

RED SPECIAL SETTING EAST ON FIRE

Rousing Meetings in New York

STAMPEDE AT DEBS WELCOME.

Clothing Torn and Several Injured in New York Demonstration.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

New York, Oct. 4.—There was a wild scene in the Grand Central railway station to-day when Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, arrived here on his famous "Red Special," after a speaking trip through the Western States.

A crowd had congregated to receive the candidate, and in the stampede to greet Debs, the insufficient police lines were swept away, men and women were knocked about helplessly, their clothing was torn and a number were slightly injured. Debs tried to wave the crowd back and shouted words of warning, but his voice could not be heard above the cheering.

During the day Debs made two speeches, one at the Hippodrome, and the other at the American theater. An admission fee was charged, but despite this he had large audiences at both places.

THE ATLANTIC COAST STIRRED BY RED SPECIAL

Rousing and Enthusiastic Meetings Held All Over the Eastern States—Two Meetings in New York City—St. Louis Getting Ready for Big Armory Gathering.

THE ERIE MEETING.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 1.—Whether it was curiosity to see Eugene V. Debs, one of the candidates for the presidency of the United States, or a desire on the part of the citizens of Erie to learn more of Socialism from a recognized authority on that subject that attracted people to Casino rink, last night, the fact remains that over 2,500 men and women paid ten cents each for the privilege of attending the meeting. Seldom if ever before has the big hall held a larger crowd. All the available seats—and there were many of them—were occupied and several stood up during the two hours the speakers occupied the platform.

The meeting was enthusiastic. The preliminary orators were royally welcomed and telling points in their addresses were loudly cheered. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, was accorded a veritable ovation when he entered the hall and took his seat on the platform. The audience was representative of Erie, laboring men and their families being in the majority. Many Republicans and many Democrats, recognized leaders in their party counsels were there, too, and the speakers were given the closest attention throughout.

R. W. Tillotson, candidate of the Socialist party for a seat in the state senate from the Erie county district, presided. He extended a cordial welcome to the audience and introduced Charles Lapworth, correspondent of the European Socialist newspapers, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Lapworth said that the travelers on "The Red Special" had experienced the same reception elsewhere as in Erie. He declared that the idea prevailed in the United States that there was no room for a third party in the halls of congress, when as a matter of fact the experience of all the leading countries on the other side of the Atlantic proved the contrary. He pointed out instances in England and France where a minority representation of the Socialist party had accomplished much for the betterment of the condition of the working class. In view of these accomplishments, he said in conclusion, it was foolish for a man to think that he was wasting his vote when he cast it for a Socialist candidate, although that party at the present time was in the minority.

He was followed by John C. Chase, former Socialist mayor of Haverhill, Mass. Mr. Chase has spoken to Erie audiences before and was given a hearty reception. He confined his remarks chiefly to the start and purpose of the famous "Red Special," a train which is carrying the Socialist national speakers from coast to coast in a red hot campaign. Mr. Chase said that the venture would cost the Socialists over \$20,000, but they considered the money well spent. He declared that accurate records of the secretary with the party showed that they had spoken to 250,000 people on the western tour and that they expected to address a million on the flying trip through the east.

At this point, Eugene V. Debs quietly entered the hall through the rear door. When his presence became known, a wild shout of welcome swept through the hall, the applause continuing for over a minute.

An earnest, forceful speaker, Mr. Debs soon got close to his audience. He held the attention of every man and woman in the hall from his first to his last word. Avoiding the raving and ranting, the bitter reviling and harsh denunciation, sometimes employed by over-enthusiastic Socialists, Mr. Debs entered into a calm and careful analysis of present-day conditions and then pointed out his idea of the proper solution.

"Hereafter it is Socialism and anti-Socialism in this country," Mr. Debs said. "The day of vague issues such as rate regulation, tariff and similar befogging proposals is passed. What the producers on the farms and in the cities want to know is how they are to get the full benefit of their labor when it is applied to the marvelous machinery invented and put into use in the last seventy-five years. There is machinery and land enough to make us all comparatively wealthy. The problem of production is solved. But because the machines are privately owned the ample product is wasted in competition or gobbled by the few.

"Poverty, want or the fear of want, are absurd and criminal. We are poor and frugal, not because there is any real necessity, but because we have not yet learned how to use the wealth we turn out. There are hundreds of mechanical slaves ready to work for every man if the workers but take the government and industry into their own hands and produce for use and not for profit. All the beautiful things are for the many and in the near future no woman and children will be compelled to lose any of the happy times of life."

Problem of Unemployed.

The speaker took both the great parties severely to task and declared that both alike were supporters of the capitalist system, a system which is responsible for the great army of unemployed in this country today. The Democrats were responsible for the panic of 1893, he said, and the Republicans for the present panic; not the parties themselves but the system which they foster and permit to grow. The Republicans promised prosperity for evermore when they put through the Dingley tariff act and established the gold standard in 1896, he said, but they had failed to make good on their promise. It was "stand pat" in 1904, he said, and "God knows" today.

According to Mr. Debs, there are 5,000,000 men out of work in the country today, more than ever before in the history of the United States, and all because of the capitalist system. He said that William H. Taft confessed that he didn't know the solution for the panic and that there was no final solution under the conditions of government and industry as they now exist. The co-operative commonwealth is the one and only solution, the speaker declared.

DEBS IN BUFFALO.

Where Over 3,500 People Attend Red Special Meeting at Convention Hall and General Enthusiasm Prevails.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, addressed a crowd of perhaps 3,500 at Convention Hall last night. Mr. Debs made a long speech which was listened to with respectful attention by his audience. It was frequently punctuated with applause. The winning personality of the speaker had much to do with the patient hearing given his teachings by that large part of the audience which was not in sympathy with his doctrines. Mr. Debs has qualities of mind and heart as well as of person which suggest his old friends, the lamented Eugene Field and the irrepressible Bill Nye, and it is these which gain for him the sympathy of his auditors.

The crowd which greeted Mr. Debs was representative in character. Lawyers, business men and the so-called laboring classes were well represented. The close attention given to the speaker was a compliment to his undoubted sincerity and the earnestness with which he set forth his views. It should also be said that Mr. Debs' desire to be fair in all his statements was evident, though not painfully so.

Indicted in Wage Earner's Name.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties were attacked in their turn, but the severest arraignment was that which fell to the lot of the Republicans. Debs held the party of Taft, Roosevelt & Co. responsible for the present hard times. He indicted it in the name of 30,000,000 wage earners of the country, over 8,000,000 of whom are without employment.

"For twelve long years the Republican party has been in undisputed control of the country, and what is the result?" asked Debs. "What has it to say to the army of workless. Mr. Taft, when he is asked, refers them to Jehovah, but he is quite willing to accept their votes by proxy.

"For three national campaigns the Republican party has had a party slogan with which it sought to win the votes of the people:

"In 1900 it was 'Let well enough alone.'

"In 1904 it was 'Stand pat.'

"In 1908 it is 'God knows; if He doesn't, who does?'"

Mr. Debs took two or three vigorous thrusts at President Roosevelt, whom he characterized as the "daily letter writer" and again after using the phrase from "justice of the peace down to the presidency," he added, "and Mr. Roosevelt is doing all he can to bring the latter down," a reference which brought down the house.

Mr. Debs humorously hit off the Roosevelt penchant for letter writing, especially to William Jennings Bryan, as follows: "Mr. W. J. B.:

"Dear Sir—You are a crook and your party is rotten. With great personal respect, I am yours most respectfully,

"T. R."

Again he referred to the judicial fiasco at Chicago when the Standard Oil Company was fined as Roosevelt's "\$29,000,000 joke," leaving the impression that in the mind of the speaker the whole affair was but a piece of opera bouffe.

Immediately upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Debs left Convention Hall for the "Red Special," where he passed the night. His admirers would fain have detained him for a handshaking fest, but they were shaken off by Brother Theodore, his bodyguard, with

Just Come and See

ST. LOUIS GETTING READY.

To Give Red Special a Hearty Welcome and Make Armory Hall Ring With Enthusiasm, Friday, Oct. 23.

Friday, October 23, 1908, will be a busy day for the St. Louis Socialists. This is the date for the big Debs meeting at the Armory, Grand and Manchester Avenues. At 5:55 o'clock the same afternoon the Red Special will reach Union Station, and at 8 o'clock the Armory meeting will be called to order.

The first supply of announcement cards is already exhausted. A second supply came off the press last Monday and will be almost exhausted by the time these lines reach the subscribers.

Admission tickets are going off like hot cakes. Don't fail to secure your tickets in advance. Remember that the opening of the meeting might have to be delayed for over an hour or more, if most of the tickets would have to be sold at the hall entrance.

Last Tuesday, during the Taft reception and Coliseum meeting comrades circulated five thousand cards which read as follows:

"Asked: 'What will a workingman do when he is out of work and his family starving?' TAFT REPLIED: 'GOD KNOWS.' DEBS knows, too. Ask him at the ARMORY meeting, FRIDAY, OCT. 23; he will tell you! Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will speak at the Armory, Grand and Manchester Avenues, Friday, October 23, at 8 p. m. Admission, 10c."

Joins Socialist Ranks

DESERTS HIS OWN PARTY FOR DEBS.

Life-Time Republican Declares Trusts Rule Tickets

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

McKeesport, Pa., Oct. 4.—A sensation in political circles has been brought about here by the withdrawal of W. C. Cronmeyer from the Republican party and his affiliating himself with Eugene V. Debs, of the Socialist party.

Mr. Cronmeyer is known as the father of the tinplate industry, and for thirty years has been one of the staunch supporters of the Republican party. He was very close to President McKinley.

It comes out to-day that at a Republican meeting last Wednesday evening here Mr. Cronmeyer announced his withdrawal of all support of the Republican party in the future. In his address at the meeting Cronmeyer said:

"It becomes more and more plain to me that the trusts are getting away from both the big parties and that not enough is being done to hold them down. The poor man is not getting a show, and I feel that there is not much hope for him inside the ranks of either party."

the information that Mr. Debs could not stand the strain and must conserve all his strength for the part of the campaign which remains.

Yesterday the Debs train starting from Erie made stops at Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Angola, at all of which points good crowds gathered to listen to the Socialist candidate. Mr. Debs was accompanied from Dunkirk to Buffalo by a local reception committee consisting of Will D. Thayer, H. C. Bangert, O. C. Curtiss, Frank N. Cassidy and Frank Ehrenfeld.

FIVE THOUSAND GREET RED SPECIAL IN ROCHESTER.
The Biggest Political Meeting of the Campaign Held Under the Auspices of the Socialist Party.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Red Special with our presidential candidate Debs on board, arrived here from Buffalo. Hundreds of comrades were at the depot, greeting the Red Special party.

The meeting was held in the evening at the Convention Hall. Fully five thousand people had been admitted, and new crowds were still coming from all directions. In order to comply with the city ordinances the police instructed the committee of arrangements to close the doors, as the hall was already overcrowded.

