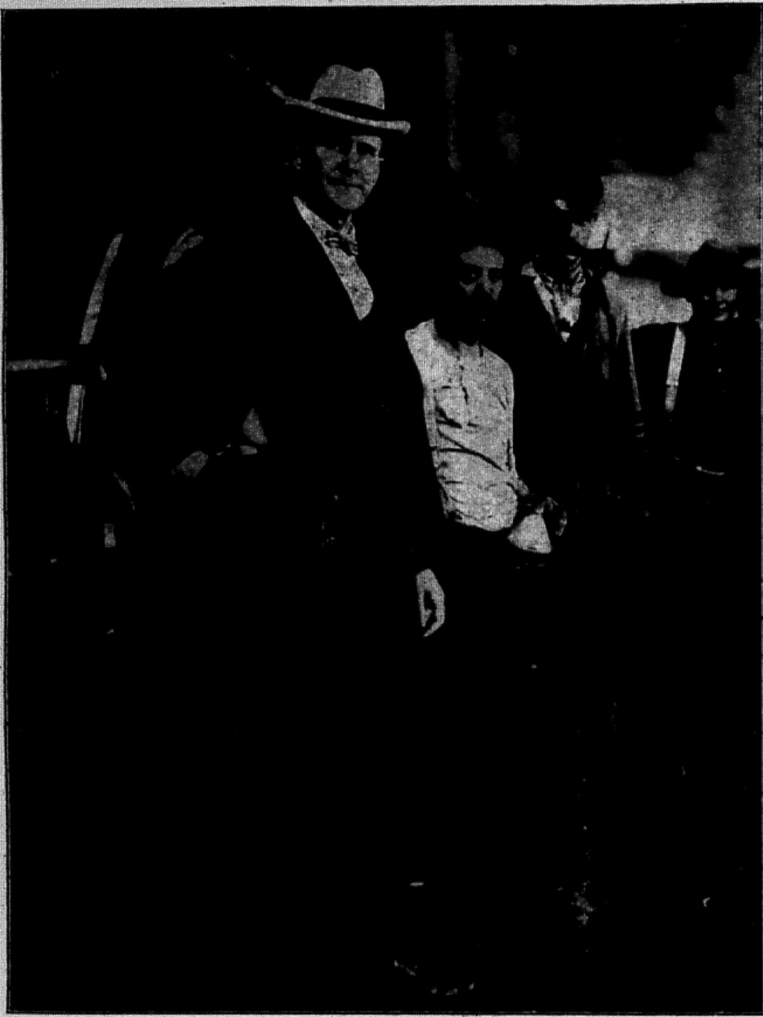


## MEET DEBS AT THE ARMORY!

### DEBS AND THE TRAIN CREW

*That Pulled Out the Red Special From Chicago at Beginning of the Campaign, Aug. 31, '08.*



### A WARNING SIGNAL

*The Recent Unemployed Demonstration in Glasgow, as Viewed by the London Labor Leader.*

London, Sept. 10.—The demonstration of the unemployed in Glasgow on Saturday last could have surprised only those who were unaware of the distress existing in that great city. The members of the Glasgow Corporation, who were responsible for the whole business, were well aware, when they decided to feast themselves and the uninteresting young gentleman who visited them, that thousands of their fellow citizens were on the verge of starvation. This deliberate flaunting of luxury in the eyes of the 12,000 destitute citizens, who stood outside the city's hall in the drizzling rain, met with the reception it deserved. If the Glasgow unemployed did not preserve an angelic serenity, the blame rests not with them, but with those supporters of capitalism and flunkeyism who offered them the affront. A community's first duty is to its citizens. Neither Glasgow nor any other town can afford to entertain titled and well-fed nonentities whilst its most valuable citizens—the workers—are starving within its gates.

How far the threatenings and disturbances in Glasgow are indications of a serious spirit of revolt among the unemployed of the city, we are unable to judge. But whatever their present significance, they are portents which the government and the local authorities will do well to take into account. The surprise is, not that such manifestations should take place, but that they have not occurred in much more serious form in Glasgow and many other towns. Why men to whom the nation denies the right to work for a living, and refuses the means of living without work, can be expected to suffer, without protest, we do not know. Certainly the very first principles, alike of self-preservation and of social duty, leave these outcasts no choice but to battle, however, desperately, for the right to life or forfeit all claim to be men.

No Socialist will speak lightly of acts of disturbance or violence against social order and security, however wrongly constituted society may be. Every element of anarchy is alien to the Socialist conception of human relationship. But it is a primary condition of the social contract that it must be reciprocal, and if society is itself to be protected from injury, it must also protect from injury. The denial of the means of life to any of its citizens dissolves the bonds of order.

The question of the unemployed must be dealt with nationally, and that speedily. The state of affairs in scores of towns is dreadful to think upon. Let the government and town councils waken up to a sense of their duty, and give some assurance and tangible token at once that they mean to befriend the unemployed.

The Daily News, which is giving the Liberals a strong lead on this question, points out that Parliament has before now passed coercion acts for Ireland in 24 hours, and demands that this more serious question than mere disorder calls for prompt remedy. If the government will not take some such steps, and if the town councils will spend small fortunes in entertaining royalty, while the unemployed are starving at their gates, then the unemployed can hardly be blamed if they resort to rough and ready, even if regrettable, means of asserting their claims.—London Labor Leader.

We are thankful to the International Review for granting us the use of the above cut of Debs and his train crew that started the Red Special from Chicago August 31 for the great Western trip.

All That Roosevelt, Taft and Bryan Have Developed Thus Far in This Campaign Is "You're Another!" Haskell and Foraker have been exposed. They have been caught, and others will follow, because it is impossible to prevent corruption in capitalistic politics.

### DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

*Friday, October 23, Red Special Will Arrive at Union Station at 5:55 p. m.—Meeting at Armory at 8 p. m.*

Our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, will reach Union Station, Market and 18th streets, on Friday, October 23, at 5:50 p. m., and the Red Special Band may stir things up considerably around the Union Station midway.

A local committee will meet the Red Special at O'Fallon or Caseyville and remain on the train to St. Louis Union Station, where hundreds of Socialists and friends will gather to greet the Comrade Debs and the Red Special Band.

The arrangements for the Armory meeting are completed. Every Socialist is requested to assist the committee in its work and contribute his share toward making this gathering the most successful and impressive demonstration of the campaign.

Chief of Police Creecy has promised to assist our reception committee by detailing several police officers at the main entrance to keep the passage to the hall free from any obstruction or jamming.

News received from the Red Special management is to the effect that Comrade Debs is in good health considering the tremendous strain he has undergone during the 60 days campaign tour. Two weeks ago, while in Newark, N. J., he contracted a severe cold. Dr. Ascher, who attended the patient, insisted that Debs remain on his Red Special for at least 24 hours, in order to avoid serious consequences. "You shut up shop for 24 hours, and you'll be all right again!" said the doctor. "If you disregard my advice you will have to suffer for the consequences."

It took the Red Special personnel to keep Debs inside for 24 hours. But he finally submitted to the inevitable, and the following day he was O. K. and delivered several speeches in Brooklyn, Yonkers and Jersey City.

Here are some of the latest Red Special meeting reports:

#### MINERS FOR SOCIALISM.

Debs and "Red Special" in Anthracite Country.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 16.—Over 3,000 workers filled the Auditorium last night to cheer a powerful speech by Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist party candidate for President.

Mr. Debs has recovered from the indisposition from which he has been suffering, and his voice rang out with all the fervor which characterized his addresses in the earlier days of the campaign.

