

## THOUSANDS GREET DEBS

**Great Enthusiasm Prevails Wherever the Red Special Train Reaches the Masses of the People. Hundreds of Thousands Cheer the Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Party from the Pacific to the Atlantic and Back to the Mississippi Valley. Why Are the St. Louis Daily Papers So Suspiciously Silent on this Greatest Campaign Work in American History? We Ask for Fair Play, and We Shall Get It, Too. Red Special Train, With Eugene V. Debs and the Red Special Band on Board, Will Reach St. Louis Union Station Friday, October 23, at 8 p. m.**

### A Polite Question.

What's the matter with the St. Louis daily papers? Are they afraid of telling the people of this community what is going on throughout the land?

Are they afraid of their old political party machines and political bosses? Or have the capitalist corporations and almighty business monopolists established the Russian censorship in the St. Louis daily newspaper offices?

Within the last two months over 100,000 Socialists (mostly working men and women) of this country, contributed over thirty thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the "Red Special Train." "Red Special" is the name of the Socialist campaign train which carried Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist presidential candidate, over 18,000 miles.

### The Greatest Campaign Tour.

The "Red Special" started from Chicago on August 31, made the campaign tour over Illinois, Iowa, West Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, returning to Chicago in the morning of September 25. On the same day, at noon, the "Red Special" left Chicago for the Eastern tour, reaching Indianapolis on the evening of September 25, then proceeding the next morning to Ohio, from there to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, then back over Northern New York to Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. On Friday, October 23, at 5:55 p. m., the "Red Special" will reach St. Louis.

During these two months' campaign tours from Chicago to the Pacific Coast and back, and to the Atlantic Coast and back to St. Louis, Eugene V. Debs spoke in more than four hundred cities and towns to hundreds of thousands of citizens. His meetings were attended by immense crowds. In Chicago he spoke to 15,000, in Des Moines to 5,000, Kansas City 7,000, Omaha 7,000, Denver 5,000, Salt Lake City 8,000, Los Angeles 7,000, San Diego 5,000, San Francisco 7,000, Seattle 8,000, St. Paul 7,000, Cleveland 7,500, Toledo 5,000, Buffalo 4,000, New York 11,000, Rochester 5,000, Providence 6,000, Boston 10,000. Everywhere the Socialist presidential candidate was greeted with enthusiasm and tremendous demonstrations, and the daily press in every one of the cities reached by the "Red Special" published fair reports of the Debs meetings. The daily papers in the cities above mentioned printed columns and pages of Debs' speeches.

The St. Louis dailies hardly mentioned this successful "Red Special" campaign tour of Mr. Debs. This is poor policy for metropolitan daily newspapers. It seems to be a concerted attempt to suppress the most important news of this presidential campaign. Here are a few extracts from daily newspaper reports of the Debs meetings:

### Boston Journal, Oct. 6, 1908:

"Faneuil Hall, the cradle of liberty, got the wildest rocking last night both inside and out it had in many years. As early as 6 o'clock the Socialists began to gather and by 7:30 o'clock the doors had to be closed, as everything was filled to the limit. Crowds surged to and fro all around the building, waving the red tri-cornered flags and shouting, 'Hurrah for Debs and Hanford!'"

"Talk about enthusiasm. Why, the Reds have both the big parties rolled into one and then beaten by fourteen miles. One of the speakers said the Republicans or the Democrats would have hard work to get out such a crowd. He might just as well have said it would have been impossible. First a wave of applause would surge out of the hall, and it would be met by an answering billow from the mob outside."

"Inside the hall the crowd seated was only a small part of the real audience present. They hung off the balcony, up over the portraits of Sam Adams and John Hancock. They filled the space in front of the platform so that the reporters had to fight for their places. They forced their way up on the platform and pressed their way forward to the very chairs occupied by the speakers."

### An Orderly Crowd.

"And so many women haven't been seen at political rallies at Faneuil Hall in a decade. They were scattered all over the house, on the floor, in the balcony, standing, and even in the front row on the stage. There are no ladies in the Socialist party. They are all women and all 'comrades.' And they are just as enthusiastic and just as quick to catch a good point in a speech as are their male brothers. It was a perfectly orderly crowd inside and out."

### Enthusiastic Demonstration.

"It was just 9:40 o'clock when a commotion at the rear of the stage made known the fact that Leader Debs had arrived after his uncomfortable and tedious trip through the freight yards of Boston. He pushed or rather was pushed through the group on the stage and in an instant his bald head, overtopping a light raincoat, could be seen making its way toward the desk. By his time the entire audience was on its feet and there was a wild demonstration."

"The Socialists don't exactly cheer. They let out something which sounds more like a prolonged howl. But whatever you choose to call it, they had a plentiful stock with them last night. They applauded and they yelled. They waved the red flags. They waved their arms. They surged toward the stage. Two adventurous young women crowded by the reporters and insisted upon shaking hands with Candidate Debs."

### Debs Carried to Stand.

"When at 11:15 Mr. Debs emerged from Faneuil Hall the outburst was deafening. The candidate was lifted over the heads of the crowd and carried to the speaker's stand in the center of Faneuil Hall square. Cheer after cheer went up, banners were waved and hats were thrown into the air. Mr. Debs repeatedly tried to allay the noise, which was so loud that only those within a few feet of the stand could hear him. He bespoke great things for the party he represents this fall and said: 'The echo of our progress in the United States will be heard around the world.'"

### Two Thousand Cheer at Natick.

"When the train pulled into Natick yesterday afternoon, shortly after 5:30, the great factories were just pouring forth their hundreds of toilers of the day, and when the candidate took his place on the little speaking stand in the square some 2,000 men, women and children, roared their flattering welcome. Hundreds of red flags waved vigorously overhead and for five minutes the din continued. While the candidate was acknowledging his great welcome a little girl up near the front of the crowd timidly pushed a bouquet of flowers up toward the speaker, and, pausing in his discourse, Mr. Debs bended low with profound thanks and took the proffered flowers."

"Deeply touched, he immediately branched off on the child labor question, and his prophecy that the day was not far distant when all the little people should receive an education and work for themselves, instead of being the slaves of capital, as at the present time. The applause that followed will long live in the annals of demonstrations in Natick."

### New York Press, Oct. 3, 1908.

"Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on his 'Red Special.' He was met at Grand Central Station by 4,000 partisans. In their enthusiastic efforts to reach and greet him they swept aside special policemen, broke rope barriers, and even blocked

the departure of trains. After Debs and his party had succeeded in getting out of the station by a roundabout route the crowd followed him to the Grand Union Hotel and flocked into the corridors in such numbers that the police reserves from the East Thirty-fifth street precinct were called to clear the hotel.

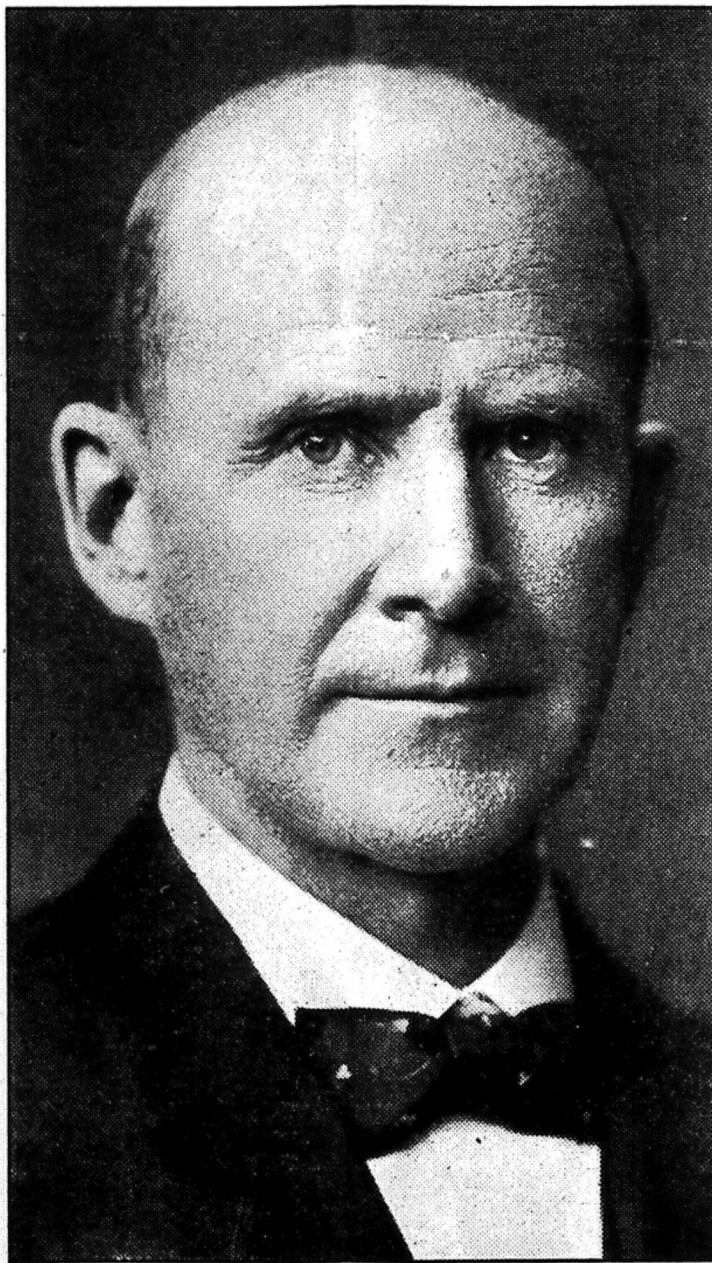
"The reception of Debs at the station and the hotel was as nothing, however, to the one he received when he went to the Hippodrome shortly afterward to urge wage earners in this city to repudiate the Republican and the Democratic parties and to array themselves behind him in the Socialistic movement. For longer than five hours 7,000 persons sat in the Hippodrome waiting for Debs to arrive that they might assist in ratifying his nomination for the presidency. When finally his long, lank form was seen the audience went wild with enthusiasm. Excited men embraced each other. Equally excited women in the balconies waved red flags and shrilled their greeting. For fully fifteen minutes the tumult lasted. John Spargo, who presided, almost pounded the head off his gavel in the effort to obtain silence that Debs might speak."

"Debs proceeded at once to flay both old parties and to tell the wage earners it was their own fault they were slaves of the wage system. The Socialist candidate spared nobody. President Roosevelt, Taft, Bryan, Roger Sullivan, Charles F. Murphy, and other political leaders received the lash of the foremost Socialist in this country. Most of all, however, Debs tried to shame the wage earners themselves into breaking through old party lines that they might seize the Federal Government from the two old 'plutocratic' parties. Referring to a photograph, which showed Bryan and Murphy hand in hand, Debs said he would not mind being President of the United States, but he would not have the presidency at that price. He denounced Murphy as the head of the most corrupt political organization on this continent. Every hit Debs made found an appreciative response from his audience, and after he was through speaking thousands escorted him back to his hotel."

"The Hippodrome was crowded long before Debs' 'Red Special' reached New York."

From the Hippodrome Mr. Debs went to the American Theater, where he

## THE RED SPECIAL IS ON ITS WAY TO ST. LOUIS



### EUGENE V. DEBS

SOCIALIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

WILL SPEAK AT THE

# ARMORY

Grand and Manchester Avenues

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 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."

addressed another gathering of about 4,000 people. The collections for the Socialist campaign fund taken up at the Hippodrome and American Theater meetings amounted to over \$700.00, while about \$1,500.00 were taken in for admission fee.

How many working people would pay an admission fee to hear Taft or Bryan? Very few, we think.

New York World Editorial, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1908:  
**An Euthusiastic Demonstration.**

"Seven thousand men and women paid admission fees to attend the Socialist mass-meeting at the Hippodrome on Sunday. Thousands more would have been glad to pay had there been room for them to get in. Such a political demonstration as this is not to be dismissed lightly."

"How many men and women would pay a quarter or 50 cents to go to the Hippodrome to hear William H. Taft speak on politics? How many men and women would pay this admission fee to hear William J. Bryan speak on politics and then be so enthusiastic as to contribute to his cause their jewelry and the cash in their pockets? Even should Theodore Roosevelt go on the stump, how many people would pay to hear what he said rather than read it in the newspapers for a cent or two cents?"

"The enthusiasm of this great Socialist meeting was not for its candidate, but for its cause."

## FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE CANNOT GAIN ADMISSION

**Tremendous Meetings in Philadelphia--Two Labor Lyceums Crowded and Thousands Must Meet in Adjoining Streets --Brutal Work of Republican Police Machine.**

On Board the "Red Special," Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—The quietude and tranquility of the City of Brotherly Love were rudely disturbed yesterday when the "Red Special" with its Socialist freight arrived and gathered five thousand Philadelphians in two large halls to listen to the message of the Socialist party from the eloquent lips of its standard-bearer, Eugene V. Debs. Five thousand more overflowed these meetings and had to be turned away.

The Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, at 1:30 p. m., was packed to the doors. It contained about 3,000. The enthusiasm at this meeting was unbounded. The speakers who preceded Mr. Debs were applauded vigorously. They were John P. Clark, chairman; John J. McKelvey, Charles Sehl, Charles Lapworth and Harry Parker. The last two named speakers accompany the "Red Special."