Comrade Debs made a powerful speech and the enthusiastic reception given him by the audience was almost beyond description.

The Republicans had also arranged a big mass meeting for that evening, which was a fiasco when compared to the Socialist demonstration. The next "big stop" is New York.

Like a beautiful red lining of the silver clouds on the Eastern horizon the Red Special is majestically moving along the Atlantic coast spreading the hopes of the coming day of enlightenment and human freedom.

EIGHT THOUSAND HEAR DEBS
IN CLEVELAND ARMORY.

Governor Hughes of New York Does Not Dare to Meet Debs.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 30.—The greatest political assemblage ever seen in the Forest City gathered at the Armory last night to welcome Eugene V. Debs, the standard bearer of the Socialist Party. When Debs was introduced the 8,000 enthusiasts in the vast building broke into a volley of cheers that fairly shook the walls and for a long time Debs was unable to make himself heard.

When quiet was at last restored it was announced that an invitation to address the audience had been extended to Governor Hughes of New York, provided that Debs be allowed to speak at the tent where the governor was scheduled last night. Prof. Curtis, chairman of the Republican meeting, would not consent to this arrangement, however, so there would be no exchange.

When the crowd heard this, many shouted: "At last the Republicans have been driven to their tents and dare not let an honest man address them."

Many joking comments were made upon the anomalous fact of the revolutionary party occupying the Armory while the Republicans were meeting in a tent.

When the Red Special arrived here it was met by an immense crowd that formed a mighty parade to the Armory and was cheered by thousands of spectators.

Yesterday's journey through thickly settled northern Ohio was a continuous ovation and many extra stops were made. At Lorain thousands of people surrounded the Red Special and over 3,000 steel workers took part in a great parade in honor of the workingmen's candidate.

The Debs party leave this morning for Erie, Pa., stopping en route at Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard.

OVER THREE THOUSAND IN TOLEDO

Greeted the Socialist Presidential Candidate in Memorial Hall Meeting.

Toledo, O., Sept. 29.—"You applaud Roosevelt. You look to him as one who has done a great deal for you, but as a matter of fact he has never done anything for the working class. He is a capitalist and serves that class efficiently."

When in the midst of his eloquent speech at Memorial Hall last night Eugene V. Debs opened his tirade against President Roosevelt with the above words the immense audience of men, women and children applauded until the historic old building seemed to fairly shake.

He continued in the same line as follows:

"He was elected President by the largest debauching fund in the history of American politics. He said he didn't know that the Standard Oil Co. had put \$100,000 in the campaign fund. When he heard it he exploded, but I have not heard of this money being returned.

"Theodore Roosevelt is an arch hypocrite. His campaign was financed by the trusts and corporations that he has been fighting,

but have you heard of any trust being fractured? He is spectacular and has simply been applauded because of the widespread ignorance of the American people.

"Roosevelt has even gone so far as to name his own successor, something never before attempted by any other President. We're told that Wall street is opposed to Roosevelt because of his policy, but if such is the case why should the same people favor Taft? It is nothing but a big bunco game."

Fully 3,000 men and women pushed, jostled and elbowed their way into Memorial Hall last night for the purpose of getting a glimpse of and listening to the Socialist candidate for President, Eugene V. Debs. The women, in particular, were present in large numbers and, taking all things into consideration, it was the biggest political gathering of the fall campaign.

The workers were there in force. The muscle and sinew and brawn of Toledo turned out to pay tribute to the man of their choice, to the man whom Chairman Charles H. Miller introduced as "the undesirable citizen of the capitalist class."

While the meeting had been called for 8 o'clock, all available seats were occupied by 7:30, standing room was at a premium and several hundred who could not gain admittance to the large hall upstairs formed an overflow meeting in the hall below.

Charles Lapworth, an eloquent young Englishman, who represents a number of English and continental papers during the trip of the Red Special, was the first speaker of the evening to follow the greeting extended by Chairman Miller. His remarks were confined principally to the accomplishments of the Socialist Party in foreign lands. He told what had been done in England, Germany, France and Italy. Incidentally Mr. Lapworth referred to the Union Square episode in New York city a few months ago when a bomb was thrown into the crowd by an 18-year-old boy. In this connection he made reference to Mayor Whitlock, who had written a letter of sympathy to the New York Socialists during their hour of trouble. "In this letter," said the speaker, "Mr. Whitlock assured us that in Toledo the policemen did not carry clubs to beat the poor workmen and that consequently no bombs were thrown. Whitlock is surely the right sort of a man and I think the time is not far distant when he will be standing beside us in the Socialist Party. That's where he ought to be."

"WOMEN OF WEALTH ARE EMPTY SHELLS"

Society Women Are Piggish, Says Miss Ethel Barrymore, the Well Known Actress—Members of "Smart Set Are Most Useless, Brainless and Selfish Beings in the World"—Sons of Millionaires Are "Lacking Enough Brains to Interest a Kitten," Much Less a Cultured Woman, Declares the Actress.

Ethel Barrymore, the actress, whose entree into the best of American and English society is unquestioned, declared last night in a remarkable interview at the St. Louis theater where she was playing last week, that the most useless, brainless, selfish and purposeless order of beings in the world constitute the elite society in this country, and especially in New York.

She expressed the opinion that the reason that international marriages with American society girls have proved a failure is because the latter have not enough mentality, culture, education and serious purpose to interest for very long the foreign nobleman, or to meet the requirements of the situation she finds there.

"There is no occasion for brains in our society," she said, "at least not in that of New York, which I have seen, and consequently girls don't prepare themselves or cultivate their capacities. They have enough for what is demanded of them and they don't attempt anything more difficult. If you can join gracefully in the inanities of an ordinary dinner table, you'll pass muster, but if you should happen to touch on anything that the real men of our country are doing—the men who are accomplishing things—or if you should venture into an intellectual discussion of political issues or problems, or of books or of any of the various multiple interests which might appeal to one of any mental capacity, you would be shunned as a frightful bore."

Says Women Are Empty Shells.

"The women of wealth are merely selfish and piggish, and are utterly content with comfortable living quarters, a good dinner, a little polo or bridge, or a rapid automobile or two. They are empty shells and perfectly meaningless and useless to the country."

"If a plague were to wipe out the entire society, element of New York the city would be none the worse for it, nor would they be missed. They accomplish nothing and give nothing to the world."

Miss Barrymore hastened to add that, in declaring that American women were not intellectually equipped for nobleman's wives, she did not refer to the great middle class, the working or the accomplishing class, but only to the society girls.

"If the lords and dukes and marquises would only choose their brides from the interesting middle class they would not be disappointed, for these women are the finest types that are made, but alas, they need the money too badly, poor things!"

"Oh, Lord, forgive me, no," Miss Barrymore exclaimed with disgust when the name of a certain son of a New York capitalist was mentioned as being her shadow, following her about the country.

"Never, never will I marry the son of a millionaire. The millionaire would be bad enough, but the son of one—no."

Sons of Millionaires Lack Brains.

"Why, the average young son of a millionaire hasn't enough brains to interest a playful kitten, much less a woman who has lived any life or developed her mind and seen the world. He hasn't any purpose in his existence. He never enters the world of affairs, the political arena, that of science or art, or a career of any kind, as English gentlemen consider it their duty to do."

"All the rich young American cares for is to lie around in a luxurious club, talk polo or golf, and bask in the glory of his father's dollars, with infinite leisure at his disposal."

"Then are we to take it that the English gentleman is the one?" Miss Barrymore was asked.

"No, no, no," she answered. "I'm fond of American men. It's only jobs I despise."

"I will marry none other than a poor man, one who has the ability to make his own dollars, and when I make up my mind to marry him I will be willing to give up my career, admiration and everything, if he is worth while. Certainly I wouldn't marry a real man and expect him to carry my grips from place to place."

Red Special in Missouri.

The routing has been arranged so that in addition to the St. Louis meeting on Oct. 23 Debs will also speak at Hannibal on Oct. 26. The train will then go as far west as Macon and then east again to Iowa. It is to be regretted that the southern part of the state will not be touched by the special train, but such arrangements could not be made. Missouri locals have been large contributors to the expense. St. Louis alone has collected over \$500 and will no doubt reach \$550.

When You Get Everybody's for October on Account of the Big Debs article, also turn to William Hard's article, "The Pensioners of Peace," and mark it so that all into whose hands the magazine passes may not overlook so valuable a contribution to the literature of human rights.—S. D. H.

Tickets for the Armory Red Special Meeting 10c a Person. Get your tickets now. One comrade has sold 150 tickets within the last two weeks.

THE FAMILY AND SOCIALISM

By Louis Duchez, East Palestine, O.

Socialism has been accused of trying to destroy the family—"free love," several opponents of the movement say, is one of the principal objects of Socialism. Like the statement that Socialism is irreligious, etc., the apologists and defenders of Capitalism try in every way to misrepresent and confuse the movement in the minds of the workers. They see that Socialism is the only movement that the present system has to fear.

No, Socialism will not destroy the family, nor, is one of its aims to establish "free love." Socialism aims to place the machinery of production and distribution in the hands of the people, to be handled for use instead of profit; it will abolish the present anarchistic competitive system and establish a co-operative one. It aims to give woman the same rights as man, for it holds that woman must earn her living, often side by side in the workshop, with men; and why should she not have the right to protect herself and her trade or profession the same as man has?

Capitalism destroys the family. It makes the home a hovel, forces children, when they should be enjoying the green grass and the flowers, into crowded, unsanitary factories and mines to wear their lives away. It forces mothers, too, under its cruel wheels, away from their little babes all day. Go into the large cities of the United States and visit the "homes" of the mass of workers, as the writer has done, and you will soon be led to believe that with a large percentage the family is already destroyed in the United States. Think of large families living year after year in one or two rooms of a tenement—where father and mother and girls are compelled to sleep together in the same room! Can morality or decency be observed under such conditions? Can family love and sacredness be upheld with such a surrounding? No, Capitalism destroys the family. It breeds and encourages animalism at both ends of the social scale. Poverty compels the masses to disregard the laws of health—it forces conditions that make decency a farce and man a pervert. On the other hand, Capitalism ruins and degenerates the "over rich," as may be observed in the Thaws and others of their kind. Capitalism is a criminal system that drives to degeneracy all classes of society, high and low. Until it is abolished, Progress stands marking time—while humanity suffers.

Socialism will give political and economic equality to woman as well as to man. It will put her in a position so that she will not have to marry for a material motive—she can then unite with the man of her choice because she loves him. Until economic freedom is guaranteed society the family can only be such in name for the great mass.

It is true that there will be some change in marriage laws under a Socialist form of government. But there needs to be a change. With 100,000 divorces every year and prostitution in every city in the United States, something is wrong. The Socialists can not predict what changes will be made, but it can say this, that the change can not be but for the better. The present disgraceful enslavement of woman with all the sexual perversion is part of the criminal system of Capitalism. The bondage of woman is one of its strongest supports.