In his speech Mr. Debs paid especial attention to Mr. Bryan's labor record, showing the hollowness of the Nebraskan's protests of friendship to the working class, in the face of his silence in the days when the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners were being tried for their lives.

Mr. Taft's record was also exposed, and his activity in behalf of the Mine Owners' Association was described as an open confession of his servility to the capitalist class.

The "Red Special" made numerous stops yesterday, and the crowds at the stations were addressed by Stephen M. Reynolds, Charles Lapworth and the veteran Socialist campaigner, Isaac Cowen, of Ohio.

At Pottsville a great hall meeting was held and thousands of workers cheered the speeches of Reynolds and Buchanan. An extra stop was made at Allentown, where 1,000 persons greeted the "Red Special" with the greatest enthusiasm.

#### THROUGH CHEERS DEBS.

Socialist Candidate Gets a Great Ovation at Old Armory.—Hot Shot For Both Parties Young Women Wear Scarlet Ribbons And "Red Special" Band Plays "Marseillaise."

Baltimore, Oct. 17.—To the accompaniment of a storm of cheers, while the "Red Special" band sounded out at its loudest the fervor-inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise," Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, last night walked up the length of the Richmond Market Armory to the speaker's stand through a lane of cheering, flag-waving people.

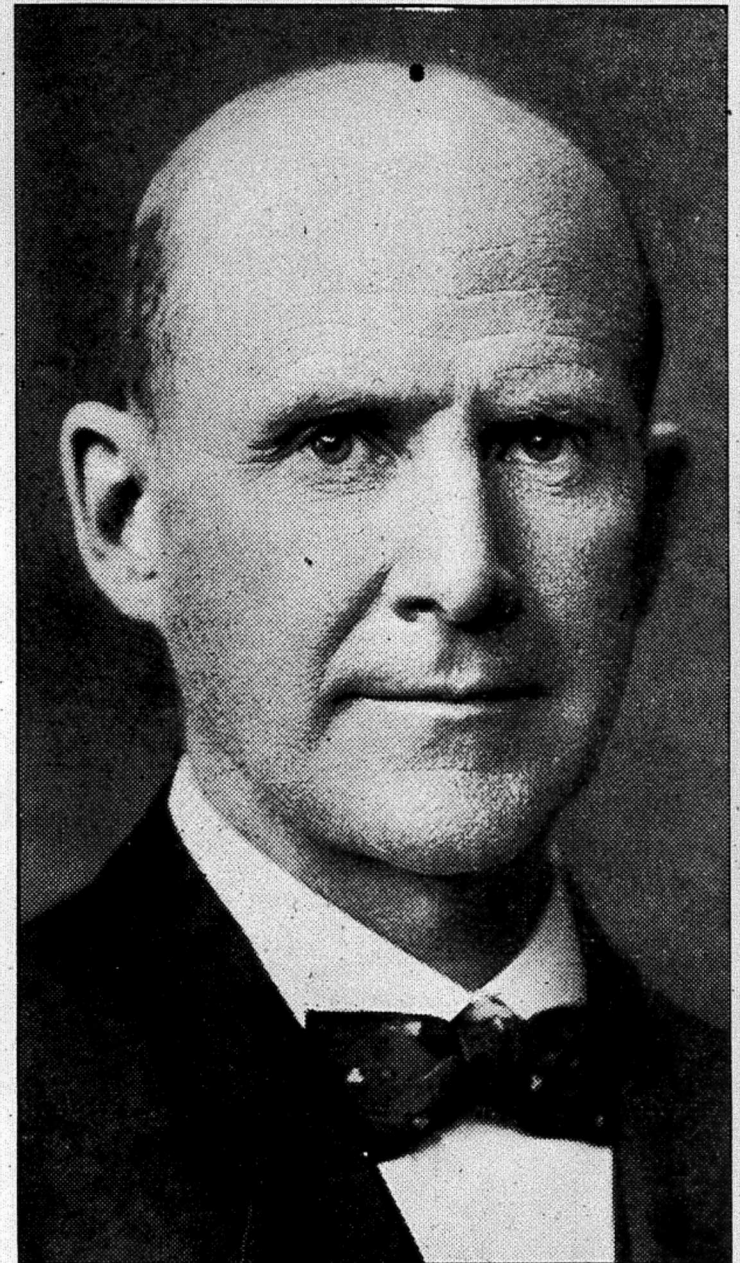
Never in the history of Socialism in this city has there been a more enthusiastic and appreciative crowd than that which attended last night's meeting, and their devotion to their cause was proved by the fact that everyone of the 5,000 who heard Debs paid 25 cents at the door. This money will be used in the campaign fund.

Debs arrived late. He came in a few minutes after 9 o'clock, having rested on board the "Red Special" at Camden Station until time to leave for the meeting. The hall was packed when he got there, for before the meeting was called several hundred Socialists formed at the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric terminal, meeting delegations coming over from Washington and, headed by the "Red Special" band, marched to the armory.

The auditors were thoroughly prepared to greet Debs when he came, for their natural enthusiasm was rekindled and stimulated by the speakers who

(Continued on page 2)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23rd



**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."

**DEBS AND TAFT IN RIVAL PARADE**

*The Republican and Socialist Nominees to Be Met at Same Depot--Both Processions to Move at Same Time and Both Men Speak at Night.*

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 16.—W. H. Taft has wired to the Republican committee here that he will speak on "Labor" when he appears at the Grand Opera House, October 22, the same night that Eugene V. Debs will talk on the same subject at Evans Hall Auditorium.

Fearing a crush at the opera house, orders have been issued that no women will be admitted, but arrangements will be made for Mr. Taft to meet the ladies later at the People's Theater, and then address an overflow meeting from the steps of the old National Bank.

The fact that Taft and Debs will reach the city at the same time and that rival parades will form at the same time has caused fears that a clash between the rival factions may result. Neither side, however, has any intention of abandoning their plans and the two parades will march side by side up Main street.

That the Republicans are becoming worried over the situation in Southern Indiana is shown from the fact that they are making arrangements to throw all their strong speakers here at the wind-up of the campaign. An announcement was made today from Indianapolis that Senator Beveridge had been ordered here October 28, and that "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Congressman Watson would follow him for a closing rally on October 30.

Says the Scott County Kicker: "When, in 1894, that Chicago Corporation judge sent Eugene Debs to jail for six months for violating judge-made law, he did not dream that in 1908 the same Debs would be campaigning the nation in a special train paid for by the working class. Times do change."



# SOCIALIST POLITICS

By LIZZIE M. HOLMES.

Socialism in outside states may not mean quite the same to women that it does in Colorado. Where women have no vote, they are apt to conclude that Socialism does not concern them, and that there is no more reason why they should be interested in Socialism than in any other brand of politics. Like the farmers in general, they simply rest in the thought that Socialism has to do with the wage workers of cities, and that it is not worth while for them to study and become interested in it.

Aside from the fact that what concerns one concerns all in the great brotherhood of man, both the farmers and women of the West will find that the economics of Socialism does concern them most vitally, and that no study will so well repay the investigator in interest and real benefit as that of Socialism.