### Police Interference.

Angered by the demonstration within the hall and the presence of thousands outside seeking admission, the police, who are not known to be friendly with the Philadelphia Socialists, charged upon the crowd in front of the entrance, clubbed them and arrested fifteen. They were charged with breach of the peace.

Louis Rosenbaum, a sixteen-year-old boy, was charged with inciting a riot. Among those arrested was John J. McKelvey, who tried to address an overflow meeting; E. H. Davies, who later went to the police station and asked for a copy of the charges, was also placed under arrest and also charged with breach of the peace.

Through the efforts of Local Philadelphia, Socialist Party, all the prisoners were released on bail. It is believed that Lieutenant Lynch had a hand in these arrests because he was worsted by the Socialists when he tried to stop a Commune Celebration at the same hall last March.

The police were unusually brutal in handling the crowd. Many women and children were shoved along by these guardians of the law. The crowd was dispersed from in front of the Labor Lyceum and the police would not let the people within a block of the hall.

### Enthusiastic Welcome.

These disturbances were going on while the speakers preceding Mr. Debs were speaking. Then all was quiet until the arrival of Mr. Debs from the Kensington Labor Lyceum, where he made his first address. Suddenly a great cry of "Debs! Debs! Debs!" commenced outside and spread like wildfire for blocks around the Labor Lyceum, when finally it reached within the hall and there was accentuated by three thousand throats. For fifteen minutes it was kept up without a moment's rest! It was one continuous roar until finally silenced by the efforts of Mr. Debs himself.

Then in the language and oratory of which he has no equal, Mr. Debs attacked the two old capitalist parties and flayed the reform parties. His indictment of capitalist society was tremendous. He pictured the contrasts in capitalism, the Sherrys and Delmonicos on one hand and the slums and the bread-line on the other.

### An Appeal to Parents.

He brought tears to the eyes of all when he showed the dark ending of the road upon which the child laborer must travel. The path which commences at the factory and ends at the brothel.

No words can describe the feeling and sentiments of the audience when these words went home:

"And if it be written in the book of fate that that blue-eyed child of yours that you love far more than you do your own life, if it be written in the book of fate that she shall perish in a brothel hell, I want you to know that you are responsible for it if you vote to perpetuate the capitalist system."

### Haverhill Proud of Its Red Special Success.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 8.—The visit of the Red Special of the Socialist Party yesterday was the occasion of a demonstration that caused old Socialists to say that this city is about to once more take up her place in the forefront of the proletarian movement.

At the Public Square James F. Carey, candidate for Governor, introduced the Presidential candidate as the one man who typifies the aspirations of Socialism.

As Debs stepped forward the crowd broke into cheers, and in acknowledgment he said: "It is a splendid opportunity to be introduced to you by the future Governor of Massachusetts. If everyone was as true to his candidates as the Republicans and Democrats are to theirs, Jimmy Carey could be inviting you down to his inauguration. Your ranks have increased and are increasing; your party is stronger than ever and grows stronger every day. It is the only party of vital interest to you and the only one which appeals to the integrity of the working classes. What are the other parties discussing of any interest to you."

"They tell you you are sovereigns of the nation—just imagine sovereigns out begging for a job; you rush to the mill gates when the whistle blows, fearful that you will be a minute late and be docked an hour. Ex-Governor Douglas, the benevolent governor of Massachusetts, who was elected by the working class because he claimed to stand for workingmen, now threatens to remove his plant to Nashua or to some other place."

"You workingmen are now pelating with him not to remove his machines to some other place and to give you back your jobs at his figure. Don't you see that you belong to him because he owns the jobs and the machines and the lives of the workingmen are in his hands. They are at his mercy, not erect in the majesty of their manhood, but abjectly cringing at his every command. That's what



you vote for every time you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket. Here in Haverhill, where you produce so much and yet have so little, it is wondrous strange you are not all Socialists. How can you refuse to respond to its call, you white slaves; why do you persist in continuing in its bondage? The Socialist Party does not beg your vote. If you have intelligence you will vote for it without being asked. If you haven't intelligence, we don't want you to vote for it; you can stay in the Republican or Democratic ranks if you have no intelligence and no sense of manhood, for you don't need any there."

## TREMENDOUS MEETINGS IN NEW ENGLAND

The Red Special Arousing the Atlantic Coast and Stirs Pennsylvania's Industrial Centers ---Enthusiasm General.

### Rhode Island Hears Debs and Makes Record Meeting.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 8.—Infantry Hall was packed by over 3,000 persons last night to listen to the words of Eugene V. Debs, the standard bearer of the Socialist Party, who arrived here yesterday on the Red Special. Debs' speech was frequently punctuated by the applause of his hearers, and great enthusiasm for the Socialist Party was shown, as was evidenced by a collection of \$140.

When the train arrived yesterday evening a great crowd was at the station and a parade in which 2,000 people took part was reviewed by Debs from the piazza of a friend's house.

The first stop after leaving Concord yesterday morning was Lawrence, Mass., where the Red Special was greeted by 1,500 workers.

The greatest demonstration of the day, however, was at Haverhill long known as a Socialist stronghold. Over 2,000 men, women and children marched through the main street cheering for Debs and the Socialist Party. At the public square 5,000 people were assembled to welcome the working class candidate and the crowd was so great that all traffic in the adjoining streets was suspended.

At Franklin 1,000 workers were gathered at the station and Debs' short talk was heartily applauded.

An extra stop was made at Pawtucket, R. I., and the demonstration there was almost as great as that at Haverhill. More than 4,000 people were present and, as no provision had been made for a halt, the crowd overran the tracks. A freight train was approaching and conditions were ripe for a mishap. Debs, grasping the situation, jumped from his car and the crowd followed him. He was hemmed in instantly and a dozen men raised him onto their shoulders, and carried him to the speakers' stand amid cheers that could be heard for many blocks. Among the others who spoke at Pawtucket were James F. Carey, John Fitzpatrick and John Mullen.

### Women March in Big Debs Parade and Greet the Red Special.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 8.—Plans for the biggest Socialist rally in the New England tour of the Red Special matured tonight when Eugene V. Debs spoke to two thousand people in the Grand Opera House and delivered a message which was intended especially for Yale students.

"Make an early and honorable mark in life by espousing an unpopular but a righteous cause—Socialism," he told them.

There was a small representation of college men in an otherwise notable parade, led by three bands, which traversed streets illuminated with red fire. More than three thousand marchers participated, and the comment was heard on every side that the pageant was at least four times as large as the one held recently in a Democratic rally here. A marching corps of women proved a novelty to conservative New Haven.

### He Enthuses His Hearers.

Debs was especially pleased with this feature. En route to New Haven four Russian girls boarded the Red Special, and he received them with manifest pleasure. Compared with the audiences which hitherto have greeted him in New England, tonight's was somewhat irresponsive. Before the close of his address, however, he had aroused his hearers to unmistakable enthusiasm. He digressed from what he calls his "proletarian propaganda."

To the Yale students he said: "The world is ruled by ideas. The college men of America, therefore, have an extraordinary opportunity to take part in the solution of the great problem presented by labor—a problem that after waiting centuries for adjustment is about to be solved. But the college men of America will utterly fail to live up to their great opportunities if they do not bring to their task correct ideas on economic and governmental subjects.

"Wrong ideas can rule for a while, but they can not rule always. No college education is worth while that does not teach men to do right. This American colleges do not do. It is not right that in a land of plenty most men should be poor, and that the poor should be those whose labor makes plenty. Thoughtful men have in the last 75 years invented and perfected machinery with which can be produced more than can be consumed. You students know that this ample product is not now satisfying the needs of any one.

### The Problem to Be Solved.

"You can see in any street evidence of misery—faces that show the constant fear of want and the harassing cares of trying to keep more than can be used. So we have these two things—abundance for all, yet misery for the want of the very things that can be produced so readily. This is the problem to be solved. You students can take a useful part in its solution. Justice, working through the Socialist Party, needs you. We offer you greater opportunities than you will find when you graduate and go out to look for a job. Commercial life, the professions of law, medicine, engineering, journalism and other lines of effort are tainted by the profit system. You will go out into life with high ideals, but they can not be realized through activity in trade, industry or the professions as operated today.

"I have said that this system satisfies no one. The so-called successful men are not happy. Most of you will become members of the working class, using your fine minds for wages. You may think you are economically different from the bricklayer, tinner and others, but you will not be different. We want you to go to the library and study Socialism. If you do you will be one of us and certainly be of conspicuous use to your fellow men."

### RED SPECIAL IN BRIDGEPORT.

#### Two Thousand People Crowd Into Smith's Opera House.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 10.—Over 2,000 persons filled Smith's Opera House last night to hear Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for President, and hundreds of others attended overflow meetings addressed by local orators.

Debs described the New England trip of the "Red Special" and said that he was convinced that the Socialist movement in the East was keeping pace with that of the West. The building shook with applause when he declared: "We are not fighting the individual capitalist, but the system of society which enables a few persons to hold thousands of others in their service and deprive them of the fruits of their labor. The Socialist party is battling for the establishment of a system under which every man will be guaranteed the full results of his toil and we are sure to win."

When the "Red Special" arrived here yesterday afternoon it was met by a thousand workers headed by Henry J. Housefield, chairman of the reception committee, and Debs was accorded a hearty welcome.

In the evening a great street parade was held. Over 1,000 people took part and several brass bands enlivened the marchers, who

after passing under the handsome Socialist party banner on Main street, terminated the procession at the Opera House in the midst of rousing cheers for Debs and Hanford and the Socialist party.

## NEXT WEEK'S RED SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE EAST

### RED SPECIAL TRAIN STOPS AND DEBS MEETINGS.

#### 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.  
Braddock—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.

#### October 19—Monday.

Pittsburg—Leave 7 a. m., B. & O. Ry.  
Finleyville—Arrive 7:45 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 8:15 a. m.  
Washington—Arrive 8:45 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 9:15 a. m.  
Claysville—Arrive 9:35 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 10:05 a. m.  
Wheeling—Arrive 10:30 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 11:30 a. m.  
Lore City—Arrive 1:30 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 2 p. m.  
Cambridge—Arrive 2:15 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 2:45 p. m.  
Zanesville—Arrive 3:45 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 4:15 p. m.  
Newark—Arrive 5:40 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 6 p. m.  
Columbus—Arrive 7 p. m., B. & O. Ry. Evening Meeting.

#### October 20—Tuesday.

Columbus—Leave 9 a. m., B. & O. Ry.  
Springfield—Arrive 10:25 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 11:55 a. m.  
Dayton—Arrive 12:35 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 2:35 p. m.  
Middletown—Arrive 3:05 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 3:35 p. m.  
Cincinnati—Arrive 4:45 p. m., B. & O. Ry. Evening meeting.

#### October 21—Wednesday.

Cincinnati—Leave 9 a. m., B. & O. Ry.  
Lawrenceburg—Arrive 9:35 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 10:05 a. m.  
Aurora—Arrive 10:15 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 10:45 a. m.  
Osgood—Arrive 11:45 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 12:15 p. m.  
North Vernon—Arrive 1 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 1:30 p. m.  
Nabb—Arrive 2:15 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 2:45 p. m.  
Charlestown—Arrive 3:10 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 3:40 p. m.  
New Albany—Arrive 4:10 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 4:40 p. m.  
Louisville—Arrive 4:55 p. m., B. & O. Ry. Evening meeting.

#### October 22—Thursday.

Louisville—Leave 6 a. m., B. & O. Ry.  
Seymour—Arrive 8:15 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 8:45 a. m.  
Medora—Arrive 9:15 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 9:45 a. m.  
Mitchell—Arrive 10:25 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 10:55 a. m.  
Logoootee—Arrive 12 noon, B. & O. Ry.; leave 12:30 p. m.  
Washington—Arrive 1 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 1:30 p. m.  
Petersburg—Arrive 2:15 p. m., E. & I. Ry.; leave 2:45 p. m.  
Glezen (Hosmer)—Arrive 3 p. m., E. & I. Ry.; leave 3:30 p. m.  
Oakland City—Arrive 3:45 p. m., E. & I. Ry.; leave 4:15 p. m.  
Evansville—Arrive 5:30 p. m., E. & I. Ry. Evening meeting.

#### October 23—Friday.

Evansville—Leave 7 a. m., E. & T. H. Ry.  
Fort Branch—Arrive 7:30 a. m., E. & T. H. Ry.; leave 8 a. m.  
Princeton—Arrive 8:20 a. m., E. & T. H. Ry.; leave 8:50 a. m.  
Vincennes—Arrive 9:40 a. m., E. & T. H. Ry.; leave 10:10 a. m.  
Olney—Arrive 10:50 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 11:05 a. m.  
Noble—Arrive 11:15 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 11:30 a. m.  
Flora—Arrive 11:55 a. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 12:10 p. m.  
Salem—Arrive 1 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 1:15 p. m.  
Sandoval—Arrive 1:35 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 1:50 p. m.  
Carlyle—Arrive 2:20 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 2:35 p. m.  
Breese—Arrive 2:55 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 3:10 p. m.  
Lebanon—Arrive 3:50 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 4:05 p. m.  
O'Fallon—Arrive 4:15 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 4:30 p. m.  
Caseville—Arrive 4:45 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 5 p. m.  
East St. Louis—Arrive 5:20 p. m., B. & O. Ry.; leave 5:35 p. m.  
St. Louis—Arrive 5:55 p. m., B. & O. Ry. Evening meeting.