"Free love," like many other terms, is a distorted one. It is meaningless as generally understood. The Socialists uphold the monogamic system of marriage. Take, for instance, Karl Marx, the greatest writer on Socialism. The love between him and his wife and their children was the purest that could be imagined. The great trouble today is that love is not voluntary; the economic condition makes subsistence, not love, the motive of marriage, and the result is a condition that puzzles the minds of all investigators who look for the causes outside the economic system under which we are living. The "social evil," like all the other "problems" that confront society, is simply a reflection of the "economic problem." Solve that and the others will be asy. Socialism is the solution.

"THE HUNDRED PER CENT IN LABOR'S EFFICIENCY"

Millionaire Mine Owner Brutally, But Correctly States the Condition of Labor in the Present Industrial Crisis.

There are times when the industrial despot who has accumulated his millions through the sweat, blood and tears of labor, is brutally frank and gives expression to facts that even shock his more diplomatic brethren, who are engaged in legalized robbery, says the Miners' Magazine. There are times when the heartless and soulless oppressor of labor does not seem to realize how brutal his interviews may appear, when placed in cold type. Daniel Guggenheim, a brother of the gentleman who openly purchased a seat in the United States Senate, was interviewed a short time ago, and the trained expert in the art of skinning labor expressed himself as follows:

"Every manufacturer in the country has lowered the cost of production, partly through cheaper prices for raw materials, but principally on account of the increased efficiency of labor. The latter is one of the redeeming features of the current business depression."

"For the first time in many years the employer is getting from his men the 100 per cent in efficiency for which he pays."

"It is a safe assertion that prior to the panic the efficiency of labor was no higher than 75 per cent, perhaps not even that."

"Another thing—whenever a thousand men are needed twelve hundred apply. The result is that the thousand best men are picked; the others, of necessity, must be turned away. But the thousand work more conscientiously, knowing that two hundred are waiting to take the places of the incompetents."

"Another phase of the situation is that labor recognizes that its wage must come from the profits of its employer. Hence it is natural that the workers should strive for the prosperity of their employers."

Daniel Guggenheim in making the above statements, continues the Miners' Magazine, places no mask upon the murderous system that makes men in the avenues of labor brutal competitors with each other, struggling to make more corpulent the dividends of a master class, in order that they may retain a lease upon the miserable job that sustains a lingering death.

Guggenheim in his declarations makes it apparent that the man who is out of a job, bidding for the place of the man who has a job, has done much in bringing about "the efficiency of labor." What does Guggenheim mean by the phrase "the efficiency of labor?" He means that when the mines, mills and factories are partially closed, and that when thousands and tens of thousands of men are out of employment, that those who are employed, are spurred to greater effort, through this fear of being separated from the job, which under the present industrial system, is the only asset upon which the disinherited can depend for the means of life. Again, the statements of Guggenheim, when considered by thoughtful men, will force the conclusion that the man who is out of a job will have much to do with establishing the scale of wages that is paid by an exploiter.

The labor organization, through the collective strength of its membership, is far more powerful than the individual who stands outside the pales of the labor union depending upon his individual efforts to wrest concessions from the employer. But while the labor organization, through its collective economic power, is stronger than

the individual, yet the labor organization finds itself unable to maintain a scale of wages in a time when the employer has an idle army of men to draw from.

Idle, penniless men with empty stomachs, pay but little attention to the obligations of a labor union. Necessity in its cruelty, knows no law, and seldom recognizes any pledge made in this sanctuary of the labor organization. The cry of a hungry wife and child make the most loyal union man tremble for the fate of the loved ones, who are dearer to him than life itself and causes him to become callous to everything and everybody save the paltry job that means sustenance to human beings that "are flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone."

Guggenheim, in his brutal frankness, places the industrial system of the present day under the arc light, so that men who are not blind can see the infamy of a civilization that mints more profit from human flesh as human beings sink lower in the desperate straits of poverty.

Young Woman Joins Socialists.

Capitalist papers report this news item: An 18-year-old girl, Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, is attracting a good deal of attention in the East as a leader and lecturer of Socialism. She is a quiet, refined girl. She is the daughter of a civil engineer, and the fact that her father was defrauded out of some of his hard earnings aroused her interest in civic problems. "My father," she said, "was cheated out of almost two years' pay, after he had worked faithfully for it. You can imagine that left us in rather severe straits, and it set me to thinking that in a country where such a thing could happen to a man there must be something wrong. Well, I just naturally drifted from that line of thought into Socialism, and soon became an active member. She is confident Socialism will soon be realized."

Our Book Department

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Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
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LAZINESS UNDER SOCIALISM

By R. P. LUTHERS.

Let us grant for a moment as much or more than our opponents assert as to the bad qualities of human nature.

Let us assume that all men are lazy. Let us assume that all men are greedy. Let us assume that all men are ambitious. Let us assume that all men love power. Let us assume that all men are mean and deceitful.

We are told that Socialism would give these qualities free play, while today the evil in them is checked to some extent by—by what? Why do most men work instead of idling? Because they must work in order to live, say our opponents.

Why are not all men greedy? But all men (with few exceptions) are greedy, is the reply. Every man grabs as much as he can. Every man would grab more if he had the chance or the ability.

Why are not all men ambitious? Most men are ambitious, we are told.

In some way, however paltry, every man wants to "get on," and under the present system every man has a chance. There are men with noble ambitions, but these are the exceptions.

Why do not all men love power? All men do love power, is the answer. Give a man the opportunity to rule over his fellows—to order their going and coming, to levy tribute on their labor, to decide their living or their dying—who would refuse?

Why are not all men mean and deceitful? Most men are mean and deceitful is the answer. It is only the fear of the law and public opinion that keeps so many from indulging these instincts to the full.

Now, let us inquire whether Socialism would provide a soil in which these bad qualities would have more room to flourish than they have today or not.

First, there is laziness. On what ground is it argued that laziness would be rampant under Socialism?

Our opponents say: "As everything would be provided by the state there would be no incentive for anyone to exert himself."

"Today men must work or starve. Under Socialism the state would provide food, clothing and shelter for all."

How would the state provide food, clothing and shelter for everybody?

Our opponents never tell us. Would houses, food and clothing appear at the waving of the state's magic wand under Socialism? And if all men are lazy, wouldn't our opponents jump at the chance of living under such a heavenly state?

Let me rewrite the argument for our friends. "As everything would be provided by the people, there would be no incentive for the people to provide anything for themselves."

Which is like saying, "As I have eaten my dinner there is no need to eat my dinner."

Under Socialism men must work or starve, just as they must work or starve today. Only, under Socialism, all men must work or starve. Today some men starve because other men do not work.

It is one of the bedrock principles of Socialism that every man must work. In the opinion of the Socialist it is dishonorable to live in idleness at the expense of others. How, then, could men and women, believing firmly in this principle, establish a state where laziness would be encouraged?

It is the conditions of today which are favorable to the growth of laziness. Under Socialism all must work. Today it is possible to dodge the obligation. For the rich it is easy. For the poorest it is fairly easy.

Why? The rich man, by the power of money, is able to live on the labor of other people. The poor man, by cunning and fraud, is able to impose on the good-nature of his fellows. The good-nature of his "greedy" fellows, remember.

But under Socialism neither type could exist. The man, say an inventor, who received an extra reward from the state, would not cease working on that account. First, because it is unnatural not to work. Second, because public opinion would not tolerate laziness.

Man under Socialism must work or starve. He would work, because it is natural to work, and because he would be able to work under fair and honorable conditions.

Our opponents assert that laziness is a dominant instinct. But I think they are wrong. Laziness is a disease, and under healthy conditions would soon die out. In "Comparative Psychology," Prof. Loeb says:

"Human happiness is based upon the possibility of a natural and harmonious satisfaction of the instincts. One of the most important of the instincts is not usually recognized as such—namely, the instinct of workmanship. Lawyers, criminologists and philosophers frequently imagine that it is only want that makes man work. This is an erroneous view. We are instinctively forced to be active in the same way as ants or bees. The instinct of workmanship would be the greatest source of happiness if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization allows only a few to satisfy this instinct."

Anyone who has studied a healthy child knows that activity is a necessity of its being. The child must be doing. But how many children are provided with an environment which allows their instinct for activity to develop? How many have their activities studied with the object of guiding them into sane and useful channels? The few. The very few. The majority are cabined, cribbed and confined by ignorant parents and teachers, who talk foolishly of laziness, when the real evil is not laziness, but the lack of openings for the exercise of the right kinds of activity.

Under our present system millions of men and women, aye, and children, are forced to work at uncongenial and useless tasks. It is only the few who are able to exercise their instinct of workmanship freely.

But the rich, who have the chance to exercise this instinct, are they never idle? Yes, certainly, many of the rich lead idle lives. Why?

Because their instinct of workmanship has been perverted by the false notion that all work is ignoble. It used to be thought beneath a nobleman to enter into trade, or any occupation by which he "earned" money. But that idea is fast dying out. The Smart Set and the idle rich are not held in esteem by any class because of their idleness. Public opinion is becoming less and less tolerant of the person whose sole claim to the benefits of society consist in his power to take wealth from the workers without giving any service in return.

All the sages and philosophers, and hosts of rich people themselves, agree that idleness and useless occupation breed misery.

And what think you is the latest argument used to dissuade the people from nationalizing capital? It is that the rich capitalist is no better off than the artisan in regular work. We are told that as regards personal pleasures the artisan has as good, if not a better, time than the rich capitalist!

So the workingman is warned against Socialism and its selfish desire to grab the riches of the capitalist. Riches, say the millionaires, are a burden. The idle rich man is always miserable. And, anyhow, a rich man can not possibly get more rational enjoyment out of life than an ordinary artisan, because of the limits of human nature.

But the Socialist does not wish to nationalize capital because of the luxuries possible to a rich fool. We want to nationalize capital so that we can organize the production of wealth on a sane and social basis. We want to save the rich fool from his folly, just as much as we want to save the poor man from his poverty and laziness.

It is our present system that is a forcing house for loafers. We permit a few people to get rich by wringing rents and profits from the many. This provides the one class of loafers.

We compel the many to beg for work from the few who own the land and capital. If they can not get work they must loaf.

This provides the other class of loafers.

We heard a great deal about Tired Tims and Weary Willies whenever the unemployed thrust themselves into the public eye. The Wastrels! The Won't Works! The Shirkers! The Frauds!

Here is an enormous demand for snow shifters at an hour from six o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night, and these loafers actually refuse the job. Refuse Work! The humbugs! They don't want work.

Thus the indignant, virtuous, industrious citizen in regular employment. But is the angry citizen sure that he has diagnosed the case accurately?

These shirkers, what are they shirking? Think of their general "unfitness." Their lack of energy, interest and hope, due to chronic starvation of body and soul. Intelligent economists prove to us that for the municipality to employ these men is always a costly business, because they do not work so well as the regular men. They are admittedly "below par."