Women, of male suffrage states, are prone to consider politics as a fad or habit to which men are addicted as they are to tobacco, beer, etc. They do not understand the fascination and often wish there were no such thing, as it absorbs the attention of the men and makes them do inexplicable things. Especially is the uninterested wife of a Socialist bitter against her husband's "politics." For the Socialist is not a politician, he is an enthusiast, a dreamer, a redeemer of the race. Socialism is not merely politics to him, not merely the struggle for the spoils between the "ins" and the "outs," but a great, human principle, a religion, a philosophy world-wide in its significance, and he is taken out of himself until he feels that the whole world is his working field. The campaign to him is not merely a series of political meetings where the opposing candidates are roundly abused, where wine and beer flow freely, where hands are shaken and babies kissed that will never be remembered after the election is over, but a great educational movement that has no ending until all humanity learns the lesson of solidarity. He is himself a student and the principal aim of his "political" meetings is to further inform himself and to teach the apathetic minds of the people everywhere. So it is true that a "Socialist campaign commences the next morning after election," and defeat or the partial success of his "party" has nothing to do with his real work. Such a man is apt to be diligent and devoted to his cause, and to one who looks upon Socialism merely as one kind of politics, he seems to be half crazy, needlessly absorbed, overzealous. One must sympathize with this man's wife if she has no conception of the cause he loves; and with him if he can not induce her to try to understand it.

Every woman, whether she has a vote or not, should look into this subject of Socialism. If she thinks her husband is giving too much attention to it, all the more should she acquaint herself with its principles, that she may know what it is that attracts him so much. To her, the home, the children and their welfare are even more than they can be to the father. And this welfare depends upon the possibilities of obtaining the means of living, the very bedrock of Socialism. The ordinary housewife, when her husband earns insufficient wages or fails to find work at any price, is resentful and worried and thinks that he is particularly unfortunate or perhaps incapable. She has no broader outlook than the coming of payday and the bills the week's wages must cover; and the frail hold she and her household has now and must have in all the indefinite future, on this weekly wages, haunts her every moment. With a closer study of economics she would know what the great hope of the Socialist is, and would cease to blame the man who is doing his best in the unequal struggle.

The fact that the husband, father, brother or son may at any time be thrown out of work through no fault of his own, is a sufficient reason if there were no other, why women should study Socialism. The problem of the unemployed is the greatest and most inexplicable problem that ever confronted a proud civilization. Religion, philosophy, government, offer no solution. The political party claiming to be the leading one in the country has no answer but a pitiful "God knows." No church, state or system of ethics offers an adequate remedy which also proposes to preserve existing industrial and social institutions. Charity can not lessen the suffering, and "justice" as expressed in the law courts which imprison and send to the rock pile the wretched "jobless" ones prevents or cures nothing. Nothing but Socialism even attempts to offer a genuine solution and remedy. Under Socialism, when every one will work, and every one be entitled to all that he produces, when nothing but labor will procure the things needful to existence, there will be no such thing as a man being "unable to find work." As long as the great green earth warms, nourishes and ripens the seed that man hides in her bosom, as long as minerals are found in her depths, as long as her waters bears ships, and her continents hold tracks and telegraph lines, so long will men "find work." Only, in the future great and good time coming, men will work for work's sake and for the full results. He will work, not because driven to it by the scourge of starvation or the whip of a master, but because he must express his creative faculty in producing all that is healthful, useful and interesting; not for himself alone, but for his brothers as well. Then truly will "all labor be noble and holy," and it will prove a blessing and nevermore a curse to humanity.

Farmington, N. M.

Lizzie M. Holmes.

## Staunton Socialists Issue Practical Circular Letter.

The Comrades of Staunton, Ill. (Macoupin County), are circulating the following personal letter: "Dear Comrade—The Socialist Party of America is carrying on a campaign of literature distribution, and in order to make it most effective, subscribers to Socialist papers, are among the first we are trying to reach. Hence the enclosed pamphlet which is sent by the Macoupin County Executive Committee of the party. We want to get you interested in Socialism and ask you to kindly read this pamphlet, after which, if you desire, we will send several others, and would be obliged if, after you have read them, will hand over to your neighbor or friend. Thousands of workers in our country are asking, 'What is the matter in America?' Nobody doubts there is something the matter when there are over four million unemployed men, without reckoning the vast number who are working only short time. When the question was put to Mr. Taft, the Republican nominee for president, 'What is a man to do who is out of work and starving?' he threw up his hands in despair and replied, 'God knows!' The same question has been put to Mr. Bryan, the Democratic nominee, and he gave an equally despairing answer. Moreover, neither one of them refers to the subject in their party platforms. What can be said from a workingman's standpoint when the heads of the two great parties are helplessly helpless on a question so vital that—with the wives and children of these unemployed men—affects at the very least one-fourth of the population of this great country. What must we do to be saved? It is only the Socialists who can and dare answer. Panics and industrial depressions are inevitable in capitalist society, whether the administration be Democratic or Republican. The Socialists advocate the overthrow of this capitalist system of private ownership of the means of life and in its stead inaugurate a system whereby those things that are essential to human life shall be owned and controlled by the whole of the people. The Socialist platform offers the only solution to the problem of unemployment—it also offers the only immediate relief that can be given. Are you doing anything to help clear the way for a better America? Are you already sufficiently informed on the principles of Socialism to renounce your allegiance to all other political parties? If so, we would like to have you become a member of the party; we need you and all others like you, and will gladly supply you with an application blank and other particulars. If not, read carefully what we offer, study it and compare it with the literature of other parties, and we feel sure that you will eventually agree with us. If you are a farmer, we can supply you with literature addressed especially to farmers. Please send addresses of your neighbors and friends whom you think will be interested and we will gladly supply them with literature. Fraternally,  
MACOUPIN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
Edw. A. Wiecek, Secretary.

# DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 1.)

preceded him. The meeting was called to order by Charles C. Bachman.

## Young Women in Parade.

Marching in the parade and occupying front seats on the platform were the young ladies of the Working Women's Educational Association, wearing white dresses and red ribbons. They were to have met Debs at Camden Station, but, because of a change in plans, they were unable to do anything more than attend the meeting.

Mark Jackson, a local attorney and a member of a labor union, who made an address following Mr. Bachman, referred to Debs as "the apostle of industrial and international salvation," and this was received with a mighty cheer.

Charles Lapsworth, of England, one of the "Red Special" orators, spoke next, and Harry Porter, business manager of the train, told the audience that the expenses of the special were paid by the nickels and dimes of the working class.

Then, just as he finished, there came a noise, half cheer, half yell, and as the audience rose to its feet and saw Debs enter the door the applause that went up was thunderous. Flags waved, the noise grew and the people continued to shout and applaud to the full capacity of their lungs as Debs mounted the platform.

Then little Miss Jennie Klein went to the platform, was cheered several minutes and recited a declamation of welcome. Then Debs arose, took his place on the flag-draped rostrum and the cheering renewed itself. Again many minutes passed, while Debs, holding out his hand in deprecation, was unable to quell the tumult. Finally, at his earnest solicitation, the audience grew quiet—so quiet that a pin could be heard when it dropped.

## Both Parties Scored.

"Ah, this is a flattering reception to an undesirable citizen," he said to the audience, and to prove the genuineness of their welcome the applause broke forth again. When it subsided Debs went on:

"Under the system which now prevails industrial prosperity and industrial depression follow each other. It does not matter whether the Democratic party or the Republican party is in power, or whether we have a gold standard, those conditions surely follow each other.

"The capitalists can no longer control the production and at the same time give employment to the working class. Today there are more idle men than at any other time in the history of the country. One out of every six is out of work, and when Mr. Taft is asked what can a man do when he can get no work and feels the pangs of hunger, he answers: 'God knows.' And we Socialists can answer: 'And we know, too!'"

"When he declared with an earnestness that was almost infectious that both parties stand for wage slavery and that their candidates are the candidates of capitalism he brought forth a thundering applause.

Debs was impartial in his "roasting" of the two parties and of their candidates, declaring that Mr. Taft had done his best to have Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone convicted "to satisfy the mineowners who conspired against them."