#### October 24—Saturday.

St. Louis—Leave 9 a. m., Wabash Ry.  
Granite City, Ill.—Arrive 9:30 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 10 a. m.  
Staunton—Arrive 10:40 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 11:10 a. m.  
Mt. Olive—Arrive 11:20 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 11:50 a. m.  
Litchfield—Arrive 12 noon, Wabash Ry.; leave 1 p. m.  
Raymond—Arrive 1:20 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 1:50 p. m.  
Morrisonville—Arrive 2:10 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 2:40 p. m.  
Taylorville—Arrive 3 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 3:30 p. m.  
Bluemound—Arrive 3:55 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 4:25 p. m.  
Decatur—Arrive 4:55 p. m., Wabash Ry. Evening meeting.

#### October 25—Sunday.

Decatur—Leave 10 a. m., Wabash Ry.  
Illiopolis—Arrive 10:25 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 10:55 a. m.  
Dawson—Arrive 11:15 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 11:45 a. m.  
Riverton—Arrive 11:55 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 12:25 p. m.  
Springfield—Arrive 12:45 p. m., Wabash Ry. Afternoon meeting.  
Springfield—Leave 5 p. m., Wabash Ry.  
Berlin—Arrive 5:40 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 6:10 p. m.  
Jacksonville—Arrive 6:30 p. m., Wabash Ry. Evening meeting.

## 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.

## PAY YOUR TICKETS NOW

The Red Special is coming, the Armory Hall Meeting is but a few days off, and most of the bills must be paid before the evening of the meeting—Comrades holding tickets are requested to bring money for all tickets sold to headquarters without delay.

## 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.

## Our Book Department

### Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELI-AMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	God and My Neighbor	1 00
BLATCHFORD	Britain for the British	50
BLATCHFORD	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHE	The Evolution of Man	50
BOELSCHE	Triumph of Life	50
BOUDIN	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ	The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
COMAN	Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN	Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
DARROW	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	50
DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
FERRI	The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	Germ of Mind in Plants	50
GHEENT	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	The Riddle of the Universe	1 50
HAECKEL	Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HAECKEL	The Evolution of Man	1 00
HILQUIT	History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	50
INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	50
JAURES	Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	Ethics and History	50
KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA	Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	50
LLOYD	Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LORIA	The Economic Foundation of Society	1 25
LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD	Walt Whitman, Poet	1 00
MARX	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MCGRADY	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	The Making of the World	50
MEYER	The End of the World	50
MILLS	The Struggle for Existence	2 50
MORGAN	Ancient Society	1 50
MOREHOUSE	Wilderness of Worlds	1 00
MOORE	Better-World Philosophy	1 00
MOORE	The Universal Kinship	1 00
PAINE	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO	The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c.	50
PLUMMER	Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 25
PHILLIPS	Speeches, Lectures and Letters	1 50
RAPPAPORT	Looking Forward	1 00
RAYMOND	Rebels of the New South, a novel	1 00
RENAN	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS	Work and Wages	1 00
SIMONS	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS	The American Farmer	50
SCHAEFFLE	Quintessence of Socialism	1 00
SINCLAIR	The Jungle	1 00
SPARGO	The Bitter Cry of the Children	1 50
SPARGO	Socialism	1 25
SPARGO	Capitalist and Laborer	50
SPARGO	The Socialists	50
SUE	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL	Chants Communal	1 00
TEICHMANN	Life and Death	50
UNTERMAN	Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.



# MEET DEBS AT THE ARMORY

## Folk, the Boodlers and the Sunday Lid Some Facts That Should Be Remembered.

Hadley and the Republican party are straining every nerve to monopolize the German-American vote. They are working overtime denouncing Joe Folk and the Democratic party, claiming that the latter are responsible for the loss of "personal liberty."

Let us see for a moment whether we cannot fix that responsibility.

E. A. Noonan was Democratic mayor of St. Louis. He was known as the "Drunken Mayor," and his administration was as rotten as any Democratic rule could be.

Which means much!

Cyrus B. Walbridge was the next mayor—a Republican. He was followed by "Uncle Henry," the "naturally born Republican," the friend of everybody.

For a decade the Republicans had control of the city administration. During those days the Republican Indian chiefs came into prominence. In local politics: Charlie Kratz, Julius Lehmann, Henry Ziegenheln, Carroll, Bersch, Schmetler, Murrell, Uthoff, Madera, Hartmann, Gaus, Gutke, Brinckmeyer, etc.

It did not take these Republican Indian chiefs many years to wave the black flag of corruption in the City Hall and make things worse than they were under Mayor Noonan's administration.

The corruption, boodle and bribery in all the legislative and administrative departments of St. Louis soon became so outrageously rotten, that an explosion was unavoidable. The volcano of corruption was loaded and the eruption had to come.

In April, 1901, the first campaign after the street car strike, the people of St. Louis rose in indignation against the old Republican and Democratic misrule, and The Public Ownership Party, with Lee Meriwether as majority candidate, was the result. There is no doubt in any honest man's mind who went through that campaign, that Meriwether was elected mayor of St. Louis. That was even sworn to under oath in court. But Rolla Wells, the silk stocking candidate of the Democratic party, got busy on election day, put his police machine in motion, made the Snake Kinney and Hawes Indians in the river wards work overtime, and thus succeeded in stealing the office of mayor from Lee Meriwether.

Of course, such things are permissible under a well-regulated, well-oiled Democratic party machine rule.

'Tis business, you know! Any old crookedness is O. K. so long as they get into office and into political power.

Rolla Wells solemnly occupied his stolen seat as mayor of St. Louis. That closed the chapter of 1901.

However, there was another feature to that election. By stealing that mayoralty election the Democrats also stole an office for an obscure Tennessee lawyer. It was the office of Circuit Attorney, and the obscure lawyer's name was Joseph Folk.

That's the way Folk got into public office. Republican corruption in office excited the honest Republican citizens, especially the Germans, and they voted for the Meriwether ticket. By doing so they killed the Republican machine, but could not prevent the Democratic ballot box steal for Rolla Wells.

What happened next?

There was a many years' Republican dunghill in the City Hall. Joe Folk, ambitious as he was, started the machinery of his office against the boodlers. Kratz, Gutke, Lehmann, and the entire outfit soon got into hot water, some of them landing in the penitentiary, others failed to reach there, thanks to the "statute of limitation," and some escaped to unknown regions.

So long as Folk confined himself to the prosecution of the boodlers, every honest man had to applaud and support his work.

But soon he aspired for higher political office. He used the boodle trials as a ladder to climb into higher office—up to the governorship.

And it may be said right here that some of the Republican "boodle friendship" supported Folk for governor, because they wanted to get him out of the Circuit Attorney's office.

The Westliche Post, then edited by Dr. Emil Pretorius, and the Globe-Democrat, made it a special feature of their editorial columns to encourage Joe Folk's gubernatorial aspirations.

Folk was elected governor in 1904, but he did not inaugurate his Sunday lid rule until he had assisted Rolla Wells in securing a re-election in April, 1905.

This accomplished, Governor Folk inaugurated his hypocritical Sunday lid and Blue Law enforcement, which Hadley & Co. are today using as a campaign issue to catch the German-American citizens' votes.

Here is the situation Joe Folk, the Democratic Sunday lid Apostle, is a political plant which grew on the Republican dunghill of Kratz, Ziegenheln, Carroll, Gutke, Lehmann, Murrell, Uthoff, Bersch, Hartmann, Gaus & Co.

Now please tell us: Who is responsible for the Sunday lid, Joe Folk and the Democratic boodle machine, or the Republican boodle machine, or both?

This is plain Socialist talk about the political situation in St. Louis. If you don't like it, we can't help it.

Continue voting with the old party gangs, if you feel so disposed. Sooner or later you will get your eyes opened, and you will then say to yourselves:

"Why, those Socialist cranks were about right after all!"

As for Mr. Bryan, he is one of the most pathetic figures in the world today. Once a whole-hearted and virile advocate of justice, he now finds himself affiliated with all the corruption that distinguishes politics. He is suffering just what any man must suffer who compromises with capitalism. He appears to be on the brink of a mental and physical breakdown and his plight is pitiable. Mr. Bryan posed as the champion of labor. When the officials of the Western Federation of Miners were kidnaped and were in danger of judicial lynching, Mr. Bryan had the supreme moment of his lifetime to demonstrate his loyalty to the working class. He was appealed to on behalf of these men, but a word in their behalf never passed his lips. He was as silent as the sphinx. He knew that if he said anything in favor of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone he would sacrifice the support of the Mine Owners' Association, and without whose contribution his chance of becoming President would vanish forever. But after these men had been acquitted, and stood before the world without a blemish upon their character, Mr. Bryan spoke for the first time. He said that he had known all the time that they were innocent. Is that the way to show friendship for the working class?

Four years ago Mr. Bryan denounced Alton B. Parker as a tool of Wall street. And when Parker was nominated for President Mr. Bryan used all the power of his matchless eloquence to get this tool of Wall street elected. Four years ago Mr. Bryan said that Roger Sullivan, the notorious corporation corruptionist of Illinois, had secured his election as a delegate to the convention by methods that would disgrace a train robber. A few weeks ago that train robber was the honored guest of Mr. Bryan at Fairview. Another honored guest recently at the home of Mr. Bryan was Charles F. Murphy, the prophet of Tammany; Tammany, which levies tribute upon the Tenderloin; Tammany, which extorts from fallen women the proceeds of their shame. Bryan had himself photographed hand in hand with Murphy. I would not mind being President of the United States, but upon my word I would not have the Presidency at that price.

To those that think they will vote the Democratic ticket at this time, in the hope that something will be done for labor, I need only point to the solid South, where the Democratic party has ruled for a century and where the conditions of labor are more degrading than in any other country; where the Democratic Governor of Alabama has smashed up the Mine Workers' Union, ripped up the tents of the starving strikers and dispersed their wives and families by training Gatling guns upon them. I can not do anything for you. There is nothing you can not do for yourselves. At present you build all the palaces and live in rented hovels. You build all the automobiles and walk—except on Election Day, when you ride to the polls to vote to walk the other 364 days in the year. You must become class-conscious. The Republican party was swept into power on the issue of chattel slavery. The Socialist Party is going to sweep into power on the issue of wage slavery.

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.

### 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

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

### Red Special Stops.

October 23 will be a red letter day in the history of St. Louis. On that day the Red Special will arrive in the city and Debs will speak in the Armory at Grand and Manchester avenues at 8 p. m. St. Louis comrades have made every effort to make this by far the largest political demonstration ever held in the city. Arrangements are made to take care of an overflow meeting of those unable to get inside. Admission is 10c a person. Two large bands will furnish music, and indications are St. Louis will prove that there are other things besides boodlers within her confines. Many delegations are expected from surrounding cities, even as far as Springfield. Inquires for reserved seats are frequently made, and the local comrades desire to announce that no seats are reserved and first come will be first served. If you want to see labor demonstrate its might and power then come to St. Louis on October 23.

October 26 will be Hannibal's day to celebrate. Debs stops there for an evening meeting and the local comrades are preparing a royal welcome. Secretary Foster has secured the Park Opera House and an admission fee of 25c is charged to meet expenses. Bryan's meeting was made good use of to get announcement cards into the hands of the people. This is a big undertaking for Local Hannibal and every Socialist in the vicinity should put his shoulder to the wheel and help make it a grand success.

On October 27 the train will make half-hour stops in Paris, Moberly, Macon and La Plata. At Moberly, which has been recently organized by Wagenknecht, the arrangements are being made by W. C. Fennel, 507 North Johnson street, and he needs the active assistance of every Socialist in or near that place. At Macon Thos. E. Smith, 212 West Sixth street, is the man on the job. He has a few to aid him, but every readers that can get to Moberly should be there with all his acquaintances. Kirksville comrades expect to meet the train at La Plata. It is also possible that the train will make a stop at Rutledge. It will depend largely on whether time will permit.

### New Locals in Missouri.

Comrade Wagenknecht is demonstrating his value as an organizer at all points that he touches. His stop in Laclede resulted in the local comrades applying for a charter. Six charter members. The best work was accomplished in Macon and Moberly. At these places the state office had no one to take care of the Red Special stops and Wagenknecht succeeded in organizing Moberly with six members and getting five members-at-large at Macon who will do all in their power to get up a big crowd to greet Debs when he arrives. The regular application for charter has been received from Spring Creek and they will be promptly supplied. Withrow spoke at Duenweg, and Secretary Ristine was able to organize with eleven charter members. The regular application for charter has been received from Spring City, Newton County, and they start business with ten members and as many more in sight.