Yes, it is at these weaklings that the virtuous citizen hurls his scornful invectives. They refuse a job which calls for robustness, energy and health: a casual, badly paid, monotonous job, and for this they are called Wastrels and Shirkers and Humbugs. "Such men deserve to starve!"

The indignant, virtuous citizen would be acting quite as sensibly if he called the inmates of a hospital cowards for refusing to man the life-boat in a storm.

If we really want to abolish this evil and not simply to punish the shirker, we must attack the disease with appropriate remedies, and the first thing to do is to make the shirkers physically fit.

How is a man made fit? By proper food and exercise. Through a course of exercise adapted to each individual case.

Do you think it a mad scheme? Let me tell you of a small experiment on these lines conducted at Elmira penitentiary, New York. You will find a full account in Mr. Havelock-Ellis' book on "The Criminal."

Eleven dullards, between the ages of 19 and 29, were selected for treatment by Dr. Wey. For one or two years none of these men had made any progress. They had "criminal" faces, not one knew a trade, and all had obtained a precarious living as common laborers, hostlers and street loafers.

Two or three of the men had committed serious crimes. Most of them had always lived in a bad environment, many of them had drunken parents, one an insane, and another an epileptic mother.

Their mental attainments were less than those of a child of five. Of general information they had none, except a knowledge of the things they liked to eat and the work they preferred.

Well, these men were put on a special varied diet, served at a common table instead of in the cells. Three times a week they were bathed and massaged by a professional trainer. After the bath the men slept till dinner time.

Dinner over, they were put through two hours or more of active physical exercise, recruit drill and dumb-bells.

"At first they were an awkward squad, slow to comprehend an order and deliberate in its execution. It was some weeks before they were able to march in line and keep step."

This program was carried out from June to November, when the men were transferred to various employments. What was the result of the treatment? Listen to the report:

"The drill and discipline wrought an improvement in their physical condition. The baths and stimulation of the cutaneous system brought the skin to the highest degree of functional activity. The daily drill and dumb-bell exercises hardened and developed muscles that previously were soft and flabby, and the entire muscular system acquired firmness and power. The setting up drill improved the carriage and conferred a rapidity of action not before indulged in. The aimless, shuffling gait gave way to a carriage inspired by elastic muscles and supple joints. The faces parted with the dull and stolid look they had in the beginning, assuming a more intelligent expression, while the eye gained a brightness and clearness that before was conspicuous by its absence. With physical culture and improvement there came a mental awakening, a cerebral activity never before manifested in their prison life."

A year later several of the men were released on parole, and proved their ability to maintain themselves honestly, while two only, still in prison, were not doing well.

Now, if these good results can be obtained from such unpromising material, what success might not be achieved with the less degenerate?

All we want is the desire to abolish the evil. We have knowledge of the proper remedy to apply. But we can not use this knowledge so long as we retain a competitive and private ownership system which inevitably produces these industrial wrecks.

But under Socialism the land and capital would belong to the whole people. No man would have the power to force others to labor for his enrichment. Every man would have the opportunity of employment.

Thus Socialism would cure both evils, the rich loafer and the poor loafer, by providing an environment which would stimulate the instinct of workmanship and discourage the tendency to laziness. The loafer would not find his chance under Socialism. Far otherwise. The loafer's paradise is here, today, and you will never get rid of the loafer until you establish Socialism.

Kind Words

I.

Drop a pebble in the water, just a splash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Spreading, spreading from the center, flowing on out to the sea,
And there ain't no way of telling where the end is going to be.
Drop a pebble in the water, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing, and there's ripples circling yet,
And those little waves a-flowing to a great big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just by dropping in a stone.

II.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
They keep spreading, spreading, spreading from the center as they go,
And there ain't no way to stop them once you've started them to flow.
Drop an unkind word, or careless, in a minute you forget,
But there's little waves a-flowing and there's ripples circling yet,
And perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears you've stirred,
And disturbed a life that's happy when you dropped that unkind word.

III.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, just a flash and it is gone,
But there's half a hundred ripples circling on and on and on,
Bearing hope and joy and comfort on each splashing, dashing wave,
Till you wouldn't believe the volume of the one kind word you gave.
Drop a word of cheer and kindness, in a minute you forget,
But there's gladness still a-swelling and there's joy a-circling yet,
And you've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles and miles of water just by dropping a kind word.
—Selected.

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THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill-feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its appearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

MISSOURI

There is something doing in Old Missouri, and the old party politicians may soon get one of those "electric shocks" that will open their eyes and make them ask the question: "How in hell did all these undesirable citizens locate in Old Mizzoura without our permission?"

During the 1904 campaign the Socialist state secretary had all the troubles he could think of to route one single speaker through the state. Comrade Behrens of Sedalia, the gubernatorial candidate, was selected as the victim to make the trip, and since the locals were few, especially in the southern part of the state, Behrens got almost completely lost in the backwoods several times, but he did the best he could under the circumstances, and got back to Sedalia before election day. The party was then in a condition that it could hardly pay the railroad fare of this lonely state campaigner.

Things have changed during the last four years. For the last two months there have been a dozen or more speakers routed throughout the state, and besides, there has been a small army of local campaigners and propagandists at work like beavers in almost every county.

Garver alone has addressed more Socialist meetings during the last two months than all the Socialist speakers of Missouri during the 1904 campaign.

Four years ago there were about fifty locals in the state; today the number has increased to over 150, and applications for new charters are still coming in at the rate of two and three a week.

Within the last two weeks State Secretary Pauls has disposed of over one thousand copies of Benson's latest pamphlet, "Bryan or Taft?," and new orders are coming in every day.

From now till election day there will be four speakers routed all over the state by the state office, and the Democratic and Republican politicians will get badly disturbed by this general Socialist activity.

We shall not waste any time or energy now to guess as to the Socialist vote Old Missouri will pile up on November 3, because now is the time of the "trouble makers" to make more trouble, and plenty of it, till the eve of election day.

The St. Louis comrades will do their share in this great work. Just watch us getting a hold of that Red Special outfit on October 23. The enthusiasm of the crowds in and about Armory Hall will shake the piers of the Grand Avenue bridge.

By the way, we have just received a letter from a comrade in Stotts City which portrays the Socialist enthusiasm that is now scaring the ghosts in the two Old Party boneyards. The letter is self-explanatory and makes a splendid finale to this editorial on Old Missouri:

Stotts City, Lawrence County, Oct. 4, 1908.

Dear Comrades:

Mrs. Mila T. Maynard spoke in our city last night to an audience of between 350 and 400 people. It was the largest crowd we ever had at any of our lectures, and her lecture is the topic of conversations on the streets today. She made quite a hit with the old party voters and did a world of good.

The Lawrence County Socialist meeting of which I wrote you was quite a success; \$35 has been invested in "Men and Mules" John A. Connor, our Sheriff, are making a tour throughout the county. They are both good speakers, and are speaking in every schoolhouse in the county at night, and during the day they make a house-to-house canvass, distributing literature and interesting the people in Socialism. Comrade Wormington is going to get a tremendous vote this fall; Democrats and Republicans will vote for him in preference to their candidates. They have large crowds at the schoolhouses, numbering from 25 to 75 voters at each and every meeting.

Hope you will be able to get us another speaker soon. Fraternal yours,

C. G. Krueger, Secretary.

This looks like real work! No wind in this kind of propaganda! It is Socialism—constructive Socialism!

Over Three Thousand Fraudulent Votes in One-Third of the wards of St. Louis were cast in the recent primary elections. It is claimed that the Democratic Cowherdites did all the crooked work. But it took some Republican crooks of election judges and clerks to help them in stuffing the ballot boxes.



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



TAFT versus DEBS

Injunction Bill Taft was in St. Louis last Friday. Late in the afternoon he was "automobiled" to East St. Louis "to address the workmen, especially Organized Labor and the railroad employes."

Mr. Taft, in attempting to justify his injunction record against Union Labor, told his audience why, while on the State Court bench, he put a fine of \$2,500 on the Cincinnati Bricklayers' Union for boycotting a dealer in building material. "I decided," said Mr. Taft, "that a secondary boycott—that is, a boycott declared against a third person who has nothing to do with the industrial controversy—is unlawful; it is a use of a tyrannous instrument, un-republican and un-American, and the results arising from it give just cause of action for damages."

After explaining his injunction decision against the Locomotive Engineers in the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad strike case, Mr. Taft launched into the Debs-Phelan case of 1894. It was Judge Taft who, during the great Pullman strike, sentenced Mr. Phelan of the American Railway Union to six months' imprisonment.

We quote from Mr. Taft's East St. Louis speech:

Debs and Phelan.

There is a third case, and then I finish the list. That third case was this: Mr. Eugene Debs, against whom I am running for the presidency (laughter) organized the American Railway Union. He became interested in the controversy between Mr. Pullman and his employes in Chicago, and he conceived the idea that he would tie up every railroad in this country; he would starve the babies and prevent their getting milk, he would starve the population and prevent their getting food, until the American public, thus taken by the throat, would rise up and compel Mr. Pullman to pay to his employes the wages Mr. Debs thought they ought to have.

I shall not complain of Mr. Debs doing this because he is a Socialist opposed to the institutions we have. He is in favor of a different kind of a constitution, and he was logical in carrying out that plan, but the difficulty was those of us who were on the bench were sworn to uphold that old fashioned Constitution of 1789, and we could not adopt the Socialist constitution overnight. (Laughter and applause.) Therefore we were obliged to protect the interest under our guardianship. Mr. Debs sent Mr. Phelan down to Cincinnati to tie up the railroads in Cincinnati. One of those roads was being run by a receiver in the United States Court whom I had appointed, the Cincinnati Southern, which runs from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. Mr. Phelan held meetings of the employes of the various roads and advised them to persuade the locomotive engineers, the locomotive firemen and the trainmen to leave their places in order to carry out this plan of Mr. Debs, and also advised them that if that did not work to kick them out. What resulted?

The locomotive engineers on that road were members of the Brotherhood, and they would not obey Mr. Debs and would not go out; neither would the firemen. The result was they had bricks thrown at them, their heads were broken and they were beaten nearly to death going to their homes in Ludlow, and we had to station constables and watchmen on the engines to protect those men who refused to obey the instructions of Mr. Debs and Phelan. I had Phelan arrested and notified him if that continued he would be punished for contempt of court. He did continue it for two weeks, and during the time that I was trying him never had a man a fairer trial, and the evidence of guilt was overwhelming; but he got on the stand and said he was not there to do anything connected with the railroads except the charitable institutions of the railroad orders. But when we got through with the case the flagrancy of the offense, the injuries done to the engineers and firemen who stuck to their engines, the injury to the property, required that I should convict him and send him to jail for six months, for he deserved it (applause) and I am not here to defend it. (More applause.)