"And when these men—Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood—were in prison in danger of their lives," he said, "and the Western Federation of Miners went to Mr. Bryan to get his help, for he had the ear of the people, he remained silent. But after they were tried by a jury of their peers and founded innocent he said: 'I believed all the time that they were innocent.' You see, he was a friend when they didn't need him. He could not speak out against the conspiracy of the mineowners who financed his campaign."

The "Red Special" was met at Camden Station by several thousand people, who packed the platform, but Debs did not appear. The "Red Special" Band accompanying the candidate, however, went on the platform and played "Maryland" and the "Marseillaise."

ON TO THE ARMORY, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, AT 8 P. M.

# 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.

## MORE THAN 100 DEAD IN SILESIA MINE DISASTER.

Fire Prevents Rescue Work and Entombed Men Are Believed Doomed.

Vienna, October 19.—More than 100 miners are believed to have been killed in an explosion and fire last week in the Koenigs coal mine in Silesia.

No hope remains of saving any imprisoned miners, as fire has put off the work of rescue.

Six charred bodies have been recovered and their condition shows that they were burned to death, rather than killed by the explosion. It is believed there are nearly 200 men entombed, and they will all be burned.

# Woman Suffrage in South Africa

The following is an extract from a letter by Olive Schreiner on Woman's Suffrage in South Africa. Most readers will remember her as the author of "Dreams," a collection of poems in prose that has been an inspiration to more than one woman. One woman in particular carried this little volume with her constantly for seven years, and at the end of these seven years the stains from tears that had fallen upon it were almost as many as the words in the book.

The woman who carried "Dreams" with her and consecrated the little treasure volume with her tears has written many books for women—has consecrated her life to the world of women—the "better halves" that are the "worse slaves." And though "Dreams" could not have meant so much to all who read it, I believe it could not fail to be a great inspiration to every one who has "dreamed" with Olive Schreiner. So I take occasion, in noticing her letter, to ask you to "dream" with her, if you have not done so already. Get her little volume. I think the libraries must surely keep it. R. P. S.

"The male members of our society who have in the past alone been entrusted with the duty of shaping laws and public institutions, have in South Africa often shown a sanity and breadth of insight not always shown by those of other countries.

"In the non-sexual basis of our university regulations we have the noblest example of this. This constitution recognizes that the benefits of the highest intellectual culture are as unwisely denied on the score of sex as of race, and that sound health demands that their judgment should depend entirely on the desire and ability of the individual citizen to make use of them. In the splendid use many of our younger women are now making of those advantages we have as a society the reward of the breadth and foresight shown by certain of our men in the past, and we have no need to fear that in the future South African men will be found falling behind those of other nations in the path of progressive and enlightened social development.

"I have never regarded the desire (now as widespread as civilization itself) that woman should take her share in the duties and labors of the national life as in any sense a movement of the sexes against each other, but rather as a great integrative movement of the sexes towards each other.

"How deep this movement is the expression of great social need felt equally by man and woman, is shown in our country by that large body of its most intelligent and advanced men, who not only stand shoulder to shoulder with woman in her struggle for this reform, but who have indeed often been leaders.

"There have been within the last few weeks councils held by certain of our men seeking to forward what they hope will ultimately be a federation of our different states.

"We here today are met in an endeavor to forward an even deeper and wider measure of reform—the federation of the sexes.

"I believe they will ultimately succeed—I know we will. Yours ever,  
Olive Schreiner."

## THE BUTTERICK BOYCOTT.

Shall Union Men Be Fined and Imprisoned for Telling the Truth?

The Butterick Publishing Company is endeavoring to have the New York Supreme Court fine and imprison the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 because they have told the truth about the unfair stand of that concern toward organized labor. No. 6 has not at any time asked, and never will ask, you to

## Boycott Butterick Products

But Big 6 pointed out the fact that on November 24, 1905, this firm locked out their Union employees and have ever since employed non-union men at low wages and for long hours. No. 6 is a law-abiding body and insists that it had legal and moral right to tell you that **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO PURCHASE GOODS MADE BY NON-UNIONISTS.**

Furthermore, no judge can compel you, by injunction or otherwise, to give your patronage where you do not wish to give it. When the law is invoked to aid this concern in a purely business disagreement with its employees it is a sure indication that organized labor is exercising its inalienable right to spend the wages earned under Union conditions with those dealers who favor Union conditions.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6 OF NEW YORK CITY.  
REV. STELZLE'S LETTER.

To the Publishers of The Delineator—The Butterick Co.

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

We are sending the following article, with the hope that you may find it possible to use all or part of it. Other well-known writers have taken a similar stand, and we are convinced that with proper publicity we can bring to a successful conclusion the long-drawn-out fight against the non-union Butterick Publishing Company.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain,

Very Truly Yours,

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.

The widespread publicity which has been given the struggle to re-establish union conditions in the composing room of the Butterick Publishing Company has reached all classes and conditions of men. Every city and village on the North American continent has heard of the unfair Butterick magazines and patterns. Union men have taken up the fight, and the efforts of Typographical Union No. 6 will cease only when the eight-hour day prevails and union wages are paid.

That this fight has aroused the sympathies and enlisted the services of many outside the ranks of organized wage-earners has been manifest for some time. Especially among professional and literary men and women is there a tendency to do more than look on. Their interest in this contest has taken practical form, and the following letter shows how one distinguished writer feels about the matter:

Mr. Theodore Dreiser,

The Delineator, New York.

My dear Mr. Dreiser: I regret very much that I must decline to write the articles for the Delineator, the Designer and the New Idea, for which you asked me. As you no doubt know organized labor has, for a long time, been trying to secure fair conditions in the Butterick plant, but without success. As a member of a labor union and believing very thoroughly in the basic principles upon which the trades union is organized, I cannot consistently aid the Butterick Company by becoming a contributor to its magazines, small as that that help might be. It was not until a day or so ago that I was reminded of the position of the Butterick Company in the controversy which is on between the Typographical Union and some employers.

Let me say, in justice to myself, that I have not talked this over with my friends, the trades unionists. They are not aware that you have asked me to write these articles.

I want to thank you for the very courteous treatment which you have accorded me in talking over the writing of the stories, and I want to assure you that there is not the slightest bit of personal feeling toward you in this matter. It is purely a matter of principle with reference to my attitude toward the trades union and the things for which it stands.

Will you kindly return the two articles which I sent you?

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES STELZLE.

Dr. Stelzle is the Superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, and a Christian preacher of force and ability. He has done much to bring about a better understanding between the Church and the organized labor movement, and this latest stand proves that in him the workingmen have a friend whose name will be cherished forever.

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



## Governor Comer's Alabama Cotton Mills

By MOTHER JONES.