### C. J. Smith Volunteers.

Kirksville comrades state that C. J. Smith of that city will speak anywhere, provided his expenses are paid. This is an opportunity for locals and Socialists in Adair and surrounding counties to do some agitation work. For all dates write direct to C. J. Smith, Kirksville, Mo.

### State Representative in Sullivan County.

The Socialists of Sullivan County have nominated an old civil war veteran as candidate for state representative. He is Pleasant Baker, a member of the Socialist Party since 1900. He draws a pension for wounds received in freeing the chattel slaves and is ready and willing to do his share in freeing the wage slaves.

### New National Platforms.

The national platform has been gotten out in fine shape by the national office. Unlike the first print, this one is on good paper and in large type. Easy to read and makes a fine appearance, having the picture of both Debs and Hanford thereon. It makes a sheet 9 1/2 x 12, and is just the right size for house-to-house distribution. Nothing less than 50,000 copies should be distributed in Missouri before election. The platform is a most powerful statement of our position and what we propose to do. In its present improved form every local ought to use it extensively in their propaganda work. Prices: 100, 25c; 1,000, \$1.50; postpaid. Order of the state secretary.

### Warming Up in Jasper County.

Dunenweg—At Withrow's meeting here on October 7 quite an effort was made to break up the meeting. A couple of cowbells and a horn were used; but to no purpose, as Comrade Withrow was able to make himself heard in spite of the noise. After finding that the meeting could not be broken up in that way, the disturbers tried another scheme. The bartender of a nearby saloon was instructed to invite the crowd in to have a drink. The bartender threw both doors wide open, and called out that drinks were free on the inside and everybody was welcome. Several in the crowd replied that they were satisfied where they were and would pay for their drinks themselves. Withrow decided to help the politicians out and, taking his megaphone, called up and down the street that the Democrats had free beer on tap and wanted the people to drink it. Finally one drunk and two others went in. One immediately came out stating that he did not go in to get a drink at all. That finished the opposition. Old party candidates in the audience were invited to come up and refute anything that they thought wrong, but cowbells and beer seem to be the sum of Democratic argument.

On Monday I attended a meeting at Cartersville that was addressed by C. A. Berry. The meeting was fine and the vote there will be good. A local will be organized there in the near future.—R. R. Ristine.

### Garver Starts in Again on October 19.

Private affairs have compelled Comrade Garver to quit agitating for about two weeks, but he writes that he will be at it again beginning October 19.

### Maynard Meetings a Decided Success.

With one or two exceptions the crowds to hear Mrs. Maynard have been splendid ones. At Monett 400 were out on the street to hear the message of Socialism. A Republican meeting that followed was very poorly attended. Warrensburg comrades had an audience of over 400 in the courthouse, which gave the best of attention and furnished a large collection.

### Williams in Oregon and Howell Counties.

Our candidate for attorney general, J. F. Williams, has returned from Oregon County, where he found a great interest in Socialism, but very poor financial support. From now till election he will devote himself to Howell County. Comrades should lend him all the assistance possible. Hustle up good meetings and then see what a good collection is taken to enable the speaker to continue in the work.

### 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.

## TIMELY PARAGRAPHS

By Eugene V. Debs.

In the light of the experience of the working class, during the last ten years, why should they cast their votes for either the Democratic or the Republican party? They are both capitalist parties; their principles are essentially the same; they are both committed to the existing social order. The



Eugene V. Debs.

Republican party is in favor of the system as it is; the Democratic party is in favor of the same system as it was. The Republican party is dominated by the big capitalists, who are relatively few in number. The Democratic party is dominated by a large number of small capitalists. But they are all capitalists. As a workingman, it does not matter to you in the least if you are exploited of what you produce by a single big capitalist or by a hundred small ones. What does it matter to you if you are swallowed by an alligator or devoured by a swarm of mosquitoes?

Both the old parties get their campaign funds from the same source. Mr. Upham and Mr. Peabody own the great coal trust of Chicago, which freezes people to death in the winter by charging exorbitant prices for coal. Mr. Upham is a Republican and Mr. Peabody is a Democrat. Mr. Upham is collecting campaign funds for Mr. Taft and Mr. Peabody is collecting campaign funds for Mr. Bryan. Both campaign funds come from the same source; both are used for the same purpose—to keep the working class in ignorance.

It is about this season when the politician comes before you and tells you how proud he is to stand in your presence. He tells you how intelligent you are, and you applaud him as if it were true. He calls you the horny-handed sons of toil. He tells you that the beads of sweat that glisten on your manly brow are more precious to him than the diadem of a queen. But he doesn't decorate himself with that kind of jewelry. That is one of the things of which you workingmen have a complete monopoly. He insults your intelligence by flattering your ignorance. He tells you you are intelligent to keep you ignorant. The Socialist tells you you are ignorant that you may become intelligent. We are making our appeal to the working class. We are not seeking the votes of the capitalists. We know that we should be foolish if we did. They know enough how to vote. That is the reason they are in power. They are class-conscious, and it is because the working people are not class-conscious that they are in subjection.

There are 30,000,000 workers in this country who have no tools of their own with which to work. Man is a tool-using animal. If he can not get access to the tools of production he must starve. In this system the capitalist owns the tool, although he has nothing to do with the work of production. The man who owns your tools, who owns your job, owns you. That is what you vote for every time you vote for the Democratic or Republican ticket. If this arrangement suits you then I think that by strict economy the capitalists will manage to get along.

A workingman in one of the old political parties is as much out of place as John D. Rockefeller in the Socialist Party. If you are a Republican, it is probably because your father was. But in your father's time the Republican party had a mission. It has now outlived its usefulness and is the party of plutocracy. Perhaps you say that you are now a Democrat. That will be because your grandfather was. Everything has changed since your grandfather's day except his grandson. The Democratic party has degenerated considerably since the days of Jefferson and Jackson down to Roger Sullivan, Charles Murphy, "Bath House" John and Hinky Dink.

Whatever notoriety Mr. Taft has achieved has been as the judge who let loose the judicial lightning which paralyzed the trade unions. He put labor leaders in jail. Yet he has the audacity to ask workingmen for their votes. He is pledged to carry out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, although nobody has yet been able to find out what those policies are. Wall street is supposed to be deadly opposed to Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Taft, who is the nominee of Mr. Roosevelt, is quite acceptable to Wall street. The people in this country are beginning to find Mr. Roosevelt out. They know that while Mr. Roosevelt was giving forth daily homilies on purity in politics he was himself elected to the presidency by the biggest debauching fund in the history of this country. It is certain that Mr. Roosevelt will take the stump in this campaign. The Socialist campaign has put the old parties in such a fright, the Socialist sentiment has spread in such an alarming way that they will have to bestir themselves or the workers will, in the very near future, take the government into their own hands. The old parties are full of the domestic trouble of the present moment. Each charges the other with being corrupt to the core, and they are both right.



# LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the  
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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

## Swanger's Trickery

Last Tuesday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Comrades Otto Pauls and L. G. Pope left for Jefferson City to look into some of Republican Secretary of State Swanger's political wirepulling work. Mr. Swanger put a number of fake party tickets on the official ballots, in open violation of the Missouri election laws. Pauls and Pope served notice on Swanger to appear in court and show cause why he, as the Secretary of State, should have the privilege of violating the State election laws and override the Missouri Supreme Court decisions based on said election laws. The whole work is a Republican party trick, and several obscure so-called De Leonites, Hearstites and Populists are being used as tools to further the interests of the Republican party throughout the state.

We shall keep our eyes on the gang and explode their crooked schemes in due time.

While this crooked political work is going on in his Jefferson City office, Mr. Swanger is running all over the state making stump speeches for the Republican party machine.

## THE CAMPAIGN

The good old days of the old party politicians are passed, never to return.

Their troubles have just begun. In former years the Reps. and Dems. would get out the last two weeks of the campaign and enjoy themselves in a mutual mud-slinging contest, and in between they would blind the people by throwing sand and dust. Now the program is changed. From now on we shall have real political campaigns, and the issues will not be Taftism versus Bryanism, but Capitalism versus Socialism and Labor.

The Socialist Party will dictate the political issues, because it is the fighting party, the party of aggression, waging a continuous warfare against the political party machines of Capitalism.

Up to this day the Socialist Party is the only party which has been making itself heard in this campaign. Both old parties would very much prefer to cut out the entire campaign excitement.

Happy will be those Socialist working men and women who may be fortunate enough to live another ten years and watch the fun in the political arena of this great plutocratically ruled republic of ours.

There'll be fun, but there will be struggles, too!

## THE WEAPON

Comrade, one plain, polite question: Do you conceive the great importance of this paper during a political campaign like the present one?

You surely do. Our Socialist press is the weapon. From week to week it takes up every important question and issue, as they may present themselves. Every move of the enemy is carefully watched and, if need be, exposed. Every important occurrence in the local or national field finds ready expression in these columns.

Our press is like the picket, the scout, the vanguard of the movement.

Small and insignificant as our local Socialist press may be, there are times when it is more influential and more powerful than all the capitalist dailies combined.

The weapon of our movement is the Socialist press.

## BE ON YOUR GUARD

We have confidential information that preparations are being made by one of the old party national committees for a mendacious attack upon the record and personality of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, to be "sprung" through the capitalist press in all parts of the country a few days before election, when it will be too late for the Socialist party to reach the whole people with a reply.

The exact nature of the intended attack we have not been able



# DEBS and HANFORD

## Labor's Presidential Ticket



definitely to ascertain; but we know that there is nothing too false, too cowardly, or too vile for the old party politicians to attempt, if they can hope to scare back into their party folds a few thousands of the workmen who are on the point of casting Socialist votes for the first time.

It is possible that the detection of the plan and the publication of this warning will have the effect of nipping the dastardly scheme in the bud. If so, well and good. But we cannot count upon that.

At any rate, Socialists everywhere should be on their guard, and should do all in their power to put other voters on their guard. Let every reader show this article to his neighbors and shopmates now, so that they may be prepared to discount any so-called "revelations" that may appear on the eve of election.—The Call.

## Editorial Observations

**Get Your Tickets for the Armory Hall Meeting. Get Them now.** Don't wait until the evening of the meeting.

**Great Britain Has Today 1,500,000 Men Out of Work.** The United States has an unemployed labor army of over three millions. Great prosperity prospects for the coming winter!

**Meat Prices Are Going Up, But Wages Are Getting Down** below the freezing point. For this reason the American wage workers should continue voting the capitalist party tickets. For heaven's sake, do not vote the Socialist ticket, for that might get you out of your misery.

**Now Comes Standard Oil Governor Haskell and charges President Roosevelt** with having given millions of dollars of property to Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. It seems that Haskell and Foraker and Roosevelt are right and that all of them are burning the political Standard Oil.

**Debs and Taft Will Speak On the Same Day in Evansville, Ind.,** on Oct. 22. The Socialists had offered the Republicans the privilege of Taft speaking from the same platform with Debs, but the offer was declined. The Socialists got the best of the Republicans by securing the Auditorium.

**Who Was the Man That Transported the Homestead Strike** Pinkertons up the Monongahela river during the exciting days of 1892? He is today one of the financial supporters of William Jennings Bryan. The following press dispatch tells the story: Pittsburgh, Oct. 12.—The recently published list of names of prominent men who have contributed to the Bryan campaign fund contains but one Pittsburger—Captain W. B. Rodgers. At the outbreak of the Homestead strike, 1892., Captain Rodgers was a sand digger, owning and piloting the small towboat Little Bill. The Carnegie Steel Co. wanted to get several hundred Pinkerton detectives into Homestead, and the only way to do it was by the river route. At daybreak the Little Bill, with Rodgers at the wheel and loaded with Pinkertons, shot past the guards. The latter opened fire, and the desperate battle which made the Homestead strike famous followed. The pilot house was shot away, but Rodgers escaped unhurt and landed the Pinkertons. After the strike the Carnegie Steel Co. gave Rodgers all its sand and coal contracts. When the Steel Corporation was formed these were largely increased, and he is now one of Pittsburgh's wealthy men.

**The Slanderer of Debs Gets His Medicine. This Dispatch Tells** the whole story: Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 9.—Philip I. Davis of the Carpenters' Union and vice-president of the Central Labor Union of this city, the man who fabricated and circulated a slanderous prevarication that Eugene V. Debs wilfully employed non-union labor on his residence, was ousted at its last meeting, with S. T. Ingram of the Machinists' Union and financial secretary of the Central Labor Union on charges of dicker with the Republican party, which were sustained. While the slanderous story of Davis was not generally credited, several so-called labor papers used it in an effort to discredit the Socialist Party. The story was spun out of an incident last spring. While Mr. Debs was in Girard, Kas., associated with the "Appeal to Reason," his wife hired a contracting carpenter to do work on their cottage. This contractor had done work for Mr. Debs before and was known to be an employer of union men only. Mrs. Debs learned that, unlike his past custom, the contractor had non-union carpenters on the job. She immediately ordered the discontinuance of the work, and sent the workmen away.