As long as I have power to lift my voice in the matter, no matter how much it may affect me politically, I shall oppose the weakening of the power of the courts. The basis of our courts, their strength and their power to enforce their orders, is at the basis of our civilization, and if we don't have that, why then we had better join with Mr. Debs and for Socialism. Good night! (Applause.)

Wonderful! Imagine the big, fat Mr. Taft getting sentimental, so sentimental as to move a granite block to tears!

Imagine how Mr. Debs, the leader of the Pullman strike, "conceived the idea that he would starve the babies and prevent their getting milk, he would starve the population and prevent their getting food."

And for this reason the big, fat Judge Taft of the State Court of Ohio came to the rescue of Mr. Pullman and the combined railroad corporations, issued injunctions and sent the strike leader Phelan to jail for six months!

Great work, indeed! Such a protector of the inalienable rights of the capitalist corporations deserves to be placed on the throne of the White House. A fat judge like Taft who can shed tears for the babies (whom Debs tried to deprive of their milk) and make these tears the moral basis for his anti-union injunction decisions; why such a genius must be placed at the helm of our capitalist governmental machinery in Washington, D. C.

Taft is right when he says that Debs stands for a new constitution and for new conditions. Debs has the better of the argument in this case. Debs may refer to the American Declaration of Independence, which says:

"All experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security."

Mr. Taft, the Socialists are proud to admit their determination to provide new guards for the people's future security, which includes a most radical revision of your "old-fashioned Constitution of 1789." We are living in 1908.

How cleverly Mr. Taft is using Mr. Van Cleave's arguments about the bricks thrown at honest workmen or their heads broken by strikers. This sounds like Mr. Taft ever cared an iota for the safety of a workingman except in a case where the poor wretch could be used as a tool against Organized Labor by capitalist corporations.

Phelan deserved his six months in jail, exclaimed Mr. Taft. Of course, Phelan deserved that sentence! Phelan, the fool! What business did he, and Debs, and the rest of the railroad men have to fight the great Republican millionaire Pullman for starving his employes and their wives and children in the town of Pullman!

Taft is a great man, a great and most useful lickspittle of the Capitalist class, and therefore he is entitled to the U. S. presidency. What better, slicker, smoother man could the capitalist corporations get than Injunction Bill Taft?

By the way: Mr. Taft considered it a good joke to speak of "Mr. Eugene Debs, against whom I am running for the presidency."

The very fact that the presidential candidate of the "Grand Old Party" is compelled to devote one-third of his speech to the Socialist candidate breaks the very point of the joke, and makes it "one on Taft."

In the near future the American workmen will use Mr. Taft's concluding sentence, and whenever the Republicans or Democrats call upon them for political support they will reply in Taft's own words:

"Why, we had better join with Mr. Debs for Socialism. Good night!"

Taft is right, too, when he says he is running against Debs, because all the other candidates are like him—Capitalists!

MY BLOOD LEAPS

How the blood leaps in the veins these days! The deeds done are great! The projects undertaken and carried through are stupendous!

We are no longer Socialists of the chair. We are Socialists at work.

The Red Special has been sent from coast to coast. Our voice has toured the continent.

Sacrifice upon sacrifice is being made, joyfully and magnificently. But we have one thing more to do, and that also we must do magnificently.

We must see that our Socialist papers reach every sympathizer and prospective voter from one end of the country to the other.

Debs can not go into every man's home every day from now until the campaign is over.

All our organizers and missionaries can not talk with two million voters for an hour every evening from now until election day.

But the editor of this paper can, and so can other Socialist writers.

If the hustlers and comrades work, we can send our writings, our news of the Red Special, our words of cheer into the homes of two million voters every day.

The spoken word is powerful. The persuasive influence of comradeship is powerful. But the power of these things is limited. The power of the press is limited only by the capacity of the press.

Let all the energy of the comrades throughout the country be spent for the next few days in getting a circulation of three or four million copies for the various Socialist papers. The Socialist message must go into the homes of these people day after day and night after night until the campaign is over.

The man, carried off his feet by a five-minute visit of the Red Special, can be kept dangling in the air until election day, until he votes for Debs and finds his feet on the ground, firmly planted with a new and glorious determination.

Lose no time. Make one more tremendous effort and the vote polled on November 3 will astonish the world.—Robert Hunter.

Editorial Observations

Benson's Pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" is selling like hot cakes. Five cents a copy. It is the campaign pamphlet.

President Roosevelt insists that All Federal Office Holders must keep out of politics. Politics is a monopoly of Mr. Roosevelt and "My Policy" is the only political policy to be permitted by the White House ruler.

Now We Have a "United Democracy" in St. Louis, with New headquarters on Broadway. Jefferson Club, St. Louis Democratic Club and the other Democratic side-shows have joined hands "for the good of the party."

Fifteen Thousand School Children Are Starving in Chicago, according to daily press reports, and this condition is being used by the Democratic National Committee as campaign material. Chicago has been ruled by the Cook County Democracy for years, and yet 15,000 children are starving!

Governor Haskell Has Resigned as Treasurer of Bryan's Democratic party, but that party still has its injunction judges. Judge Jackson, who issued that famous injunctions against the feeding of U. M. W. of A., on strike in Virginia, a few years ago, and another injunctions restraining striking mill girls from winking or looking

over a fence, is also a Democrat. Now make a loud noise, you union men who are for Bryan!—The Frackville Star.

Wall Street Is Not Feared by the Capitalists. They Control the committee that manages Bryan and his campaign, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. Not one old-time Bryanite was allowed on that committee. But in order to hold the so-called Democrats and the gold Democrats it was necessary to nominate Bryan and put him under the management of Sullivan, Taggart and Tammany. So it was that Bryan became the jackal for the capitalists of the country. Workers who have already recognized that there is nothing to be gained from the Republican party, which stands for the interests of the capitalist class, but that still believe the Democratic party represents the workers' interests, would do well to stop and take note. Like the Republican party, the Democratic party has all its wires laid and pulled by the capitalist class.

Here is a Capitalist Prosperity Picture Taken From a St. Louis capitalist daily of last Sunday: "Heartbroken over the continued absence of her father, little Julia Chenot, 12 years old, early yesterday morning left the house where lay the body of her mother, who committed suicide Saturday night because she believed her husband had deserted her and started out by herself to search for her missing parent. Shortly after the child's disappearance the father H. H. Chenot, returned home to 1916 Cherokee street, ignorant of the tragic scene which awaited him. When apprised of the facts he was overcome with grief and made inquiries for Julia, seeking comfort in his affection for his child. It was then discovered that she was missing. The frantic father, with the assistance of his stepson, John Bankston, and a host of willing neighbors, at once began a search for her. It was discovered that Eva Ford, a playmate, had accompanied the grief-stricken child in her quest. The search was continued through the day by the relatives and friends, while the father, prostrated, remained at home with the body of his wife. Late yesterday afternoon the children returned home. Julia and her little friend had sought her father among the family acquaintances all Sunday morning and afternoon, finally ending in despair at the home of Julia's aunt, Mrs. Julia McDonald of 17 Rugby place. When Julia caught sight of her father she rushed sobbing into his outstretched arms. Over the body of his dead wife, the grief-stricken father explained his absence. Chenot, who is out of work, said that he was unable to find employment in the city and had gone to see his brother-in-law, Eugene Schmitscher, who has a farm near Belleville, hoping that he might find employment there. He said it did not occur to him that his wife might worry, as he has often made such trips. He said that there had been no trouble between him and his wife, and that he could not explain his wife's action, except that it must have been a case of mental aberration caused by worrying over financial troubles." You starving wages slaves, this is the result of the Democratic and Republican rule and capitalist exploitation of labor for which you have been voting for so many years. Open your eyes, and your heart! Put your thinking apparatus in motion, get in line with the Socialist Party and follow the banner so bravely carried by Eugene V. Debs in the 1908 campaign.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM

By W. E. Sneed, Member Bricklayers Union No. 4, Nashville, Tenn.

Being a bricklayer and belonging to Bricklayers' Union No. 4 of Nashville, Tenn., and being a member of the arbitration committee, I feel that I have a right to speak from a union man's standpoint. I have been a union bricklayer since I was old enough to handle my trusty blade, the trowel, and I was also born a Southern Democrat. But I have at last awoke from a long dream; and how I ever went to sleep with the Democratic party for my pillow I don't know, for it is hard to see how any labor union man could go to bed with such a companion when Socialism is waiting with outstretched arms for us, which is our party, and always will be, whether you believe it or not.

Can we expect justice from the Republican party, the mouth-piece of which branded us as "Undesirable Citizens," and then works his way around to become an honorary member of some labor union to smooth things over? No, Brother Unionist, no! Can we expect justice from the Democratic party when Democratic governors order out their state troops to shoot us down, as traitors, when we are only trying to keep the hungry wolf from the door, and are always promising us something until election day; and you know all promises are void after elections. Again, I say No!

Can we expect justice from the Socialist Party? Men who think as we do, believe as we do; see as we do, live as we do, and suffer the hardships we do, and are one among us? Yes, a thousand times, Yes.

Labor unions have accomplished lots of good in their lifetime, in some ways; yet what have we gained when we struggle to have our wages advanced, and finally, after succeeding, our bosses raise our "grub" and house rent twenty per cent higher than they were before? Think it over and see if there is not a screw missing. There certainly is, when conditions are like this.

Can we blame the men in office, when we cast our ballots to put them there, and leave our own boys standing in the cold, who are there to help us? No, I hardly think we are treated bad enough.

Now, Brother Unionist, if you think I am trying to condemn unions, get it out of your system; for I am with you until the horn blows, for it is the only straw of hope until enough poor fools wake up and see a step higher than unionism, which is Socialism, then we won't need unions.

One of Tennessee's leading Republicans told me that he was glad to see unions start into politics, for he believed it sure meant their death, and it sure does, if we hang on to the Republican and Democratic parties' coat tails; but this man didn't see as far as I do; whenever the union and well-thinking men wake up and vote for themselves, and their own good, as they should, then there will be a funeral for someone else, and the Republican and Democratic parties will be laid beneath the sod forever. Then we will have a government by the people, and for the people, instead of by a few and for a few.

It hasn't been long since I would almost refuse to read anything that looked like Socialism, for I thought it meant anarchy, and a thousand other things, actually condemning something I knew nothing about, and what proved to be the very thing I had been looking for; something for my fellowman's and my own good; but alas! I am awake with eyes as big as saucers, and here's hoping the time is not far off when every brother unionist will wake up and see what is best for him and everyone else and cast his vote like a man for men—united we work, but divided we vote.

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

The World of Labor

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

What the Supreme Court Can Not Do.

No Supreme Court can compel a workingman to buy a hat without the label of the United Hatters under the sweatband or a suit of clothes without the label of the United Garment Workers sewed into the inside breast pocket of the coat, or a cigar out of a box that does not bear the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Electrical Workers' Trouble.