It had been thirteen years since I bid farewell to the workers in Alabama and went forth to other fields to fight their battles. I returned again in 1908 to see what they were doing for the welfare of their children. Governor Comer, being the chief star of the state I went out to Avondale, on the outskirts of Birmingham to take a glance at his slave pen. I found there somewhere between five and six hundred slaves. The governor in his generous nature could provide money for Jesus, reduced the wages of his slaves first 10 per cent and then 16. As the wretches were already up against starvation a few of them struck, and I accompanied an organizer and the editor of the Labor Advocate out there to help organize the slaves into a union of their craft. I addressed the body, and after I got through quite a large number became members of the Textile Workers' Union. I returned again



inside of another week, held another meeting with them, and another large number joined. I was also going to complete my work on Monday, the 12th, but I had to leave for Southern Illinois. He has not yet discharged any of them nor has he threatened to call an extra session of the legislature to pass the vagrancy bill in case they struck against the lash of reduction. Of all the God-cursed conditions that surround any gathering of slaves, or slave pen, Comer's mill district beats them all. As you look at them you immediately conclude they have been lashed too far, but they still have some spirit of revolt in them. They work all of thirteen hours a day. They are supposed to go in at 6 in the morning, but the machinery starts up soon after 5, and they have to be there. They are supposed to get 45 minutes for dinner, but the machinery starts up again after they are out for 20 minutes and they have to be at their post. When I was in Alabama, 13 years ago, they had no child labor law. Since then they passed a very lame one, so-called. They evade the law in this way: A child who has passed his or her twelfth year can take in his younger brothers or sisters from 6 years on and get them to work with him. They are not on the pay roll, but the pay for these little ones goes into the elder one's pay. So that when you look at the pay roll you think this one child makes quite a good bit, when perhaps there is two or three younger than him under the lash. Then the Governor runs a pill peddler, who is a nephew of the Governor, Dr. Comer; there is two cents of every dollar knocked off of the 600 slaves to pay this doctor. You see it's all in the family. Then they have a Sunday school, and the chief guy of the Sunday school has got a gold tooth in the front of his mouth, and when he is talking about Jesus you can see him open up the mouth to show the golden calf, so the little ones will pay particular attention to what he says. I found them all suffering from chills and fever and malaria, and whatever change they have left goes to the patent medicine doctor. One woman told me her mother had gone into that mill and worked and took her four children in with her. She said: "I have been in the mill since I was 4 years old. I am now 34." She looked to me as if she were 60. She has a kindly nature if treated right, but her whole life and spirit was crushed out beneath the iron wheels of Comer's greed. When you think of the little ones that this mother brings forth you can see that society is cursed with an abnormal human being. She knew nothing but the whiz of the machinery in the factory. As I talked to her, with many others, she said: "Oh, can you do something for us?" The wives, the mothers, the children, all go in to produce dividends—profit, profit, profit. This brutal Governor is a pillar of the First Methodist Church in Birmingham, and on Sunday he gets up and sings, "O Lord, will you have another star for my crown I get there?" What a job God of Mighty must be in hiring mechanics to make stars for that black-hearted villain's crown when he gets there. I saw the little ones lying on the bed shaking with chills and I could hear them ask parents and masters what they were here for, what crime they had committed that they were brought here and sold to the dividend auctioneer. Men and women of America, when shall you stop your hypocritical actions and rise up in your might and protest against these conditions. When in Alabama, 13 years ago, these women ran from four to five looms; today I find them running some 24 looms; and when you think of the high tension, when you think of the cruelty to their nerves, the glory of their lives are gone. The days when their labor was not a burden, perhaps is over; now it is all a hot rush and worry and incessant sweat, as they scratch their bits of corn out of these hard days. Think of the picture of these young girls and children on their feet guiding that machinery for twelve or thirteen hours a day; running that machinery hour by hour, and in their fever at night I hear them moaning: "Oh, what will I do; I can't make the machine go; it won't wind." It is hell, worse than hell. Think of these children standing in the midst of these spindles, every thread of which must be incessantly watched so that it may be instantly pieced together, in a hot room amid its roaring machinery, so loud that one can not hear another, no matter how close they are at hand. Amid the whizzing wheels and bands and switch racks that would snatch off a limb for one second's carelessness; all this in hot air so that in summer a great thirst scorches their throat, the weavers are encircled by 24 terrific looms in a steamed atmosphere which is even worse than hell. The method of communication used is as if they were dumb animals, because at any moment a rebellious shuttle may shoot forth and knock an eye out. A loose shirt may be seized by a wheel or a strap and then the horrors of the accident can be better imagined than told. Their mentality is dwarfed, and if they say a word the cruel boss, who is a scab, goes after them. They tell me that when they get thirsty they can not get enough water to drink. They are all victims of some ailment. They are never free from headache. Owing to the necessity of cleaning machinery, they do not eat at noon hour. The unpleasant odor coming from the oil and grease, the rumbling of shafts and drums, the squeaking of wheels and spindles make them sick and languorous. They rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to prepare to enter that slave pen at 5:30. They are all pale, dyspeptic, hollow-chested, and it seems as if life has no charms for them. They can not go and seek other employment because the energy has been all used up from childhood in their particular line of industry. Mr. Roosevelt makes no allusion to these undesirable citizens who murder these children for gold. I believe that the God of Justice will yet rise and take it into his own hands and punish the devourers of children's lives for profit. This is the Democratic South, my friends—this is the Democratic administration; this is what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gompers want to uphold. I stand for the overthrow of the entire system that murders childhood; I stand for the overthrow of a system that can give a 6,000 job to labor leaders who have betrayed these infants in their infancy. I stand for the teachings of Christ put into practice; not the teachings of capitalism and graft and murder. I stand for the day when this rotten structure will totter of its own vileness. I stand for the day when the baby, child will live in God's

fair land and enjoy its air, its food and its pleasures, when every mother will caress it warmly, when there will be no parasites, no slaves, when \$2,000 won't be paid for a hat to cover the skull of the desirable citizen's daughter, when the child shall not be taxed for such diabolical infamy; when poodle dogs will not be caressed on the life-blood of innocent childhood; when these children of Comer's hell-hole will live in God's heaven without any master to dictate their lives.

The high temperature of the mills, combined by an abnormal humidity of the air, produced by steaming, done by manufacturers, make bad material weave easier and tend to diminish the workers' power of resisting disease. The humid atmosphere promotes perspiration, but makes evaporation from the skin more difficult, and in this condition the operator when he leaves the mill has to face a much reduced temperature, which produces serious chest affections. They are all narrow-chested and disheartened looking. I found very few of them who could read or write as I went to take their names to register them for their charter. I found they would come and ask me, "You write his or her name," whoever was running for office. No wonder the Governor could send his daughter to the seashore; no wonder he could have the audacity to drive miners back at the point of the bayonet; no wonder men and women commit suicide. They are too tired out at the end of the day to engage in any mental pursuit. They want something or some one to cheer them up.

As a new Rudyard Kipling would say:

Comer, go reckon your dead  
By the forges red  
And the factories where your slaves spin.  
You've eaten their lives,  
Their babes and wives.

For which Roosevelt says you're a desirable citizen.  
It was your legal right, your legal share,  
But if blood be the price of your god-cursed gold,  
God knows these slaves have paid it dear.

## WEEK'S RED SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE EAST

### RED SPECIAL TRAIN STOPS AND DEBS MEETINGS.

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.  
Caseyville—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.

October 26—Monday.

Jacksonville—Leave 10 a. m., Wabash Ry.  
Chapin—Arrive 10:15 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 10:45 a. m.  
Bluffs—Arrive 11:05 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 11:55 a. m.  
Griggsville—Arrive 12:05 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 1:05 p. m.  
Baylis—Arrive 1:30 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 2 p. m.  
Barry—Arrive 2:20 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 2:50 p. m.  
Hull—Arrive 3:10 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 3:40 p. m.  
Hannibal, Mo.—Arrive 4:05 p. m., Wabash Ry. Evening meeting.

October 27—Tuesday.

Hannibal—Leave 7 a. m., Wabash Ry.  
Paris—Arrive 8:15 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 8:45 a. m.  
Moberly—Arrive 9:45 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 10:15 a. m.  
Macon—Arrive 11 a. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 11:30 a. m.  
La Plata—Arrive 12:15 p. m., Wabash Ry.; leave 12:50 p. m.  
Fort Madison, Iowa—Arrive 3:15 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 3:45 p. m.  
Dallas City, Ill.—Arrive 4 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 4:38 p. m.  
Stronghurst—Arrive 4:55 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 5:25 p. m.  
Galesburg—Arrive 6:20 p. m., Santa Fe Ry. Evening meeting.