**It Is Queer, and It Isn't, Either, That Most of the Political** labor leaders, so-called, are fat men, or are on the way to getting fat. Like Caesar, the capitalists like these "fatties," knowing that they can be handled like India rubber for any purpose tending to advance the capitalist political interests. Ten dollars a day and expenses will keep the fat to the bones and make the "labor leaders'" faces glow like the setting sun behind the Mill Creek Valley smoke walls. There is one striking example of what \$10 a day and expenses in capitalist political employ will accomplish in the way of "helping a fellow along." We used to know a young man, for some time president of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, who was as skinny as a Rocky Mountain grasshopper, but since he succeeded in reaching the swimming pool of Democratic labor politics at a minimum of \$10 a day and expenses this former "featherweight" becomes as nice and sleek and fat as a Chesapeake oyster from Ann Arundel County. And there are others like him. They have run their course in the St. Louis labor movement, and their last pearl in their "crown of honor" is the peddling of Bryanism at the \$10 a day and expense rate.

## Tickets for Debs Meeting.

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

## DON'T BE A TOMATO

By Ben Hanford.



Ben Hanford.

Mr. Man Out of a Job, I want you to ask yourself one question. When your wife or you go to market to buy things, you are glad to find a large variety and plentiful supply of those things for sale, are you not? If there is a large variety, you can find things of just the grade and quality that you want, can't you? And if there is a plentiful supply, and a number of dealers, you can get the things you want cheap, can't you? The world over, you will find that when people buy things they want them to be cheap in price.

For instance, suppose you go to market to buy tomatoes. If you find several marketmen with big supplies of all kinds of tomatoes, you know that you can get a bargain. If some of the tomatoes are so ripe that they will not keep for more than a day or so, you know that you can buy tomatoes cheap.

Now, Mr. Man Out of a Job, just remember this one thing—when you buy tomatoes you want tomatoes to be cheap. Remember that men the world over, when they buy things, want the price to be low. Remember, further, that so long as you are going to buy tomatoes you would never do anything to raise their price, would you?

Mr. Man Out of a Job, this is to you. At times you have no doubt wondered why you are out of work. It has seemed to you cruel and unjust that a man able and willing to work at useful and productive labor should not be allowed to do so.

You have wondered why the "rich" men of the country did not employ you and the millions of your unemployed fellows.

You have wondered why Republican city officials did nothing for the unemployed—except to have the Republican police club them, as in Chicago. Then you have wondered why Democratic city officials did nothing for the unemployed—except to have Democratic police club them, as in New York. These two parties are always (apparently) at war with each other. Why does not one of them help the unemployed, and so gain a great political advantage over the other? But **Don't forget the tomatoes.**

If city officials will do nothing for the unemployed, why is it that state officials will not assist them? **Don't forget the tomatoes.**

If neither city nor state officials will help the hungry man out of work, why not the national government? **Don't forget the tomatoes.**

The last session of Congress appropriated over a billion dollars for a single year's government expenses. But not a penny was appropriated for the relief of the unemployed. **Don't forget the tomatoes.**

The national convention of the Republican party met in Chicago, adopted a platform nominated Taft and Sherman—but did nothing for the jobless man.

The national convention of the Democratic party met in Denver, adopted a platform, nominated Bryan and Kern—but did nothing for the jobless man.

Mr. Man Out of Work, have you asked why city officials, state officials and national officials have done nothing to supply you with work?

Have you asked why the national convention of the Republican and Democratic parties gave no consideration to you and six millions of others who are looking for work in this United States of Rockefeller Prosperity? **Don't forget the tomatoes.**

There is plenty of work that should be done in the United States—public buildings, libraries, books, school books, roads, bridges, irrigation, docks, river and harbor improvements, canals—things innumerable that need to be done all over this great land.

And there is plenty of money to do it with. The Republican convention solemnly declared that this country was worth \$10,000,000,000—and nearly every dollar of it subject to taxation. Plenty of money to be had to employ every idle man in the whole nation.

Mr. Man Out of a Job, why did not these officials and parties do something to give you employment? Do you remember the tomatoes? So long as you buy tomatoes, you would not do anything to raise their price, would you?

Now, Mr. Man Out of a Job, just take a look at the men who control the Republican and Democratic parties. The influential men of both parties are employers of labor, are they not? An employer of labor buys labor, doesn't he? Now, just remember the tomatoes, Mr. Man Out of a Job. So long as you could not get tomatoes unless you bought them, you would not help to raise the price, would you?

So with the capitalist. Some capitalists sell one thing, some sell another thing, and some sell many things. But there is one thing that all capitalists must buy. That is labor.

One capitalist owns a coal mine and sells coal—he wants the price of coal to be high.

Another capitalist owns a railroad—he wants the price of freight transportation to be high.

Another capitalist owns a department store—he wants the price of merchandise to be high. Those capitalists sell coal, they sell freight transportation, they sell merchandise.

But there is one thing the Capitalist never sells—there is one thing the capitalist always buys.

The capitalist who owns the coal mine must buy the labor of the miners.

The capitalist who owns the railway must buy the labor of the railway workers.

The capitalist who owns the department store must buy the labor of the clerks and errand boys and girls and floor walkers.

Always and everywhere, the capitalist must buy labor.

Now, Mr. Man Out of a Job, don't forget the tomatoes. When you buy tomatoes the price can not be too low to suit you, can it?

So with the capitalist. He buys labor. The price can not be too low to suit him.

Mr. Man Out of a Job, you would think yourself a fool to raise the price of tomatoes when you buy tomatoes.

So would the capitalist be a fool to raise the price of labor when he buys labor. Yet that is what you expect him to do.

That is what you ask him to do. You are surprised when he doesn't do it.

Mr. Man Out of a Job, if there are few tomatoes in the market, the price is high; if there are many tomatoes in the market, the price is low. If some of the tomatoes are so ripe they will not keep another day, the price is very low. When you go to market as a



buyer of tomatoes, you want to find lots of tomatoes there, some of them dead ripe, and the price is very low.

So with the capitalist. When he comes to market to buy labor, he wants to find many unemployed laborers (skilled and unskilled) ready to sell their labor, so that he can buy all the labor he wants. When the capitalist comes to market to buy labor, he wants to find some unemployed laborers dead ripe (hungry), so that he can buy all the labor he wants cheap. The man who can't eat until he gets work will take a job of work cheap.

Now, Mr. Man Out of a Job, do you understand why it is true that the Republican and Democratic parties will do nothing for the unemployed? I do not say that all the men in those parties are capitalists. But I do say that capitalists control both of those parties. And you know it. You need not take my word for it. There are workmen in both parties. The workmen are allowed to furnish the votes. The employers of labor, big and little, absolutely control both old parties. And employers of labor are buyers of labor. And buyers of labor want labor to be cheap. And in the long run labor will be cheap in just the proportion that laborers are out of work.

So, Mr. Man Out of a Job, why should you expect political officials and parties who buy labor to help the unemployed? Suppose the federal government gave work to all the unemployed. Where would the capitalist find labor when he wanted it? He would have to outbid the government to get men. He would have to pay a high price when he bought labor. He no more desires to pay a high price for labor than you desire to pay a high price for tomatoes. If the unemployed were supplied with work, not only would the capitalist have to pay a high price for any additional labor he might employ, but if there were no unemployed men now at work would immediately demand a raise in wages. And if there were no unemployed the capitalist would have to give the raise demanded or cease business.

Now, Mr. Man Out of a Job, you really don't think the capitalist wants to raise wages, do you? You know if he does want to raise wages, there is nothing to stop him, now is there? Also, you know what it takes to make a capitalist raise wages, don't you—it takes power; the power of labor organized, and strong enough to beat him with strike and boycott.

Mr. Man Out of a Job, there is a political party that, so far as it has and gains power, will at all times look out for the unemployed. But the political party which has at heart the interest of the unemployed is not controlled by capitalists. It is not controlled by men who buy labor. The only political party which will provide work for the jobless man is the political party which is controlled by workmen—men who sell labor.

That party is the Socialist Party. Read its platform and demands. Mr. Man Out of a Job, and you will find that you and your six million fellows were not forgotten by the men and women who composed the national convention of the Socialist Party.

**Don't forget the tomatoes, Mr. Man Out of a Job.**

A green tomato will keep good for two or three weeks in a cool, dark place, and it requires neither food nor drink. But a green (or ripe) workingman out of a job won't keep two or three weeks without food or drink. Next November you can vote for the party controlled by the men who sell their labor and want high wages, or you can vote for the parties controlled by the men who buy labor and want to buy it cheap.

Don't be a tomato, and vote the Republican or Democratic ticket for the benefit of the capitalists who buy labor.

Be a Man, and vote the ticket of the Socialist Party and work to bring about a day in which men and women will not be sold in the market like green, and ripe, and over-ripe tomatoes.

**Don't be a Tomato, Mr. Man Out of a Job.**

**HE STUDIES FLEECING**

By Ben Hanford.



Last week, at 21 years of age, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., went to work in a carpet factory. It is so unusual for the offspring of our parasitical class to do any useful work that an exception, as in the case of young Roosevelt, is something more than a nine days' wonder. The press printed Teddy's picture, also pictures of his clothing, his overalls, the factory in which he works and the house where he boards. It is declared that he is going to learn the carpet-making business thoroughly.

I am no prophet, but in a short time I know that I shall read in the papers that Roosevelt has been promoted—on account of his remarkable industry. Later I shall read that he has again been promoted—on account of his remarkable efficiency. Still later, he will again be promoted—for his faithfulness and conscientious fidelity to his employers. And so on. On his first day, so say the news reports, little 21-year-old Teddy was so engrossed in his work that he did not hear the noonday whistle.

Workingmen of the United States should pay attention to young Roosevelt's activities. Not the age at which he goes to work—21 years. Had he been a workingman's son, he would probably have been compelled to go to work in a factory at the age of 16 years, or even younger. The difference between going to work in a factory at the age of 16 and 21 is greater than can be told in print. It is the difference between being dwarfed and full-grown. Between strength and weakness. Between health and disease. To many it is the difference between life, and death. Millions of boys and girls have been old and feeble at the age of 21—because they went to work in a factory at the age of 16. But young Roosevelt's life has been devoted to the development of body and mind till his 21st year. It is sad to think that few of the children of the working class can avoid wage slavery after their 16th year. Many begin the deadly grind long before that age.

Roosevelt was "well born." Think what that means. Between his conception and his birth his mother never went hungry, nor did she ruin the health of herself and her unborn child by overwork. Young Roosevelt, and his parents, and grandparents had all the necessities and all the comforts of life, and as a result he is strong and healthy in body and mind. How few workingmen's children have healthy, well-fed and well-educated parents and grandparents.

The papers say that young Roosevelt is "learning to make carpets." This is not entirely correct. Young Roosevelt, like his good bourgeois father, has capitalist aspirations. Instead of "learning to make carpets," young Roosevelt will learn how to make other people make carpets. You workingmen are the other people.

The news dispatches tell us that young Roosevelt was set to work sorting fleeces, and that his intelligence and aptitude in judging wool were very noticeable. Observing workingmen, however, will find that it is not sheep's wool that young Roosevelt is studying.

The real thing that young Roosevelt will learn in the carpet factory will be how to fleece workingmen. Judging him by his father, the art that young Roosevelt acquires will be, not how to sort sheep's wool, but how to pull the wool over the eyes of the working class. As reported in the papers, Teddy is in daily communication with the owners and managers of the factory. While he is acquiring a knowledge of the various mechanical processes of carpet-making from the actual workers in the factory, we may be sure that the managers and owners are teaching him much more important things. From them he will learn, not how to make carpets, but how to manage carpet-makers. The owners of the factory will teach young Roosevelt how to prevent strikes in the factory; how to head off the formation of unions among the employes; how to employ spies to report the words of every man not "loyal" to the management; how to get rid of any employe who dares talk to his fellows of higher wages or shorter hours of labor. In short, Roose-

velt is studying how to make the "hands" in a carpet factory do more work for less wages, or work more hours for the same wages. That is the real bourgeois ideal.

No doubt, also, young Roosevelt's employers will recommend him for membership in the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association, where he would be heartily welcomed by such ardent patriots as Van Cleave, Peabody, Gooding, Haskell, Parry, Post and other of like fame—or infamy.

Having learned carpet-making as outlined above, and achieved a position as a Captain of Industry, we shall later hear of young Roosevelt as a candidate for office. He will tell us that he "used to be a workingman," and that he believes in the "square deal" for labor. Then, if he is elected to office, he will, like his august father, declare that his understanding of the "square deal" is the "open shop."

In making the above prediction as to the career of young Roosevelt I run no hazard. If in his veins there is a single drop of his father's blood, such must be his course. Workingmen of the United States must be greatly interested in him and his future.

Every workingman who wants his children to go to work in the factory at 16 years of age or under should vote for Taft or Bryan.

Every workingman who wants his children to be in the home an the school, until they are 21 years of age or over, with the best possible opportunities for physical and mental development, should vote for Eugene V. Debs and the entire Socialist ticket.

**DARROW ON "OPEN SHOP"**

Noted Chicago Lawyer Talks on This Subject to Immense Audience in New York Labor Day.

