finding such to be the case, the Club decided to immediately change their meeting place, and are now meeting at the home of Comrade Crouch, 2632B Caroline street, a Union Cigar Maker.

Members on the various sub-committees for the Spring Festival at Social Turner Hall are requested to be on hand promptly by 7 o'clock p. m.

### FREE LECTURES IN SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Nearly all people are interested in our public schools; therefore, as many people as possibly can should attend the free lecture given by the well known speaker, Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, under the auspices of the South St. Louis Ethical Society (Freie Gemeinde von Sued St. Louis) at their hall, Tenth and Carroll streets. The subject of the lecture will be: "Our Public Schools, Their Merits and Defects." This subject tells enough and should not fail to draw a big

Besides the lecture, there will be a piano solo by Miss Hedwig Thyroff, a soprano solo by Mrs. Johanna Herdt, a soprano solo with accompaniment by Misses Natalie and Leonora Herd, and a chorus

song by the International Workingmen's Saengerbund.

The lecture begins at 3:30 p. m. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

## THE SECRETARY.

CHILD LABOR LAW FOUGHT. Unions Oppose Substitute as Being Worse Than the Original.

Central Trades and Labor Union, at its meeting Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, strongly opposed the measure now pending before the Legislature known as House bill No. 824, to

replace the present statute in regard to child labor.

George Friday, Assistant State Factory Ispector, addressed the meeting, pointing out defects in the proposed new law, and said that offered even a greater opportunity than the present law for the misuse of children in certain occupations.

Proposed Law Opposed. He said the present law was found to be defective, and the proposed law, instead of improving upon the old law, would do the

The Central Trades Union instructed their legislative committee to confer with the legislative committee of the State Federawould not be an improvement upon the present child labor law.

The central body also opposed the proposed constitutional convention to revise the State Constitution, as it was thought that all amendments of the constitution could be made through he initiative

# Friday, April 2, 8 p. m.

"Sins, or errors, of both omission and commission are chargeable to each of the party committees by which the Freeholders ticket was named."—St. Louis Republic.

"Manifestly the principle of selection of twelve free-holders was political availability, not special fitness."— Post-Dispatch.

"Many persons will join in the regrets expressed by Dr. Louis H. Behrens relating to the absence of a member of the medical profession from the bipartisan nominations for the Board of Freeholders."—St. Louis Times.

"A retired lawyer (making the sixth of this one profession) has been nominated for the Board of Freeholders. There are lawyers enough on the board already. What is wanted is a doctor."—Star- Chronicle.

RESOLUTION OF CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR

UNION.

(Adopted Feb. 28, 1909.) "The Board of Freeholders \* \* fixed by the two political bosses, Jeptha Howe and Tom Ward, is a dis-

appointment to the progressive citizens, a disregard of civic decency and of the people most active in the charter revision movement \* \*; their selection cannot be

accepted by the citizens without endangering the best interests of the city and making charter revision abor-

"RESOLVED, That the Central Trades and Labor Union is heartily in favor of nominating independent candidates for freeholders in addition to the few qualified candidates already nominated \* \*; we favor the nomination of such men as Moffit, Homan, Hill, Priesmeyer, Hoehn and others who are eminently qualified and whose sincerity cannot be doubted."

tive and farcical;

CLIFTON HEIGHTS CHRISTIAN CHURCH (24th WARD).

## Socialist Mass Meeting

BOHEMIAN GYMNASIUM, NINTH AND ALLEN AVE.

## Socialist Mass Meeting

SOCIAL TURNER HALL, MONROE AND THIRTEENTH ST.

SPEAKER: CARL D. THOMPSON.

## Sunday, April 4, 2:30 p. m.

WENZ'S HALL, EIGHTEENTH AND LYNCH.

NEWPORT HEIGHTS HALL, 4549 RAY AVE.

FREIHEIT HALL, 4444 PENROSE ST.

## Socialist Mass Meeting

HAUPT'S HALL, UNION AND EASTON AVES.

English reading public interested in the study of social science.

'nicipal campaign. Get busy, comrades!