October 28—Wednesday.

Galesburg—Leave 9:35 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.  
Williamsfield—Ar. 10:50 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 10:35 a. m.  
Princeville—Arrive 10:55 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 11:25 a. m.  
Chillicothe—Arrive 12 noon, Santa Fe Ry.; leave 1 p. m.  
Toluca—Arrive 1:40 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 2:10 p. m.  
Ancona—Arrive 2:30 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 3 p. m.  
Streator—Arrive 3:15 p. m., Santa Fe Ry. Evening meeting.

October 29—Thursday.

Streator—Leave 9 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.  
Kernan—Arrive 9:10 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 9:40 a. m.  
Ransom—Arrive 9:50 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 10:20 a. m.  
Kinsman—Arrive 10:30 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 11 a. m.  
Verona—Arrive 11:10 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 11:40 a. m.  
Mazon—Arrive 11:50 a. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 12:50 p. m.  
Coal City—Arrive 1:10 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 2:10 p. m.  
Lorenzo—Arrive 2:20 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 2:50 p. m.  
Drummond—Arrive 3:05 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 3:35 p. m.  
Plaines—Arrive 3:50 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; leave 4:20 p. m.  
Joliet—Arrive 4:30 p. m., Santa Fe Ry. Evening meeting.  
Leave Joliet 10:30 p. m., Santa Fe Ry.; arrive Chicago 11:45 p. m.

How to Help.

Every reader of Labor can help the paper by patronizing those who advertise in it.

Benson's Pamphlet on Taft or Bryan

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

You Can Do It.

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

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

## TO SAVE WHITE SLAVES WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN CONVENTION

Ballot Demanded for the Millions of Women.

Officials Reluctant to Take Up Cases Wherein Victims Are of Tender Years, Claim of College Women.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 17.—The statement that a report in course of preparation to be submitted to the United States Government will reveal tremendous vested interests which deal with the "white slave" traffic was made at the afternoon session of the American National Woman Suffrage Association today by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer of New York.

"There are persons high in the governments of several countries," declared Mrs. Spencer, "who have had shady transactions in the traffic of which I speak."

The subject of the session was "Social Prophylaxis." Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, a delegate representative from the American Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, was the principal speaker. Dr. Morton described the terrible inroads of scourges due to immorality and the necessity of instilling into the minds of the youngest children a pure conception of the truths of life.

Mrs. Charlotte Gilman of New York said every marriage certificate should be accompanied by a bill of health from a physician under state authority.

Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York thought there should be a stricter enforcement of the laws already on the statute books. "It is a pitiful, shameful, thing," said Mrs. Kelley, "to see the reluctance with which court officials and prosecuting attorneys of the state take up cases wherein the victim has been a girl of tender years."

College women who to-day organized the National College Equal Suffrage League occupied the rostrum at the evening session. The claims of equal suffrage of college women were presented in brief addresses by President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Dean Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago, Prof. Francis Squire Potter of the University of Minnesota, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, founder of the College Equal Suffrage League, and Miss Ray Costello of Oxford, England.

Harriet Stanton Blatch Declares Grand Characters Are Developed In the Workshops Where Women Toil—Votes Mean Shorter Hours for Sex.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 18.—What woman with the ballot could do toward alleviating the hardships and suffering in the industrial world, due to injustice and inequality, was told at an industrial mass meeting today by delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

President Anna H. Shaw said that every human being should be given the opportunity to toil; that God's greatest gift to the human race was when he sent man forth into the world to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

"I believe in toil," said Mrs. Shaw, "and the dignity of labor, and I also believe in adequate compensation for work done."

Miss Jean M. Gordon, factory inspector for the Parish of Orleans, La., was introduced by President Shaw as "an industrious young woman whom the political ring of New Orleans sought to have removed, but who still retains her office, doing splendid work for the poor."

Harriet Stanton Blatch made an eloquent plea for more attention to the industrial training of young girls who are going out in the world to work. She took exception to the expression "lower class," and said that some of the grandest characters she knew had the workshop for their alma mater and the trades unions for a post-graduate course.

The report of the Committee on Industrial Problems affecting women and children was given by Florence Kelley, of New York. She said, in part:

"Votes for working women mean shorter hours. Eight hours for men, ten hours for children, unlimited hours for women—such is our practice today in an increasing number of States. Eight hours for all workers would do more to reduce tuberculosis than all the crusades against it that are going on in the world today."

"Working women have the working day of eight hours only in the four states where they vote—Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming."

"Eight hours for men, ten for children; unlimited hours for women will continue in practice until working women themselves help to elect the Judges, who now annul the statutes enacted to protect women and children."

### CATHEDRAL CORNER STONE PARADE.

During last Sunday's Cathedral Corner Stone parade a card was distributed among the thousands of spectators along the line of march which read as follows:

The New Cathedral Will Be Magnificent!

The new Cathedral will cost over \$2,000,000.

There are to-day over three million Unemployed in this country.

Every St. Louis Police Station will be crowded with starving unemployed working men this coming winter.

Many thousands of Children will go to school without breakfast this winter.

There are fifteen thousand hungry school children in Chicago.

The New Cathedral will not be a free lodging house for freezing Christians.

Christ said: The foxes have holes, the birds have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.

Who said this?—"All men are born equal and are endowed by their creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness."

Shakespeare said: "You take my life, when you do take the means whereby I live."

When asked what a workingman out of a job and his family starving, should do BRYAN answered that he don't know. When TAFT was asked the same question he said: "God knows!"

But EUGENE V. DEBS knows! Come and hear DEBS speak at the Armory, Grand and Manchester Aves., Friday, October 23, at 8 o'clock p. m. Admission 10c a person.

### EVERYBODY WELL PLEASED

With Mrs. Maynard's St. Louis Lecture.

Comrade Mrs. Mila T. Maynard delivered an address under the auspices of the St. Louis Socialist Women's Club at 212 South Fourth street. The meeting was well attended and the audience was unanimous in its praise for the speaker. Comrade Maynard's plain and pointed arguments were well received and liberal applause repeatedly interrupted the lecture. Lectures of this kind will do much toward getting the women interested in the Socialist movement.

### SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

### MOTHER JONES IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

Meeting at City Hall Auditorium Thursday evening, October 22.

Comrade Mother Jones is back from Alabama. Read her story in another column in this week's St. Louis Labor. Let your Democratic Union friend read it, too. Mother Jones will address a public meeting at the East St. Louis City Hall, Thursday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m. Since this week's St. Louis Labor reaches the subscribers on Thursday morning, this announcement will yet be in time.



Workingmen  
of all  
Countries, Unite

# LABOR.

You Have Nothing to Lose but your chains, and a World to Gain.

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	30,000
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

## TO THE ARMORY!

This week's St. Louis Labor will reach the subscribers one day earlier than usual, on account of the Armory meeting. Comrades of St. Louis, let us give our Presidential candidate, Comrade Eugene V. Debs, a reception which he will never forget.

There will be an immense crowd at the Armory on Friday evening. Arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting. In addition to Comrade Debs other outside speakers will address the meetings, among them Comrades Seymour Stedman of Chicago, Mother Jones and Comrade Reynolds of Indiana. Local speakers, Comrades Pope, Brandt and Rocker, will also address the overflow meeting which will be held on the Grand Avenue side of the Armory.

The interest displayed for this meeting is marvellous. A comrade from Springfield, Mo., writes: "Save eight admission tickets for us; we'll be with you at the Armory Friday evening." Comrade O'Dam of Flat River, in the Lead Belt, informs us that a number of the boys from that town will attend the St. Louis Armory meeting.