Now, nobody finds any fault with any people excepting workmen for making these organizations and these rules. Why, I belong to a—I don't know what I would call mine, whether I would call it a profession or what not. I practice law—some. We have a union. Only we've got you workingmen skinned to death with our union.

Let me show you the difference. You people have a set of rules that unless a man has worked so long as a stone mason or a plumber he can't work. Suppose he does—what of it? Why, you discipline him! Now, we beat that. We provide that unless a man has worked so long at the trade of being a lawyer he can't work, and if he does go to work the state will shut him up, put him in jail, punish him for it. We have enforced our trade union by the statutes of every state in the union. We make the policeman do this work for us, instead of having to hire our own lawyer.

Society must support a man six or seven years before he can practice our profession at all. And yet I can hire a thousand lawyers in New York City tomorrow, if I have money enough, who will go into court and into the newspapers and into the chambers of judges and ask for orders, and represent to courts and represent to the public that it's a criminal conspiracy and against the public welfare for a stone mason or a bricklayer to require two or three years' apprenticeship before they can build a house. They'll all do it if you've got the price.

And every one of those fellows have had laws passed protecting their trade unions and preventing the bright boys whose fathers aren't rich from ever coming up and competing with them. It takes a rich man's son nowadays to ever get a look-in as a lawyer. There are exceptions to all rules and once in a while a poor man's son breaks in, and once in a while a rich man's son doesn't amount to much after he gets in. But the rule is the same.

Doctors have their trades union. Why, you can't get in there unless you have spent four years dissecting the dead and vivisectioning the living. You can't do it. A doctor must spend four years at least before he can get a license to kill a man. And even a preacher you can't break into that union. You can't break in there I wouldn't say without a lot of study, but without spending a lot of time. The Lord knows a preacher isn't a workingman.

The only thing they object to in the way of organization is the organization of workingmen, and the only limitation of apprenticeship that they think is bad is the limitation of apprenticeship with workingmen. Well, that's all right. A man who works oughtn't to do anything else. But this idea has become so strong with the people—nobody ever thinks of questioning the right of the lawyer, doctor, preacher or capitalist; nobody thinks of questioning his rights, but when it comes to the organization of the workingman and fixing the terms and condition of his organization, then it's a criminal conspiracy. The fact is the men who control the wealth, the men who have the influence, the men who have the power, have so poisoned the sources of information, have so poisoned the minds of the people that they've no intelligent conception of what trades-unionism means, and no regard whatever for the rights of labor. \* \* \*

As to the legal right of the closed shop, there can be no question. The employer builds his factory. He has a right to open or close it as he sees fit. He has the right to refuse to employ any union men if he desires. He has the right to refuse employment to a man simply because he has got red hair, or because he has got black hair, or for any other reason he sees fit to give.

On the other hand, the workingman has the same right. He may refuse to work for an employer because he doesn't like his name or because he doesn't like his voice, or on account of his religion. Each one is perfectly free, the first to open their shop or keep it closed if they want to set the terms and conditions of the men they'll hire, and on the other hand the men have an equal right to fix all the terms and conditions upon which alone they will consent to work. The men have only one way to enforce the closed shop, and that is to refuse to work beside any man who is not a member of the union. \* \* \*

An open shop means only an open back door to turn out the union man while the non-union man comes in at the front door.

It's a question of policy, nothing else, and through years of difficulty and experience the trades unionist has learned that if the employer is left free to choose the union or non-union man as he sees fit he invariably chooses the non-union man and the union is destroyed.

**Sixteen Hundred Shoe Workers Strike**

Lynn Shoe Industry Tied Up By General Walkout of Lasters.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 7.—The city is now in the midst of a general strike of shoe lasters and lasting machine operators. About 1,600 men are on strike and 69 shops are involved. The entire industry is tied up.

The joint committee of the Lynn Lasters' Union and the Lasting Machine Operators' Union will open a restaurant for the strikers. It will also establish a supply house for meats and groceries for the homes of strikers who are married.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the strikers who are an intelligent and orderly lot of men. They meet daily at the headquarters of the union, where they are addressed by speakers who have had experience in the labor movement.

**Company Broke Contract.**

The strike was caused by the breaking of an agreement with the union by the Joseph Caunt Co., which discharged forty men and hired girls to do the same work for two-thirds the union scale of prices. The company refused to treat with the union when its attention was called to the contract.

The Manufacturers' Association, of which the Joseph Caunt Co.

is a member, refused to interest itself in this violation of the agreement with the union. The general strike is the result.

No attempt has yet been made by the manufacturers to fill the places of the strikers. It will be a tremendous task when they do.

It is believed by the strikers that the United Shoe Machinery Co. is back of the manufacturers in their effort to introduce the machines to be operated by girls at starvation wages. The strikers insist that the lasting rooms are demoralizing the girls and that they are not strong enough to do that work, which requires continual standing on one's feet.

**Girls Work for Little Pay.**

The girls, being foreigners and unacquainted with American conditions, work for little pay. They are hired by agents of the United Shoe Machinery Co. It is to stop this practice, which is a violation of the contract, that the general strike has been called.

A committee of the striking lasters of Lynn are in New York and Brooklyn for the purpose of enlisting the aid of Organized Labor. They will solicit funds for the maintenance of a restaurant for the strikers. Their slogan is "Every ten cents, a meal."

All contributions to aid the strikers should be sent to F. S. McKie, treasurer, Lasters' Hall, Lynn, Mass.

**SHOE LASTERS WIN STRIKE.**

Lynn (Mass.) Factories Are to Resume Work Shortly.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 14.—The strike of lasters, which has brought operations in the majority of the Lynn shoe factories practically to a standstill for the past two weeks, was officially declared off today and the men will return to work in all the factories shortly.

Sixty-seven factories have been affected by the strike of about 1,800 lasters and about 15,000 operatives were forced into idleness. There has been no disorder.

The principal cause of the strike was the employment by the Joseph Caunt Co. of girls in the lasting department. Joseph Caunt has agreed to discharge the girls and take back all the lasters who had struck and to submit the adjustment of the differences over wages to a local Board of Arbitration.

**MACHINISTS OUST G. WARNER**

Formerly An Officer of the Union, and Last Year Was Elected as Delegate to St. Louis Convention.

By a vote of 8,926 to 1,736 the Machinists referendum endorsed the demand of Lodge No. 434 that the honorary withdrawal card of George Warner be revoked.

Warner was formerly an officer of the Machinists' Union, and last year was elected by a Brooklyn union as delegate to the St. Louis convention. At this time his connection with the Erie railroad was shown, and he was found guilty of receiving money, which he claimed was to be used lobbying against the Erie canal. He was unseated, however, and President O'Connell instructed to take away his card. O'Connell gave him an honorary withdrawal instead, and Lodge No. 434 demanded a referendum on the question of withdrawing the honorary card. It was carried by the above vote.

By orders of the grand executive board, Executive Officer Reynolds of Cleveland has been ordered to New York and interview officials of the Lake Shore railroad in an effort to ward off any possible trouble that may occur because of the abolition of piece work in the Collingwood shops.—Union Leader.

**HOW ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN?**

When you go back to the early years of the nineteenth century, and read the accounts of children's sufferings due to the cruelty of slave-drivers, your hearts are apt to cry out in anguish. Just think of today. Think of today in these great United States, children five and six years old, working from six in the morning until six in the evening, and at the hardest and most trying kind of labor. These children are being ruined by thousands by the manufacturers. It is killing the whole white race of the South.

It may be surprising, but it is the absolute truth, that things just as bad are going on right here in New York City. Child slavery thrives here in greater proportion than in the South.

There are parts of this city where little children are driven to work early in the morning for two hours and then sent to our American schools, and after school are forced into sweatshops, where they are obliged to work from three in the afternoon until eleven o'clock at night.—William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of New York City.

**SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET**

Presidential, Congressional, Legisla-

tive 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 Lipscomb

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. Kreckler

33d Senat. Dist. .... Wm. E. Kindorf

1st Legislat. Dist. Wm. Ruesch, 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. Hil-

debrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens;

Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin;

Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

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# THIS PLOT MUST BE FOILED

**Conspiracy to Murder Mexican Comrades Now Imprisoned in This Country by Order of Diaz.**  
By EUGENE V. DEBS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

There is no longer the least doubt, if there ever was any, that the United States government, through its present administration, has entered into a conspiracy with the bloody and barbarous government to foully murder the revolutionary leaders of the Mexican people. The visit of Secretary of State Root to the Mexican capital, the pomp and display with which he was received and the continuous ovation that was tendered him, are well remembered, as is also the fact, by Socialists at least, that the object of that love feast was to pave the way for the exploitation of this undeveloped country by American and Mexican capitalists. The entente cordiale was established between the House of Roosevelt and the House of Diaz, and since then there has been perfect understanding and harmonious co-operation in carrying out the international program.

When the Mexican revolutionists established their junta at St. Louis and were followed by bloodhounds of Diaz the latter were reinforced by Furlong's detectives and the junta was finally destroyed by the joint persecution of the minions of the American and Mexican governments.

The Mexican revolutionists, whose only crime was their opposition to Diaz, the bloody butcher of the so-called Mexican Republic, are men of heart and brain and conscience who could not endure witnessing the atrocities perpetrated upon the ignorant masses; they were animated by the same passion for freedom as were the American revolutionists a century and a half ago and with far greater justification for resisting tyranny and oppression.

### Grievous and Revolting.

Driven from their own country by the relentless pursuit of the Diaz bloodhounds they crossed the Rio Grande in the vain hope of finding shelter and security in the great American Republic. But alas! Roosevelt and Diaz are the best of friends, and from the standpoint of real freedom there is but little difference between the "republic" in which labor leaders are kidnaped and deported by the authorities and the "republic" where they are hunted down and shot without a trial.

From the moment the Mexican revolutionists, the leaders of labor and the friends of the people, crossed the international boundary line, they were hunted and pursued and finally lured into ambush and seized by the joint secret agents and detectives of the United States and Mexico, operating under the sanction and with the backing and support of both governments.

It is here seen that under Roosevelt's capitalist administration Uncle Sam is willing to act as a bloodhound of Diaz, to hunt down the noble souls who aspire to see their countrymen free, in consideration of favors to be granted to American capitalists.

### Buried Alive in Dungeon!

In a recent issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch there is an illustrated article covering a full page on the situation in Mexico and the fate of its brave revolutionary leaders. The article is entitled "Buried Alive in a Loathsome Dungeon." It has reference to Juan Sarabia, vice-president of the St. Louis Mexican Junta. Sarabia is one of the grandest of men and the most heroic of liberators, but he is rotting alive in a frightful hole as the price of his martyrdom. This brave comrade of ours was lured across the line by a ruse of American and Mexican detectives, seized and then disappeared. Neither his family nor his friends knew what had become of him until finally it was disclosed that he was in the horrible military prison at St. Juan de Ulua, known as "The Purgatory."

Sarabia is in a five-foot cell far below the surface, where water seeps in, where all light is excluded, and where he is literally devoured alive by vermin. The horror of his fate defies description. The very thought of it fires the blood and flushes the cheek with shame. What cowards we are, all of us, to see a noble patriot, a great and tender soul consigned to such a hellish fate!

Loaded with chains and reduced to a skeleton, this comrade is made to realize what it costs to serve humanity in this twentieth century of Christian civilization. At the top of the foul hole in which he is chained like a leprous beast are seated the Mexican guards with shotguns in their hands waiting for the last spark of life to flicker out and fearful that even this may escape and light the smoldering fires of revolution.

The account says: "Juan Sarabia is dying in the military prison at San Juan de Ulua. He lies helpless in 'The Purgatory.' More than two or three months he can not live, possibly not more than a few weeks. He is facing a slow death in the most terrible dungeon on the American continent."

### Begged Permission to See Son.

The devoted mother of this comrade, his ministering angel, 80 years of age, found her way to "The Purgatory" and begged to be permitted to see but once more her loved and loving boy. She was refused and fell in a faint and was dragged away.

Such unspeakable cruelty is enough to make even the hearts of stones throbs with revulsion.

I again quote from the account: "The old woman begged on her bended knees to be allowed to go down to see her son, that he might be brought to the door and mother and son pass greetings even at that distance. She told the keeper that she would never see her boy again; that at her age death was only a little way ahead, that in Juan's state of health he could not be expected to live long in that dungeon. But the man was obdurate. At last she asked that Juan might be permitted to write her a note, and finally that he be allowed to write his name—nothing more, if they feared a plot. But no. And the old woman fainted at the mouth of the passageway leading down to 'The Purgatory.'"

"So much for the mother of a breed of scorpions," said the keeper as she was carried away."

Who can contemplate this inexpressible cruelty and crime without feelings of horror and revolt!

Woe to you, Diaz, you bloody demon, and your mercenary minions at the day of retribution! The storm of wrath is now gathering and every atrocity perpetrated by your bloody regime will be wiped out in the blood of inhuman tyrants and human devils!