Springfield, Oct. 5.—Peter W. Collins, general secretary of the International Union of Electrical Workers, has filed a petition here for an injunction against Grand President Reid, Grand Secretary Murphy, Grand Treasurer Sullivan and other officers recently elected at St. Louis to restrain them from taking possession of books and records.

No Switchmen's Strike.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 5.—The threatened strike of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad switchmen has been averted. After two days of conferences it was announced by General Superintendent Clarke that the discharged committeemen, Flynn and Cannon, will be reinstated on conditions imposed by the company and considered fair by the men.

Butterick's Suffering Great Loss.

Paragraphs in the Financial World and the New York World show the Butterick Publishing Co. has suffered a great loss since it began to fight the Typographical Union. It steadily grows worse and its assets are not likely to sell for much if the company fails. In 1906 and 1907 it paid out in dividends over \$219,000 more than it earned, and it is predicted this year the showing will be still worse. Even though it were now made a union establishment it is doubtful if it could be saved from financial disaster.

What Your Prosperity Looks Like.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 3.—An order was sent this morning to the foreman of the Rogers Locomotive Works, one of the two local branches of the American Locomotive Co., to the effect that on Nov. 1 they will be paid off in full and the works will be closed. Last Nov. 1 the shops began to close down and conditions have grown worse until the present time. The final notice sounds the death knell of the locomotive industry in Paterson and means that 3,500 workmen will have to move elsewhere or find other employment.

One Thousand Cloak Makers Strike.

New York, Oct. 5.—Because they were requested by their employers to break the strike of the cloak makers of R. Simon & Co., 28-30 East Tenth street, 1,000 men and women quit work at twelve shops of the above address. The strikers are jubilant and believe the sympathetic strike spells victory for the men and women who have been on strike for the last ten weeks. That all the plans of Mr. Simon to break the strike are being frustrated is shown by this latest move of the cloak makers. He has tried professional strike breakers, private detectives, police, arrests, injunctions and every means possible, but the strikers are as firm and reliant today as on the day the strike commenced.

Another Chance for Getting Rid of a Labor Leader.

A conservative trades union organ publishes this Democratic labor vote catching item: "Labor man in Cabinet! Labor will have bureau devoted solely to its interests, if Bryan is elected! There is a plank in the platform of the Democratic party of much interest, not only to the trade unions of the United States, but to all those who labor. In the event of the election of the Democratic party in November labor, for the first time in the history of this union, will have a bureau devoted solely to its interests. It will be dignified by a labor man being made a Cabinet officer, a man of practical knowledge of conditions in the labor world, a man who will be a member of the President's advisory family. This very essential point has been heretofore completely ignored by Republican administrations, who have seemingly felt that labor was not entitled to distinct and individual recognition. This is but further evidence of the sincerity of William Jennings Bryan when he announces as his slogan, 'Let the People Rule.' The great wealth producers of this country surely are entitled to this much recognition. Capital is important, but the man whose efforts have made this capital surely is entitled to greater recognition in the conduct of the affairs of this United States than he has heretofore received."

Lathers' Union in Convention Here.

A resolution advocating the removal of international headquarters from Cleveland to St. Louis was presented at the opening session of the tenth annual convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which convened at the St. Louis Democratic Club, 3022 Olive street, Monday. Seventy-five delegates from different parts of the United States and Canada were present. General President W. McSorley presided. William C. Connett, representing Mayor Wells, welcomed the delegates to the city. Harry Blackmore, secretary of the Building Trades Union, welcomed them in behalf of Organized Labor. Joseph Ahearn, president of Local No. 73, also made a short talk. The greater part of the session was taken up with the appointment of committees. Monday afternoon the visiting delegates will be entertained at University City by Mayor E. G. Lewis. Daily sessions will be held until Saturday, when election of officers for the coming year will take place. The old officers probably will be re-elected. The officers, besides President McSorley, are R. V. Brandt of Cleveland, secretary and treasurer; and John Bell of San Francisco, vice-president. The convention committee, composed of Fount Woodward, president; Harry Alton, secretary; W. B. Rowbottom, John Brune, Peter Miller, Charlie B. Allton, Garlen Culver, Frank Kaiser, Walter Herold and Al Eichelberger have made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates. A banquet will be given at the St. Louis Democratic Club at 9 o'clock Thursday evening. The local organization will give a reception and entertainment at their hall, 2651 Locust street, at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening. The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union was organized in 1898 and now has a membership of 15,000. Headquarters for the delegates will be at the Marquette Hotel.

Hatters' Union Issues Statement.

To Organized Labor: Since the recent decision in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that our organization had violated the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law in declaring a boycott against the unfair product of D. E. Loewe & Co., a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Conn., every effort has been put forward by the National Association of Manufacturers and kindred organizations to promote the sale of hats made by unfair concerns and to discriminate against the label of the United Hatters of North America. Efforts have also been made to discourage our members by pointing out to them that they were in danger of losing their life savings, whether it was invested in real estate or held in bank. In order to offset these attacks, our organization has done everything possible to promote the sale of hats bearing the union label. We keep fourteen paid agents on the road preaching union labels, as well as distributing large quantities of literature. In spite of all our efforts we find that large quantities of non-union hats are being sold, and we respectfully request that this matter be called to the attention of union members, and request them to put forward every effort to discourage the recent movement of the National Association of Manufacturers to disrupt our organization. We would also request that the members of Organized Labor refrain from purchasing non-union hats, but also to refuse to deal in stores which insist on sell-

ing the product of non-union concerns. Some retailers will tell you that they can not get hats of certain quality with the union label on. Nearly 90 per cent of the hat manufacturers of the United States conduct union factories and make hats in all qualities to retail at prices from \$1.50 upward. So there is no necessity for any retailer insisting on handling the product of unfair concerns.—Martin Lawlor, Secretary.

Working People the Chief Victims of Tuberculosis.

Washington, Oct. 4.—"If every unit of our society is willing to do that which they can, I feel confident that the day is not far distant when we will have wiped the dread disease tuberculosis off the face of the earth." This was the message of hope given today by Prof. Flick, one of the most eminent medical men of the country, at the new National Museum, where the National Tuberculosis Exposition is being held in connection with the National Congress on Tuberculosis, which adjourned yesterday. Today's meeting was in the interest of labor and was one of a series to be given this week. The speakers were Dr. Flick, John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frederick L. Hoffman, an insurance statistician, and Richard Freund, president of the Workingmen's Insurance Office, Berlin, Germany. "Tuberculosis is peculiarly a disease of the wage earners," said Dr. Flick, "and this is so for the very good reason that one of the strongest predisposing causes of the disease is overwork." He refuted the theory of infection from inheritance, saying that unless the tuberculosis micro-organism is admitted into our bodies it is impossible for one to become infected. John Mitchell, who presided, in his address, said, in part: "Immunity from infection and relief from those things which predispose workingmen and women to consumption must be brought to us in the places in which we live and work. It is, of course, a source of gratification to know that those more favored by fortune who are victims of the disease, may find relief in other climes; but the men and women who toil are compelled by circumstances beyond their control to remain not only in the community where the contracted disease, but often are obliged to continue in their employment until they succumb to its ravages. Among the obstacles to great progress in the promotion of health and the eradication of disease is the attitude of many employers of labor. Not only do they resist the enactment of laws for the prevention of accidents and the promotion of health, but it is with the greatest reluctance that they comply with such laws when they have been enacted. It would be, of course, unjust to say that employers or landlords should be blamed for all the evils which affect and threaten the lives of working people. There is much that the wage earners may do to alleviate conditions."

Red Special Edition

Announcing the Armory Hall Meeting of Friday, October 23rd.

The following orders for the Red Special Edition announcing the big Armory meeting have been reported to this office:

6th Ward	2,000 copies
7th Ward	2,000 copies
9th Ward	5,000 copies
10th Ward	7,000 copies
11th Ward	3,000 copies
12th Ward	2,000 copies
13th Ward	3,000 copies
15th Ward	500 copies
18th Ward	2,000 copies
19th Ward	2,000 copies
20th Ward	2,000 copies
24th Ward	3,000 copies
25th Ward	2,000 copies
27th Ward, South Branch	5,000 copies
28th Ward	1,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies

The Red Special Edition must go to press Monday, October 12, to be distributed Sunday, October 18. All orders must be in by Saturday evening, October 10.

The Socialist Campaign Book, Compiled by Joseph Medill Paterson, is now out. Price 25 cents a copy.

To Our Readers.

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

Tickets for Debs Meeting.

Comrades should use every exertion to make the advance sale of tickets for the Debs meeting as large as possible.

Benson's Pamphlet on Taft or Bryan

Is the best campaign pamphlet and should be widely circulated. Five cents a copy. For sale at the Labor Book Department.

DON'T MISS THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

For sale at Labor Book Dept., 212 S. 4th St., 15c per copy. Sent postpaid on receipt of 20c.

Full Line of...

UNION MADE

SUITS, SHOES and HATS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

BROADWAY & CHESTNUT

Our Branch Store—2100-02 South Broadway

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Stanberry Organized.

The Third Congressional District gets a new local at Stanberry. Comrade Wagenknecht stopped there for a day and started a local of nine members. This will encourage Local Richmond, which was the only local in that district.

Carrie Hallowell's Dates.

Dates have been arranged for Miss Carrie Hallowell of Greenfield as follows: Oct. 12, Lamar; 13, Nevada; 14, Eldorado Springs; 15, Ply Creek. From there she will probably speak at Appleton City, Clinton, Osceola, Collins, etc. Miss Hallowell has had quite successful meetings in different parts of the state and locals report good satisfaction with her work. She is particularly effective among church people.

A Few Dates for Ernest Moore.

Ernest Moore, the Socialist candidate for treasurer of North Dakota, will come down the western line of Missouri during the last two weeks of October and will speak for locals on the route. He expects to reach St. Joseph about Oct. 20, and from Kansas City south he will go over the Missouri Pacific to Joplin. All he asks is the collection, book sales and entertainment. Locals that receive a communication from him will do well to make use of his services on these terms. Arrangements for dates are to be made direct with Comrade Moore.

Where the Red Special Will Stop in Missouri.

Monday evening, Oct. 26, the special train will bring Debs to Hannibal and he speaks there that evening. On Oct. 27 the train will make the following stops: Paris, 8:15 to 8:45 a. m.; Moberly, 9:45 to 10:15 a. m.; Macon, 11:00 to 11:30 a. m.; La Plata, 12:15 to 12:50 p. m. All Socialists and readers of the Appeal should at once get things under way for a big crowd at every stop. Hannibal comrades are hard at work and expect to eclipse all meetings up to this time. This means you, if you live in one of the places mentioned above. Get busy and help boost. The good news comes that there is money enough on hand to keep the special going till election day, and it will surely be here.

Impostors.