We want every Comrade to constitute himself a committee of one to assist the committee of arrangements and ushers in their work and make this meeting a memorable one.

## DEMORALIZING

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, at its last meeting, instructed its delegate to the Denver convention of the A. F. of L. to work in favor of getting the 1909 convention to St. Louis. This was a very commendable action which will find the unanimous support of the St. Louis Union men and women. St. Louis, the home city of Mr. Van Cleve, the Don Quixote de la Mancha of the Citizens Industrial Alliance, is at this time the logical convention city of the A. F. of L. St. Louis has been the scene of serious industrial battles in recent years which will fill many a page of the great "History of the American Labor Movement," the writing of which is left to future historians. St. Louis, the metropolis of the great Southwest, is centrally located and has many advantages as a national convention city.

There is another side to this latest action of the St. Louis central body which leads us to the discussion of a most serious problem. It is the problem of removing a cancer from the body of the American labor movement.

It is a standing rule with the local central body that all delegates to state or national conventions receive eight dollars a day and railroad fare. This is a liberal compensation; nobody will kick against it, although it is more than the average local central labor union will pay its convention delegates.

At the last meeting the local central body authorized its Executive Board to devise ways and means to raise additional funds for the delegate to the Denver convention. One member of the Executive Board suggested that this additional amount to be raised should not be less than \$200.00, which funds the delegate is expected to use "for the purpose of getting the convention to St. Louis." In other words the delegate is expected to "work" his fellow delegates at the convention, in such manner as he may see fit, and induce them to vote for St. Louis as the 1909 convention city.

Very strikingly some delegates at the central body spoke of the additional funds to be raised as a "slush fund." We should go farther and say: it is a corruption fund. The money is used for demoralizing purposes. Whether the delegate spends the money for getting a few cards or circulars printed, or for beer, cigars and making him a good fellow with the boys at the convention, does not change the subject matter of our argument.

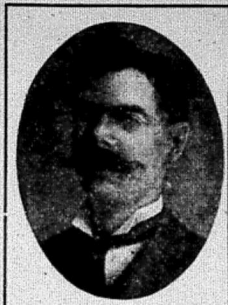
It is the capitalist political campaign methods practically applied in the trades union movement. The Democratic and Republican ward heeler must have money to do his work, and the more slush money he gets from his political bosses, the better chances he has to do his work well. He is a little wheel in a powerful political machine, and the machine operated under a certain system, which is firmly rooted in many decades of political custom and practice.

No ward heeler can be a success without being a "good fellow"; he cannot be a "good fellow" without having plenty of slush money; and he cannot use the slush money for any but corrupting, demoralizing purposes.



# DEBS and HANFORD

## Labor's Presidential Ticket



Delegate Murray (the successful delegate to the Denver convention) made remarks on the floor of the central body like this: You men who are business agents and walking delegates, know full well what it means to secure the election. You must go around with the boys, set them up, and that always does cost a little money!

Murray spoke the truth, though innocently, not realizing that his remarks are a strong indictment against certain conditions and practices which will gradually demoralize and tend to destroy the trades union movement.

Some delegates argued: You will never secure the 1909 convention for St. Louis, unless you provide your delegate with sufficient funds to mingle with the boys, instead of being hampered in his work for lack of a few dollars!

The rank and file of Union men have no idea what enormous amounts of money are expended at the A. F. and L. conventions for just such purposes. It is a bartering for sympathy, for favors, for votes. The bartering is going on outside, the voting follows on the convention floor.

Every International Union, with any kind of important business to come before the convention, is practically compelled to establish expensive headquarters at the convention city, spend hundreds of dollars for "entertainment" and "good fellowship," and thus prepare the way to victory on the floor of the convention, whenever their special business comes up. An A. F. of L. convention is a continuous two weeks' wirepulling, beginning with the opening session.

After the Boston convention, which lasted fourteen days, the writer of these lines met a delegate, the secretary-treasurer of an International Union, in the hotel lobby. In talking over the convention work this man, who has since severed all official relations with the organization he then represented, said: "Guess how much this convention has cost me!" When the writer failed to guess the International officer in question continued: "I came to Boston with \$450 in my pockets, and today every cent is gone!"

This was merely a personal expense account of the man. It tells a story. Other representatives of Unions had come to Boston authorized to expend as much money as they would see fit, in order to protect the best interests of their respective organizations.

We do not blame or criticize the individual whose mission it may be to act as delegate, but we condemn the wirepulling system which has developed in the American trades union movement, and which, if not checked soon, will lead to serious disaster. It will gradually get the movement into the same cesspool of corruption and demoralization as we witness today in the Democratic and Republican party machine politics.

We notice that in some International Unions right here in St. Louis the nomination and election of Union officers resemble a Democratic or Republican Municipal Assembly campaign.

The writer of these lines had the opportunity of attending National and International Socialist and labor congresses where 500 or more delegates from 21 different nationalities were represented. He followed closely the proceedings and transactions of every great trades union congress of England, France, Germany and other European countries, and we dare say without fear of contradiction that the first labor leader who would propose the creating of a fund as the one proposed at the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union meeting, would be kicked as high as a kite, by the rank and file. It would be his Waterloo, sure.

If the St. Louis central body is desirous of doing some really great work for the movement it could best be accomplished by a determined attack of that demoralizing system which makes the slush fund a perfectly legitimate and respectable means of "propaganda," in the American trades union movement.

In conclusion we may say that instead of wasting hours on the discussion of a slush fund proposition the central body might, for a change, take up the unemployed question, a serious problem. On the floor of the C. T. and L. U. there are delegates who have not had more than three and four months employment during the entire last year; some of them, good mechanics out of work for 9 and 10 months, would today shovel dirt in the street, if they could get the job.

This is a problem worth discussing. Wake up! Become conscious of your duties as members of a central body of Organized Labor.

## THE SHELL GAME

When I was a little boy I once saw a wondrous game.

A very nice, respectable looking man had three shells upon a table and a little felt ball. He made passes with the shells and the ball went now under this shell and now under that. His passes were remarkably swift, although a close observer was pretty certain every time under which shell the little felt ball was to be found.

A goodly number of country folk stood in front of the table, and, not believing that their eyes deceived them, they bet again and again that the ball would be found under a certain shell. To their utter amazement they never guessed rightly.

Of course, most people are too wise nowadays to go up against a shell game. They have read that the ball is usually under the finger of the man who works it, and rarely if ever under any shell. They know that no matter how keen their eyesight the shellman always wins.

But there are many shell games. There are political, financial, and other shell games.

Our politics is a shell game which the dear people can never resist participating in, a game in which they never become wise, and a game at which they never win.

Have you ever noticed that the party IN POWER never does anything for the people? And have you ever noticed that no matter what party is OUT OF POWER it is always the friend of the people?

The men who manage this shell game work it with consummate skill. In Republican states the Democratic party defends the people. In the Democratic states the Republican party defends the people.

Does anyone know a single state in which the Democrats rule where anything is done in the interests of the people? Does anyone know a single state where the Republicans rule where anything is done in the interests of the people?

Usually the party in power offends the people. Sometimes, indeed very often, the people then put out the party in power and put the opposing party in power. Not finding the little felt ball under one shell, they are induced to believe that they will find it under the other shell.

When the other party goes into power it also offends the people, and after a time it is put out of power, and the people choose the other shell again, thinking that surely this time they will find the felt ball.