### A Marked Family.

Quoting again from the Post-Dispatch account we read as follows: "The Sarabias are a marked family in Mexico. Juan is most hated, but even young Manuel, his cousin, now in jail at Los Angeles—little more than a boy—was thought sufficiently important that Mexican emissaries bribed American officials to allow them to take him from an American jail, hurry him, gagged and blindfolded, into a swift automobile and across the border and turn him over to Mexican rurales in uniform—showing the actual connivance of the Mexican government. He was carried away down on the west coast to Hermosillo, in the heart of the Yaqui country, and there thrown in jail until the American press forced the American government to make diplomatic representations to Mexico and secure his return to the soil of the United States."

Liberty? Protection for political exile? Traditions? The flag of the free? Bah! Such an act committed by Spain on a member of the Cuba junta, by Russians on an expatriate Pole, by England on the famous Irish Number One of the Phoenix Park affair, who found asylum in this country, would have meant war—nothing less.

### A Shame and a Disgrace.

The Mexican comrades, Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, like Juan Sarabia, are charged with political offenses and are held prisoners in Los Angeles at the behest of the Mexican government and with the connivance of the government of the United States.

It is a burning shame and a disgrace to us all.

These comrades have been engaged in a peaceful agitation in be-

half of their wretched and suffering countrymen. Forced into exile by the ruling class, they came to the United States, but they soon found that their dream of security was a delusion and a snare. They were arrested first upon one charge and then another, and since then every effort has been made to extradite them that they may be shot dead by the bloody Diaz for daring to dream of freedom and resolving to achieve it. They should never have been arrested at all, for there is no charge against them that will bear the light an instant.

But the Roosevelt administration has been doing the bidding abjectly of the Diaz government. Attorney General Bonaparte has taken personal charge and is bound that our comrades shall be sent back to Mexico and there foully murdered, even as Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were to meet the same fate if the designs of the conspirators had not been thwarted by an aroused working class.

### Struggling for Freedom.

Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera and L. Guterrez de Lara are our comrades in the social revolution! They have been doing in Mexico what we are doing in the United States and by practically the same means. If they ought to be shot so ought we. The truth is that they are four reformers in the highest sense of that term, highly educated, cultured, pure in mind, exalted in thought, noble of nature and lofty of aspiration. They are victims of a foul conspiracy between two capitalist governments to put them to death. They are traitors to Mexico, even as Franklin, Paine, Jefferson and Patrick Henry were traitors to Great Britain. They are leaders in a mighty cause and every hour they serve in an American dungeon is an outrage upon justice and a burning disgrace to the government of the United States.

This case has not had a fraction of the attention it deserves. It is true that our comrades in California have done what they could with the means at their command and are entitled to full credit for their fealty to their Mexican comrades, but the case is of more than local interest; it has national and international significance and gravity, and it is time the working class of the United States were aroused to that fact.

The very least we can do is to appeal to the workers of America to go to the rescue of these comrades. The most vital and far-reaching principle is involved. It is nothing less than a dastardly international conspiracy of capitalists to murder labor leaders who can not be silenced in any other way.

### Murder Must Not Be Permitted.

Comrades and fellow-workers, this foul and atrocious murder of our comrades must not be permitted. They are the truest of men, the most loyal of comrades and the most valiant of warriors. They are serving their countrymen under the most desperate conceivable circumstances. But for the fact that they are heroes of the noblest type they would not now be where they are, nor would two capitalist governments be in conspiracy to have them shot to death. They are charged with treason only because they are true to the people and seeking to overthrow their oppressors and despoilers. It is for this that they have risked their lives, it is for this that they have been hunted down as if they had been wild beasts and it is for this that they have been for two years locked up in dungeons with the certainty of death staring them in the face if the Mexican bandits in control of that government can get them in their clutches.

Arouse ye workmen and women, everywhere, and shake the nation with your protest against this satanic international conspiracy!

### Socialists Fighting for the Firemen.

The mass meeting called by the Milwaukee Social-Democrats crowded the big West Side Turner Hall last Saturday evening. This was an indignation meeting summoned to protest against the discharge of certain firemen by the grafting fire chief because they had exposed some of his crooked work. It was intended to make this a non-partisan meeting, but with the exception of the Social-Democrats, almost all the other speakers showed the white feather and backed out. The audience, however, was very enthusiastic and adopted with applause and without a dissenting vote the Social-Democratic resolutions which our aldermen had introduced in the City Council and which had been voted down by the old party aldermen. Nothing in the present campaign has made such a deep impression on the citizens of Milwaukee as the fact that when the Republicans and Democrats were afraid to touch this scandal, the Socialists took up the matter. It is another proof that even for simple honesty our party alone can be trusted.

### As to Counting Votes.

Of counting votes, a comrade writes: "The 'innocence' of the average Socialist, and his quaint and out of date confidence in old party politicians, are quite astonishing, and it is a fact that in most of the precincts the Socialists quietly wait for the old party judges to count the Socialist votes—AND COUNT IT OUT. The fact is, that, nine times out of ten, our vote is stolen where we do not have capable watchers at the count. If we can get our full count this fall, we will shake the nation to its center with our tremendous vote."

### Don't Fail to Attend the St. Louis Red Special Meeting.

Remember the date of the St. Louis Debs meeting!  
At the Armory, Grand and Manchester Avenues, Friday, October 23, at 8 o'clock p. m.

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.

### 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.

## 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     | 444 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, 2nd and 4th                | Wednesday | Frank Heuer        |
| 8     | 2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday                  |           | G. Boiling         |
| 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. Slemers       |
| 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. Kean        |

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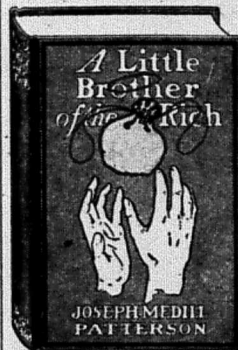
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  - The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50
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  - Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo..... .50
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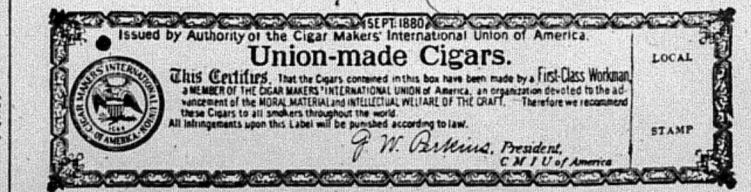
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## ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.  
HEADQUARTERS:.....3535 PINE STREET.

Last Sunday's meeting of the central body was a long one, which doesn't mean that much business was transacted. Most of the time was consumed by the discussion of the Brewery Workers' arbitration "problem." A formal protest against the Arbitration Committee, charged with the settlement of differences between the brewery proprietors and the brewery workmen, was made by Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187. The bottlers asked that a new committee be appointed. No specific reason for the request was stated in the communication, but on the floor the brewery workers' delegates said that among their people the opinion prevails that the old committee should not have been reappointed. The Arbitration Committee was provided for in the agreement under which the recent widespread brewery strike was settled, March 31. The committee was originally made up of six men who represented the Central Union in the settlement of the brewery strike. A considerable number of disputes, including questions of the output of bottling machines, disputes between foremen and unions over the giving of withdrawal cards by the unions to the foremen, came before the committee. Through the failure of several members of the committee to be re-elected delegates to the central body the committee of six shrank to three, including David Kreyling, Philip Hoffer and Henry Straubinger. It was a tedious, disgusting debate of about three long hours. While the meeting supported the committee, it was decided to add two more members. Philip Hoffer resigned from the committee, so that a third man was required. J. McDonough, R. Sexton and T. Sims were appointed. An appropriation was provided for the use of John R. Murray, the central body's delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Nov. 9, to be used in bringing the 1909 convention to St. Louis. A formal invitation from the central body was drafted, stating among other reasons for selecting St. Louis, the fact that James W. Van Cleave, "head of the Manufacturers' Association, which is so bitterly hostile to Organized Labor," lived in St. Louis. This brought up the question of whether or not the delegate should be provided with some extra fund to "get the next convention of the A. F. of L. to St. Louis." This also caused some hot discussion pro and con, and the matter was finally referred to the Executive Board for further action, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Financial Secretary Schwarz reported cash on hand \$683.72. Miss Hannah Hennessy submitted an interesting report as delegate to the recent Chicago convention of the Woman's Label League. Theatrical Stage Employes request unions to employ union help at their entertainments.

Louisville (Ky.) Typographical Union reported that the official journal of the Model License League was still printed in a non-union shop and recommended that central bodies be more careful before they permit themselves to be harnessed for or against the Brewery or Prohibition interests. The Union Labor interests should be paramount to the interests of movements like the Model License League, which want Union Labor's support while at the same time they are supporting the Van Cleave-Nunemacher anti-union print shops.

The meeting adjourned to meet Sunday, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock p. m. This is the last meeting before the November elections.

### Almost a Murder.

Last Monday morning the Democratic Bryan organ, St. Louis Republic, published on its front page, first column, the following sensational news item:

### "FISTS PUT FIRST HEARST 'WEDGE' IN HOSPITAL COT.

Joseph Wise, Organizer, Beaten at Door of Central Trades Union Hall—Blows Follow an Affront to Delegate—Police Seeking Assailants, Arrest Andrew Hays and Victim.

"Immediately after the adjournment of Central Trades & Labor Union yesterday afternoon, and in the presence of a score of delegates, Joseph A. Wise, who represents himself as one of the organizers for the Independence League in St. Louis, was set upon by three or four men and beaten almost into unconsciousness.

"Wise had attended the session of the council, and, after it was over, busied himself with spreading the Hearst propaganda among the delegates. Delegates were pouring out of the entrance to the hall of the Aschenbroedel Club, 3535 Pine street, where the regular meetings are held. Wise went among them with a printed form with places for a list of names. While he was soliciting memberships for the Independence League a man approached him and engaged him in argument.

"There was no indications of trouble until Wise's adversary, in introducing himself, handed Wise his card. Wise tore it up and threw away the pieces. In an instant he was struck in the face and set upon by other sympathizers of the man.

"Dragged and kicked, Wise was forced out of the building. He was taken to Association Hospital, 3447 Pine street, and after being revived was taken to his home at 3337 Laclède avenue. His injuries are a broken nose, lacerations of both lips, contusions on the eyes, with numerous lesser hurts.

"No part of the difficulty occurred while the Central Trades Union was in session, but it is said to be due to Wise's activity among its members afterwards. The soliciting in which he was engaged pledged each signer to membership in the Independence League, and laid the foundation for the establishment of an independent club, composed of union men who would devote their energies to forwarding the interests of the League.

"The 'flying wedge' system of Hearst's which recently was uncovered here by a telegram which got into the possession of some local political leaders, is a part of the plan Wise pretends to be working under. Instead of covering different localities, as was the purport of the Hearst plan, it was to be confined to this city and the agitators were to devote their energies to their respective unions, which were represented in the Central Trades Union.

"Wise is by occupation a printer and belongs to the local union, and, though not a delegate to the Central Trades Union, has been identified with labor organizations for some time. His plan of establishing the Hearst party in the labor unions was resented by many, especially those who are opposed to Hearst.

"Wise and Andrew Hays, 1465 Arlington avenue, were arrested late last night and the police are looking for Frank A. Hill, 4520 Cook avenue."

The foregoing Republic story is incomplete. Here is a little more of it:

We do not know what happened inside the Aschenbroedel, but we saw something in front of the headquarters of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union which would justify some radical action in the way of lid club regulation, especially when such clubs become the headquarters of political thugs who have no more regard for human life than a wolf has for the life of a lamb. And it seems that these thugs enjoy official protection—Jefferson Club, St. Louis Democratic Club, Workingmen's Bryan Club and Aschenbroedel protection.

Here is our story—the story of a dozen men who witnessed what happened in front of the Aschenbroedel Club at about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the central body.

The editor of St. Louis Labor, together with about a dozen delegates, had just slowly left the meeting place and were going down the stone steps leading to the sidewalk in front of the Aschenbroedel, talking together. Hardly had some of us reached the side-

walk when one man came running from the rear of the place, on the sidewalk along the east side of the building. He was pursued by two men who had the appearance of well-fed Democratic Hawes or Butler thugs. As the first man (who tried hard to escape from his pursuers), had reached the front corner of the house, he failed to make the curve toward the stone steps leading to the sidewalk, but ran over the lawn, seemingly intending to leap over the stone wall, which is about three feet high.

However, before the man had reached the stone garden wall, one of the thugs had come close enough to the fleeing man and with one stroke of his fist pushed the man over the wall with such force that the victim turned a somersault and landed with his head on the granitoid sidewalk with a sickening dull thud.

All who had witnessed the murderous piece of work feared that the man had broken his neck, and that he was ready for a ride to the morgue. As he fell his face, in some unexplainable manner, rubbed over the rough granitoid sidewalk, with the result that the victim was soon so covered with blood that nobody could identify him at first sight.

Much to the surprise of the witnesses the man was not killed, but managed to get on his knees, and finally on his feet.

The writer, who was only ten or fifteen feet from the scene of this murderous assault, protested against this kind of treatment of a human being. For a few moments the two political thugs showed fight and one of them started in the direction of the protesting editor, but one word of warning made him change his mind, and he followed the other thug back into the Aschenbroedel Club Hall!