Comrade Wagenknecht reports that at several places in the northern part of the state parties have represented themselves as being representatives of the party and have imposed on local comrades for board and lodging, and also taken up collections. Speakers and organizers sent out by this office can always produce proper identification. Comrades should be careful about taking on every one that comes along and represents himself to be a "Socialist."

Eight Amendments to Be Voted On.

Last week an item in this column stated that there were three amendments to be voted upon this fall. The proper number is eight. The first and third are in line with our platform and policy and should be voted for by Socialists. The third is for the Initiative and Referendum, and as the old party machines will do their best to defeat it, Socialists should agitate in its favor. All the other amendments are either entirely bad or of doubtful value.

The Best Ever.

That is what Mindemines comrades have to say of Mrs. Maynard's meeting at that place. The audience was the largest that ever attended a political gathering in that place, and the speaker more than made good. Secretary Lowe reports a heavy sale of literature and a great interest aroused as a result of the meeting. Many who had formerly opposed Socialism decided to get a book and read up. Comrade Lipscomb writes that the meeting at Liberal was good and the speaker well liked. Her remaining dates are: Oct. 10, Warrensburg; 11, Sedalia; 12, Bonnetterre; 13, Flat River; 14, Doe Run; 15, St. Louis. The Woman's Socialist Club has charge of the meeting in St. Louis and wants to have every woman in the city who is at all progressive to attend. The meeting is at 212 South Fourth street, second floor, 8 p. m.

Wagenknecht Getting Results.

In addition to organizing a local at Stanberry, he has secured four members-at-large at Maryville, one at Barnard and one at Cosby. His stay at St. Joseph has resulted in the consolidation of the branch and local. The local was meeting in a saloon and making no headway. The branch was doing all the work and had more members than the original local. This caused much dissatisfaction and, acting on Wagenknecht's advice, the branch and local held a joint meeting and the members decided to merge. T. C. Jefferis was elected as secretary, and prospects are bright for energetic work from now on. Wagenknecht's remaining dates are: Oct. 10, Nelson; 11-12-13, Longwood; 14, Higginsville. From there he goes to Kansas.

Getting Into Line.

For quite a while Local Minaville has been inactive and behind in dues, but Secretary Cosby has placed the local in good standing again and no doubt the local comrades will be heard from at more frequent intervals.

Garver Back to Work Again.

Owing to serious illness of a relative, Garver was compelled to cancel all but one Scott County date. His affairs will probably be in such shape that he can resume work about Oct. 10. He will speak along the southern end of the state and then up the west side, getting back to Chillicothe in time to vote.

Going Fast.

The pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" is taking well with the locals. Quite a number have ordered 10 and are using them for propaganda. It can't be beat. Try some for your local. You can get either "Men and Mules" or "Taft or Bryan?" for \$3 per 100, express prepaid. If desired, you can get one-half of each. For effective agitation these books are first class.

Keep Your Eye on Lawrence County.

Mrs. M. T. Maynard's meeting at Stotts City was a cracker-jack. Everybody in the town is talking about it. About 400 people attended. The comrades in the county are pushing a vigorous campaign. Much literature is being circulated. J. H. Wormington, candidate for Representative, and J. A. Conner, candidate for Sheriff, are touring the entire county from schoolhouse to schoolhouse. They have from 25 to 75 real voters at every meeting.

You Can Do It.

Buy of firms that advertise in Labor and tell them why. It will assist in maintaining our paper.

Read Up On Socialism and the Labor Problem. Get Some pamphlets and books at the Labor Book Department. From the A B C pamphlets to the scientific works of Marx and Engels, anything you want.

DO YOU WANT

A First-Class Sewing Machine?

A \$40 machine for \$25. Sent from the factory to your house! No agent's commission or go-between's profit. Comrades and readers should apply to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, for further particulars.

161 Ministers of the Gospel Issue Appeal for Socialism

One hundred and sixty-one ministers of the gospel, representing 24 different denominations from every state in the Union, issued the following appeal:

The Manifesto.

To the Clergymen and Churches of All Denominations in America—Greeting:

Brethren—We, who are ministers to congregations of various denominations, hereby declare our adherence to the following purpose:

1. To permeate churches, denominations and other religious institutions with the Social Message of the Bible; to show that Socialism is the Economic Expression of the Religious Life; to end the Class Struggle by establishing Industrial Democracy; and to hasten the reign of Justice and Brotherhood upon earth.

2. We believe that the Economic Teaching of the Scriptures would find its fulfillment in the Co-operative Commonwealth of Modern Socialism.

3. We believe that the present social system, based as it is upon the sin of covetousness, makes the ethical life as inculcated by religion impracticable; and should give place to a social system founded on the "Golden Rule" and the "Royal Law" of the Kingdom of God. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," which, realized under the Co-operative Commonwealth of Socialism, will create an environment favorable to the practice of Religious Life.

4. We accordingly urge with utmost earnestness that all our brethren in the ministry and the people in all the churches search the Scriptures and study the philosophy of Socialism, that they may see if our belief be not indeed God's very truth.

(This list has been obtained by Rev. John D. Long, D. D., General Secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship.)

The Christian Socialist, from the columns of which this information is taken, also publishes the names and addresses of the 161 "Brave Preachers Who Give Their Names for Publication as Out-and-Out Socialists." In commenting on the manifesto the Christian Socialist says:

"The ministers whose names and addresses are given below have signed the following manifesto with the understanding that their names were to be printed for the encouragement of the cause of Socialism. Many of them are dues-paying members of the Socialist Party. Hundreds of others express sympathy and many vote the Socialist ticket, but are yet reluctant to have their names publicly used. The list below will be referred to by future generations with unmeasured honor and reverence.

"The list numbers 160 names, from 35 states and territories and four provinces of Canada, representing 24 different denominations."

NEXT WEEK'S RED SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE EAST

October 11—Sunday.

Trenton—Leave 10 a. m. P. & R. Ry.
Philadelphia—Arrive 12 noon, P. & R. Ry. Afternoon meeting. Evening meeting at Camden, N. J.

October 12—Monday.

Philadelphia—Leave 8 a. m.
Jenkintown—Arrive 8:30 a. m.; leave 9 a. m.
Hopewell—Arrive 9:45 a. m.; leave 10:15 a. m.
Boundbrook—Arrive 10:40 a. m.; leave 11:20 a. m.
Plainfield—Arrive 11:35 a. m.; leave 12:30 p. m.
Elizabeth—Arrive 12:55 p. m.; leave 1:45 p. m.
Newark—Arrive 2:25 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 13—Tuesday.

Newark, N. J.—Leave 1 p. m.
Jersey City—Arrive 1:30 p. m. Evening meeting at Brooklyn.

October 14—Wednesday.

Jersey City—Evening meeting.

October 15—Thursday.

Jersey City—Leave 5:50 a. m.
Bethlehem—Arrive 8 a. m.; leave 8:30 a. m.
Catasauqua—Arrive 8:50 a. m.; leave 9:20 a. m.
Mauch Chunk—Arrive 10:10 a. m.; leave 10:50 a. m.
Lansford—Arrive 11:15 a. m.; leave 11:45 a. m.
Tamaqua—Arrive 12 noon; leave 12:30 p. m.
Pottsville—Arrive 1:05 p. m.; leave 1:45 p. m.
Schuylkill Haven—Arrive 1:55 p. m.; leave 2:25 p. m.
Hamburg—Arrive 2:50 p. m.; leave 3:20 p. m.
Reading—Arrive 3:50 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 16—Friday.

Reading—Leave 8 a. m.
Birdsboro—Arrive 8:20 a. m.; leave 8:55 a. m.
Coatesville—Arrive 10:15 a. m.; leave 10:45 a. m.
Lenapee—Arrive 11:35 a. m.; leave 12:10 p. m.
Wilmington—Arrive 1:25 p. m.; leave 2:30 p. m.
Newark—Arrive 2:55 p. m.; leave 3:25 p. m.
Baltimore—Arrive 5 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 17—Saturday.

Baltimore—Leave 6 a. m.
Cumberland—Arrive 11:15 a. m.; leave 11:45 a. m.
Connellsville—Arrive 2:45 p. m.; leave 3:15 p. m.
McKeesport—Arrive 4:25 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 18—Sunday.

McKeesport—Leave 11:50 a. m.
Bradford—Arrive 12 noon; leave 1:30 p. m.
Glenwood—Arrive 1:40 p. m.; leave 2:10 p. m.
Pittsburg—Arrive 2:25 p. m. Afternoon and evening meetings.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.	
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	H. Kloepper	
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz	
3	Unorganized, at large.			
4	Unorganized, at large.			
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.			
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman	
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer	
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st	Thursday	G. Bolting	
9	2875 South Seventh, every	Tuesday	W. M. Brandt	
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker	
11	South Branch 7801, South	Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
11	North Branch, 6001	Gravois Ave., every	Wednesday	E. Plambeck
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon	
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman	
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.			
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Burckhart	
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers	
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker	
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf	
19	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	L. A. Fahrenholz	
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf	
22	2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne	
23	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Jas. E. Wilson	
24	3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th	Friday	Otto Mehl	
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan	
26	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer	
27	South Branch, 5524	Easton, every	Wednesday	Paul Manthel
27	North Branch, 2318	Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	J. K. Savage	
	Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett	
	Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Dr. A. Keen	

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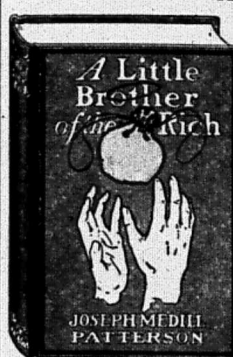
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This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

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 - The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50
 - The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... .1.00
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 - Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy..... .50
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THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Adopted at the National Convention, Assembled at Chicago, May, 1908

"Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

"To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

"In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

"The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

"A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class can not expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

"The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

"In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

"The climaxes of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

"In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

"To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

"The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

"The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers can not be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective ownership for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

"The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestige of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

"To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man."

PLATFORM.

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns

that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the

terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called 'Independence' parties and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our

electd officers to the following program:

General Demands.

1—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5—That occupancy and use of land be the sole title to possession. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9—A graduated income tax.

10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12—The abolition of the senate.

13—The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

16—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18—The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET

Presidential, Congressional, Legislative and City Nominations.

Day of Elections: Tuesday, Nov. 3, '08.

President Eugene V. Debs

Vice-President Ben Hanford

Governor W. L. Garver

Lieutenant-Governor U. F. Sargent

Secretary of State F. Baker

Auditor Frank Foster

Treasurer C. E. Etherton

Attorney General J. F. Williams

Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley

Supreme Court L. G. Pope

Court of Appeals Otto Vierling

Court of Appeals Caleb Lipcomb

Electors-at-Large—

W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette

10th Cong. Dist. G. A. Hoehn

11th Cong. Dist. Phil H. Mueller

12th Cong. Dist. Wm. C. Crouch

29th Senat. Dist. Wm. M. Brandt

31st Senat. Dist. Wm. Krecker

33d Senat. Dist. Wm. E. Kindorf

1st Legislat. Dist. Wm. Ruesche, Wm. Klages, H. Siroky.