Later on it was found that the victim's name was Joe Wise, a local Hearst agitator, and a printer by trade.

Has the Aschenbroedel Club basement saloon become the headquarters of the "United Democracy" wire-pullers and Butler thugs? If so, it would be high time for Organized Labor of St. Louis to consider this problem for the good and welfare of the movement.

Are Owen Miller, Eugene Sarber, Ed McCullen, Jim Conroy, Negele and the rest of the Workingmen's Bryan's Club-Cherubs in league with those political sluggers who committed the murderous assault on the Hearstite, Joe Wise, last Sunday?

They know them, to be sure, because they must be club members with exceptional privileges.

Never before during our twenty years' activity in the St. Louis labor movement have we felt more shame and disgrace for the trade unions of this locality than last Sunday afternoon, when we saw Joe Wise lying on the sidewalk, bathed in blood, in front of the headquarters of the Central Trades & Labor Union, with the entire neighborhood as spectators.

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

## SOME MORE PICTURES FROM ALABAMA COAL FIELDS

(From United Mine Workers' Journal.)

Driven by Lash in Coal Mines.

(By Gibson Gardner.)

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 16.

To see slavery with all its revolting cruelties it is necessary only to visit one of the convict-operated coal mines. The Pratt City mine, near this city, is one of these.

I saw the men, their quarters, what they ate, where they worked and slept, the four-foot leather trace-strap with which they were whipped when their armed, keen-eyed taskmasters said they shirked; the rifle-carrying, square-jawed guards with their packs of bloodhounds kept always ready to track men down—I saw it all, and still was not prepared to break forth in praise.

That leather bludgeon keeps coming to my mind. Each man is assigned his daily task, and if he fails he is strung up and whipped.

Can't Quite Kill Men.

"But," explained my guide, "a state law has limited the strokes to 21."

"Can't they kill a man with that many blows?"

"No. I should judge not. But they cut him up pretty bad."

Four tons a day is the task required by an able-bodied man. The men are rated by their strength, size and experience and health. A man rated in the second class must mine three tons and a third-class man mines two. Those who can mine more than four tons a day are supposed to get paid for any excess over this amount at the rate of 25 cents a ton.

### One Thousand in Bondage.

Do the men get all they earn this way? The wardens say they do, and there is not one to dispute their word. Surely a naked man writhing under that murderous strap will not give evidence of much value on this point. So we will assume they get their dues.

There were at the Pratt City camp about a thousand men. About half were convicts of the state—long-term men; the others were the county's men and here for misdemeanors. The latter class are leased to private mining companies at an average of \$18 per head a month. The state convicts are worked by the state, and the companies pay the state so much a ton for the coal delivered. The present rate is 47 cents, paid by the Sloss concern, for coal delivered at the heading, while the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. pays 74 cents a ton delivered above ground.

### Lease System Ended.

The great reform of which Alabama boasts is a change of the law which does away with the lease system as applied to the state's long-term convicts. Most of the atrocities of convict camps have resulted from turning the men over to private contractors, who were willing to get their profit at the cost of blood and even human life. Under the new law the state feeds and whips and works the men, and sells the product of their labor.

The present system is much more profitable to the state. Under the last year of the lease system the state had received \$200,000 for her convicts; under the present plan the books showed a profit of \$400,000.

### Excuse for the Lash.

A large proportion of Alabama's criminals are negroes, and this fact is usually cited as an excuse for the lash. The southern man will say the only way to get along with the colored man and make him work is to whip him. But there are some whites among the blacks, and they get theirs, too. And occasionally there are women—whites as well as black—and there is nothing to prevent the use of the lash on them.

### Alabama a Tough Place.

President Lewis of the U. M. W. has made the following statement concerning the reason for calling off the strike in Alabama:

"The strike in Alabama has been declared off for the reason that the Governor of Alabama issued orders to the officers commanding the troops to cut down the tents sheltering striking miners who had been evicted from their homes by the coal companies. The Governor stated that the strikers would not be allowed to live in tents and public meetings would not be allowed in the mining community during the strike. He also said that if the strike was not ended immediately that he would call a special session of the legislature, have the vagrancy law of the state, which does not now apply to strikers, amended so that it would include idle men on strike, and under the law every idle man in Alabama would be arrested and sent to prison. This, he said, would end the strike, as the men who would be sent to prison could be sent to the mines as convicts. Meetings were dispersed by the soldiers regardless of the fact that all were peaceful and law-abiding."

Twenty-Third Psalm Revised for Alabama Miners.

(By J. W. Wilcox.)

The operators are my shepherd; I shall not want for any good thing. During the strike they Guardeth me into the mines for my work's sake. They fillet my pockets with gun shells. My 44 geteth

heavy. They inquireth after my family, even unto the fourth generation, seeking more scabs. Yea, though they ship me here in a box car like a steer: The bullpen runneth over with scabs. Yea, though they point me to an entry scab miners and all the rooms beside. I view the situation. I turn to the guard and say, I'm busted and disgusted and I don't like your scaly way, though I walk through the gangway of the shadow of death. For the guard will say, I am with thee, my gun and pistol will protect thee. Surely you shall not have your coal weighed by a union man, you shall trade in the company store and you shall dwell in the house of the company forever.

I start away to leave them with this sad declaration, when a guard says: Scab, old scaly, old boy, you must pay your transportation for the company's sake. He says, Stand here, old scabby, old scaly boy you be, I'll call a cab and take a scab to work for the Tennesse for their namesake. A rough old drive. The place was reached. The guard was there to greet us, swinging on the golden gate, and says, Old scaly, old scabby, old boy, the strike you'll help us break. We have prepared a table before thee in the presence of union men. We will fillet thy can with cottonseed oil, which is too good for a scab. Thy powder jack runneth o'er. I try again to leave them. The guards around me roll, saying, Please stay and help us break the strike. Oh, Jesus, save my soul, for as surely as the union wins us guards our jobs will lose, so back to Birmingham we'll tramp and go to fighting booze. But remember now, old scaly, when this struggle the union wins you can get your hat and hit the pike. But there's one thing to remember, and that remember well: St. Peter says with all his glee there are no scabs in hell.

Morris, Ala.

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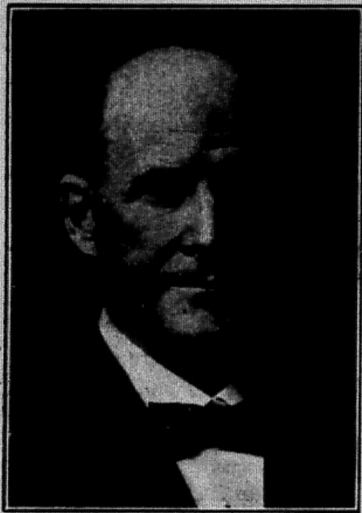
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**WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY**  
If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do Not Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

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 run 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.

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.

## Convention Call

NOTICE!

Headquarters of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party.  
St. Louis, Mo., October 12, 1908.

At a meeting of the City Central Committee of the Socialist Party of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, held at its headquarters at 212 South Fourth street, in said city and state on October 12, 1908, the chairman and secretary of said committee were authorized to issue the following call for mass meetings in the various wards within the City of St. Louis, to be held on October 16, 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate three (3) Socialist candidates for the three (3) vacancies now existing in the City Council of said city.

The said convention will be held on the 17th day of October, 1908, at 212 South Fourth street, within said city, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. The Socialist voters of the various wards shall meet at the places hereinafter designated, and the number of delegates to be chosen, and the persons who shall call said meetings to order shall be as follows:

Chairman.	Place.	Ward.	Delegates.
J. H. Cramer,	4150a Lee avenue.....	1	3
F. L. Rosenkranz,	3033 North Broadway.....	2	3
Lawrence Ryan,	809 O'Fallon street.....	3	1
M. Brockmeier	.....	4	1
Wm. Kreckler,	212 South Fourth street.....	5	1
Al Siepman,	1312 Dillon street.....	6	2
Frank Heuer,	1708 South Twelfth street.....	7	4
Roy W. Brown,	2215 South Tenth street.....	8	4
John A. Weber,	2875 South Seventh street.....	9	7
F. F. Brinker,	southwest corner Potomac and Ohio.	10	7
F. J. Kloth,	6720 Minnesota avenue.....	11	5
Richard Thieme,	2623 Lemp avenue.....	12	4
W. H. Worman,	2633 Caroline street.....	13	2
T. C. Stephens,	11 South Fourth street.....	14	1
D. Burkhardt,	1832 Carr street.....	15	1
Jul Siemers,	1446 North Nineteenth street.....	16	2
W. W. Baker,	2126 Madison street.....	17	3
W. E. Kindorf,	2108 North Fourteenth street.....	18	3
Peter Frank,	3617 Kossuth avenue.....	19	3
Fred Werner,	2720 Sheridan avenue.....	20	2
L. E. Hildebrand,	3129 Easton avenue.....	21	1
Howard Lindsay,	2051 Washington avenue.....	22	1
J. E. Wilson,	3306 St. Vincent avenue.....	23	1
Fred Wedel,	3129a Morganford road.....	24	2
Henry Siroky,	4345 Arco avenue.....	25	1
E. J. Hilliard,	3938 Garfield avenue.....	26	2
Otto Kaemmerer,	5528a Easton avenue.....	27	3
F. L. Robinson,	5172 Kensington avenue.....	28	1

F. L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Attest/  
L. E. HILDEBRAND,  
Secretary of the Socialist City Committee.

## Socialist News Review

Wellston Local.

Comrades of Wellston have organized and will meet every Monday evening at 6219 Ella avenue.

Pamphlet in Jewish.

The Jewish Agitation Bureau has published in pamphlet form, "What a Million Socialist Votes Will Do," written by Eugene V. Debs. Address, 468 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

The Debs Pictures Did Good Service.

Comrade Schmidt of Local Rochester, N. Y., writes: Your Debs lithos are O. K. They made very good advertising. We had them here on the bill boards. Over 5,000 people attended our meeting and we collected \$187.70.

Distributing Literature in Milwaukee.

Last Sunday over 37,000 Socialist leaflets and 13,000 Socialist papers were distributed from house to house in Milwaukee. These were in English, German and Polish. Besides these, large quantities of platforms and leaflets have been distributed in the factories.

Splendid Prospects for Heavy Votes.

National Secretary Barnes writes: Reports from all over the nation indicate an enormously increased Socialist vote. The assurances that such a vote will be cast are positive and emphatic. The number that will be reported depends on the counting. To man the polls with watchers is the most important duty that devolves upon Socialists in this campaign. WATCH THE COUNT.

Red Special Doing Its Work.

The Red Special is performing its special work in the East as it did in the West, that is, shaking loose the bulwarks of Capitalism. New York papers each gave from two to five columns on the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in Gotham. The Debs meeting October 4—Old Faneuil Hall of Boston, "Cradle of Liberty," was rocked again with the spirit of the new emancipation, while thousands were denied admission for lack of space. For a full week, just closed, all New England has been the scene of wild, enthusiastic agitation unknown since ante-bellum days.

First Ward Waking Up.

The Comrades of the First Ward of St. Louis held a well attended meeting last Monday evening at the Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street, and prepared for a lively campaign propaganda. Another meeting will be held at the same hall on Sunday morning and further steps for the campaign agitation will be taken. The comrades of the First are waking up. You will hear from them during the next three weeks.

Comrade Maynard's Lecture.

"Women and Progress" was the subject on which Comrade Mrs. Mila Tupper-Maynard spoke last Thursday evening at St. Louis Socialist headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. The meeting was well attended and Comrade Maynard's able presentation of the subject on sound Socialist lines was fully appreciated, judging from the liberal applause given by the attentive audience. Comrade Maynard's agitation tour throughout Missouri was a decided success.

Socialist Mass Meeting in the Ninth Ward.

The Ninth Ward Socialist Club will hold another mass meeting Friday, October 16, at 8 o'clock p. m., at St. George's Hall, Third and St. George streets. Comrades L. G. Pope and Wm. M. Brandt will be the principal speakers. Everybody invited. Last Friday's meeting at Concordia Turner Hall was well attended and Comrades Germer and Roeker made stirring speeches.

SOCIALIST MASS MEETINGS.

Stanley Clark, George R. Kirkpatrick and Dan A. White Will Be the Speakers.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis, through its Executive Board, has made arrangements for the following public mass meetings:

Tuesday, October 27—Social Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Monroe streets. Speaker: Stanley J. Clark.

Tuesday, October 27—Gillick's Hall, Michigan and Stein streets. Speaker: Daniel A. White.

Wednesday, October 28—Concordia Turner Hall. Speaker: Clark.

Thursday, October 29—New Club Hall, Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. Speaker: Clark.

Thursday, October 29—North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets. Speaker: George R. Fitzpatrick.

Thursday, October 29—North Freiheit Hall, 4444 Penrose street. Speaker: George R. Kirkpatrick.

Friday, October 30—Northwest Turner Hall, 3948 Easton avenue. Speaker: Stanley J. Clark.

Saturday, October 31—Sterling Hall, 4110 Chouteau avenue. Speaker: Stanley J. Clark.

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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.

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