2d Legislat. Dist.—Wm. Reznicek, Chas. Goodman, Chris. Rocker.

3d Legislat. Dist.—Dan Burkhardt, J. Wuensch, F. W. Schulz.

4th Legislat. Dist.—Hy Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.

5th Legislat. Dist.—E. B. Story, Walter Abling.

6th Legislat. Dist.—F. L. Robinson, Jos. Barratt.

Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens;

Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

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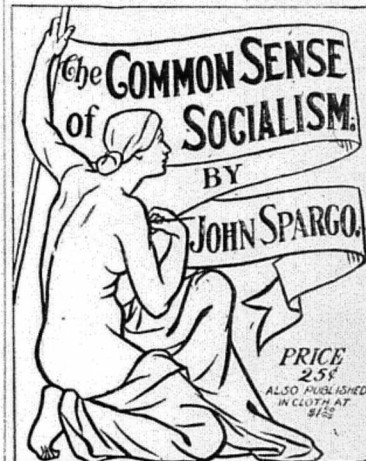
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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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TRANSFERRING OF REGISTERED VOTERS

Registered voters who have removed since the September registration may change their addresses on the registration books at the City Hall any day from October 12 till October 28.

Registration of Invalids.

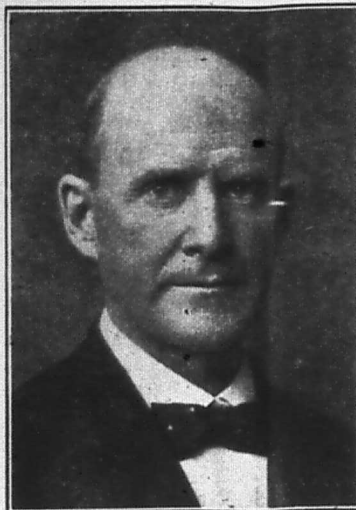
Electors who were prevented by sickness or injury from registering on all four registration days in September may register at the City Hall on October 28 by the following method. He must file his application on a printed form provided by the Election Commissioners, or it may be had at Socialist Headquarters. This form contains a blank certificate to be certified by a doctor. Your physician can make this certificate any day at the City Hall and return the application to you. Then on October 28 you must apply in person at the City Hall with the application blank containing the doctor's certificate and your name will be entered as a qualified voter.

Registration of Absentees.

Electors who were over 50 miles distant from the city on each of the four registration days must make application on a printed form (this is furnished by the Election Commissioners, or may be had at Socialist Headquarters), and have same certified by two registered voters of the precinct in which the applicant resides. The witnesses may go any day, together or separately, to the City Hall and certify there. By following this plan you may save expense and inconvenience for the witnesses. Any notary public is qualified to take the above acknowledgments, but it will cost you the ordinary fees, while it will be done by the election Commissioners free. Get your blank promptly and have all details attended to before October 28.

EUGENE V. DEBS

Socialist Candidate for President



EUGENE V. DEBS.
Meet Him at the Armory! Meet Him in St. Louis!

—WILL SPEAK AT THE—

ARMORY

GRAND AND MANCHESTER AVENUES

Friday, Oct. 23

Commencing at 8 O'Clock P. M.

2 Bands

Including the Famous "Red Special" Volunteer Band.

Will Give a Concert. Admission 10c "The Socialist Way of Meeting Campaign Expenses."

Hours: 12 to 2 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Kin. Cen. 2422L, Bell, Bomont, 104.

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Socialist News Review

St. Louis Contributions to Red Special Fund.

Bakers' Union No. 4	\$ 6.00
F. Prengle	1.00
J. G. Schwartz	5.00
Ex. Teddy	1.00
Twelfth Ward	1.00
Albert Szendes	.25
Jos. Oswald	.75
Paul Kaelin	1.00
John Kafol	.25
H. Kloepper	.50
A. Bressert	.50
Previously reported	506.85
Total	\$524.10

Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

To the St. Louis Comrades and Sympathizers with Our Movement: Greeting:—On account of almost two months of systematic collection work for the Red Special Fund by Local St. Louis and our papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung, very little money has been received for our local campaign work. Inasmuch as the success of the Red Special is assured, and as St. Louis has contributed over \$550 to the Red Special Fund, and since our local treasury is completely exhausted, the City Executive Board, at last Monday's meeting, decided to close the Red Special Fund collection and make every effort to get some money into our local fund in order to carry on in a successful manner our local campaign work from now till the day of election. We call upon the comrades to contribute as liberally as they can for our local campaign fund. All contributions will be published, as usual, in the columns of our local press.

By Order of the Executive Board. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Workingmen's Singing Society Vorwaerts	\$ 5.00
Co-Operative Printing Co.	1.00
Peter Huellen	1.00
E. L. Jones	.30
Charles Schmitborn	.50
Ernst Kalthaler	.50
Theo. Schreiber	1.00
Wm. Kaltenbach	.25
Walter Lehmann	.25
Previously reported	547.80
Total	\$557.60

Correction in last report: Jacob Wunsch was credited with \$1.00; this should have been \$1.25. N. N., credited with 25c, should have been \$1.00; Joseph Ueker, credited with \$1.00, should have been 50c.
Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Red Special to Stop in Huntingburg.

Huntingburg, Ind., Oct. 5.—Local papers are publishing the following news item: Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will speak in Huntingburg Tuesday, Oct. 22. He is making a tour of the country in a special train called "The Red Special," which will come in from Louisville over the Southern, on its way to Evansville. The Socialist Party is certainly making a whirlwind campaign, and the Red Special will visit almost every state in the Union. The special left Chicago August 31, and made a tour of the western states. The eastern trip began at Chicago Sept. 25, and on Oct. 5 Debs will speak in New York City. He will remain in the east until the 15th of the month, when he will return by way of Cincinnati and Louisville. On the evening of Oct. 22 Debs will speak in Evansville. The trip will end at Chicago on Nov. 1. The trip will be one of the longest ever taken by a presidential candidate.

Old Party Troubles in Milwaukee.

Local politics are again boiling in Milwaukee. The chief of the fire department, charged with perjury and graft of various kinds, instead of asking for an investigation, discharged the firemen who had made the charges, some of whom had served faithfully for many years and had committed no offense except that of exposing their chief's corrupt practices. Mayor Rose upheld the fire chief in these high-handed acts. The Social-Democratic aldermen in the City Council called for an investigation. The demand was voted down by the "machine" aldermen. Now the Social-Democrats have called for a mass meeting to be held Saturday night. This mass meeting will demand an investigation and the calling of another grand jury. The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have already done an immense work in purifying the politics of their city. They intend to finish the job.

St. Louis First Ward Club Meeting.

The First Ward Club will hold its next meeting at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street, Monday, October 12, at 8 o'clock p. m. Socialists residing in the First Ward are requested to attend and join the party. There is no reason why the First Ward should not be the Socialist banner ward of North St. Louis. Comrade Pope and others will address the meeting on the necessity of ward organization. Comrades, fall in line with the party organization and make up your mind to stir up the old First Ward from now till Nov. 3.

Hangers for the Armory Meeting.

There are several hundreds of fine hangers with the Debs picture for the Debs Armory meeting ready for distribution. Every active comrade should secure several of these hangers and display them where they will attract most attention. Call at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Lecture on Socialism.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Branch will hold a meeting at Benton Hall, 6800 Manchester avenue, Saturday, Oct. 10, at 8 p. m. Subject of lecture: "What Help Can the Working Class Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Comrades Brandt, Boswell and others will address the meeting. A torchlight procession will start from Maplewood and march to the hall. Comrades from other wards are invited to assist. Ladies are most cordially invited.

Otto Mehl, Secretary 24th Ward Branch.

Over Half Million Dues-Paying Members.

At the national conference of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany two weeks ago officers' reports showed that the dues-paying membership had increased during the year from 530,466 to 587,336, a gain of 56,870. The party income, amounted to \$204,000. The expenses, \$195,000. The number of women members of the party rose from 10,943 last year to 20,458 this year. That explains why the German Social-Democrats are scoring victory after victory at the polls.

Literature Is Doing the Work.

Fifty-five thousand pieces of Socialist literature were distributed from house to house in Milwaukee last Sunday, besides what is being daily distributed at the factories. The cold weather this week has somewhat interfered with the noonday factory gate meetings, but last week these meetings were very successful. The workingmen listen eagerly to our speakers, and—when the bosses are absent—applaud vigorously.

Sixth Ward Street Meetings.

Street meetings will be held every Saturday evening until the close of the campaign, under the auspices of the Sixth Ward Socialist Club. Saturday, Oct. 10, the meeting will be held at Twelfth and Chouteau. Comrades living in the Sixth Ward should not fail to attend. Able speakers will address the meetings.

German Meeting in Ninth Ward.

The Ninth Ward Socialist Club has called a German propaganda meeting for Friday evening, Oct. 9, at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, at which Comrades Ad. F. Germer of Belleville and Chris Rucker will be the principal speakers.

Socialists Gain Eight New Seats.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 5.—The national congressional elections of Sweden brought eight new seats to the Socialists, thus increasing the number of Socialists in Parliament from eight to sixteen.

MRS. MAYNARD WILL SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS.
Under Auspices of St. Louis Woman's Socialist Club.



MRS. MILA TUPPER-MAYNARD.

"Woman and Progress will be the subject on which Comrade Mrs. Mila Tupper-Maynard of Colorado will lecture Thursday evening, October 15, at Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street (second floor), under the auspices of the Woman's Socialist Club. Comrade Maynard has been active as lecturer and campaign speaker throughout the state of Missouri during the last two weeks, and met with success wherever she spoke. Admission to the meeting is free. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock p. m.

What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan? By Allan L. Benson. This is a Socialist campaign pamphlet which should be circulated in 5,000,000 copies before Nov. 3. Price 5 cents a copy. It is good. The best campaign pamphlet in the market!

Get Some State Platforms.

You can get the state platform for 25c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Besides the platform, the leaflet contains the state ticket and our vote for President in the last 20 years. There is no better way of showing what the party stands for in Missouri than to distribute our platform.

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WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do Not Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

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

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

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is not as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel.

You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost more than they used to.

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

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

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

The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Announcement Cards for Armory Hall Red Special Meeting now ready for distribution. Call at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Miners Leave for West.

Pratt City, Ala., Sept. 10. It is learned that over 75 union miners left Pratt City over the Frisco railroad within the last two days seeking new homes for themselves and families. The reason for their departure is said to be that no work was in sight and they preferred the western mines to the South. The larger portion of the men are said to be going to Arkansas, while others will continue further westward into the territories. It is said that many families are preparing to go West within a few days.—Birmingham Ledger.

Buy of the firms that advertise in Labor and tell them why. It will assist in maintaining our paper.