Do you know that that has been done in this country for a hundred years? And do you know that it has been done in many other countries for nearly as many years? And do you realize that in nearly all countries the capitalists who run the shell game have got the people's money? Do you realize that during this period all the great modern trusts have come into existence, that special privileges have been granted helter-skelter, and that nearly all our natural resources have gotten into the hands of a few men?

Yet this little shell game goes on, and the people stand before the manipulator fascinated, albeit at times a bit disappointed.

Well, the Socialists suggest that the people cease patronizing the shell game run by the capitalists and set up one of their own. They are more numerous. They have the power, and they could say to the few: "Look here, if you want to play at this game, come and bet on our shells."

It would be better and much more beneficial to all concerned if the few should always lose and the many should always win, instead of as in the past, that the many should always lose and the few always win.—Robert Hunter.

## WOMAN

"Resolved that Woman has no Soul!"

It was centuries ago when an International Council of the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, including the Pope and the Cardinals, after several days' deliberation, reached the above decision.

For many hundreds of years woman was soulless because Popes, Cardinals and Bishops had so decided. Woman was as soulless as the beast in the wilderness, because she happened to be a woman. To have no soul, meant to have no rights. When the dignitaries of the Church, by the vote of their "Concilium," deprived woman of her soul, they robbed her of her human rights and declared her the dead property, the chattel slave of her husband, of her master. Deprived of all political and social rights she was more helpless than the dumb animal. She was crushed under the burdens of duties, but had no shadow of right, no chance to appeal for help or protection to any political or judicial institution.

Yet, queer as it may seem, the same Church that deprived woman of the soul, kept on preaching to the generations of women to pray to "God" that He might save their souls. This again was an admission that "God" had equipped woman with a soul, but that stupid or maliciously inclined "representatives of God" just declared the Soul of woman out of order.

Recent experience seems to demonstrate the fact that woman is not only equipped with a soul, but with brains, and considerable, too. Woman of today laughs at the Old Church condemnation and damnation of the female soul. Centuries ago the priests, bishops, cardinals and popes "pickled" the soul of woman. The philistine statesmen of Capitalism of the twentieth century are still very much like the old time priests, and if necessary, they'll use the policeman's club and the bayonet to keep woman's soul and woman's brains under the lid.

But woman's soul is boiling over, and woman's mind is getting as clear as the rays of the May day's sun.

Woman says to the fossils of philistines and long-robed priests: "Go way back and sit down! We are coming! You are going!"

It certainly makes every progressive man's heart leap with joy when reading of the "Storming" of the British Parliament by Women," of "100,000 Britishers cheering the Suffragettes" etc.

We conclude this editorial with the following Associated Press cablegram:

London, October 13.—The climax of the suffragette campaign was reached to-night when an enormous mob hemmed in Parliament and stopped traffic in all streets leading to Westminster. For more than three hours, the crowds scuffled good naturedly with the police, interfered with the theater goers, broke windows and disorganized things generally in the center of London.

The heroine of the day was Mrs. Travers Symonds, formerly secretary to James Kier Hardie, the Socialist and Independent member of Parliament, who reached the door of the House of Commons by strategy. The House was solemnly debating a bill to prevent children from cigarette smoking when the woman dashed past the doorkeeper to a position in front of the Speaker's chair and shouted shrilly:

"Leave off discussing children and talk about women."

Three officers seized Mrs. Symonds and carried her out bodily. She was then led to the outer door and dismissed.

As the result of the coup, an order was issued that hereafter women shall not be admitted to the building on any pretext whatever, and in the future the historic grille will not screen feminine spectators.

The appeal issued by the suffragettes a few days ago for 50,000 persons to help them "rush" Parliament this evening, was the most



successful stroke yet. Not less than twice that number responded to the call and nine-tenths of these were young persons, who came to see the fun. There were also a few hundred of the unemployed and their sympathizers.

All the police in London and the suburbs had been mobilized at this center, and loads of hay were unstacked in the streets for the horses. The whole police force, together with cavalry and infantry, numbering more than 5,000, were kept busy restraining the pushing, struggling masses, especially about Trafalgar Square.

Twenty-four suffragettes and twelve of the unemployed were placed under arrest. Many persons fainted in the crush; a few were trampled upon and taken to the hospitals.

## HARDIE ON GOMPERS

Keir Hardie, the British labor leader and Socialist member of Parliament, spent some weeks in this country, is writing a series of articles in the London Labor Leader on "The American Labor Vote Today and Tomorrow." Mr. Hardie, one of the most level-headed and best experienced men in the International Labor and Socialist movement, says:

"The Trade Unionist in America has hitherto held aloof from Socialism and Labour politics. He has sent his officials to the Congress at Washington and to the State legislatures to do lobbying in competition with the representatives of the trusts and big corporations.

"Lobbying is but a sorry business at best, but here, where corruption is a recognized part of politics, it is demoralising to the last degree. The party politicians have a good grip on many of the working-class leaders, and the knowledge of this has discouraged the rank and file from believing that there was any hope for them in politics. When even a man of the repute and standing of John Mitchell, ex-president of the Miners' Federation, accepts office in the Civic Federation, the equivalent of our Free Labour Association, it is little wonder that a feeling of despair should be uppermost in the minds of the more intelligent Trade Unionists.

Mr. Gompers, A. F. of L.

Hitherto therefore the cry has been: Keep politics out of the Unions; but this year circumstances have forced Mr. Gompers and his colleagues of the American Federation of Labour to institute a new departure. They therefore resolved to approach both the old parties and to give their support and that of the Federation to that party which promised most in the way of setting the law right in regard to injunctions and other Labour matters.

The Republican party heard what Mr. Gompers had to say, and politely bowed him out from its convention. The Democrats, being more astute in their day and generation, listened to him respectfully, and then promised to have the law so amended as to prevent actions lying against a Labour Union which would not lie against any other organization, and, amazing as it may appear, Mr. Gompers accepted this as a satisfactory promise, and is now working with might and main to swing the Labour vote into line for the Democratic party.

A Cowardly Attack.

His action is causing deep-seated resentment in many sections of the Trade Union movement, and may result in the partial disruption of the Federation. Mr. Gompers has long been a leading figure in the Labour world here, but I very much fear that his present action will cost him dear and may probably even terminate his career as a Labour leader.

If the Democrats win that will ease the situation for him, and enable him to emerge from the conflict with a certain amount of prestige; but if, as seems likely, Mr. Bryan is again defeated, then Mr. Gompers will be in the position of a general without an army. The Republican Trade Unionists are naturally opposed to his present line of action, and he has made matters worse for himself by going out of his way to deliver a violent and altogether unprovoked personal attack on Dr. Debs, in which, among other things, he charges him with having his campaign fund provided by the Republicans. This is our ancient and hoary friend, Tory gold, resuscitated this side of the Atlantic.

A Nasty Fall Ahead.

The record of the Democratic party is none too good on Labour matters, and the futility of its so-called anti-injunction plank makes it matter for wonder that Mr. Gompers and his colleagues should have made the mistake of coming out for that party without at least obtaining something more satisfactory in exchange for their support. Those Trade Unionists who are Democrats will doubtless follow Mr. Gompers' lead; those who are Socialists, Hearstites, or Republicans won't. Already quite a large number of Union locals have put themselves on record as being opposed to Gompers' policy. The Wisconsin, the Toledo, and the St. Louis, together with the Western Federation of Miners' Unions, are already working with and supporting the Socialist party, and every day brings reports of others agreeing to do the same. Altogether therefore it looks as though Mr. Gompers had prepared a somewhat nasty fall for himself."

Mark what Mr. Hardie says on the question of lobbying: "A sorry business at best, but here, in America, it is demoralising to the last degree!" This strikes the nail on the head. We have seen the demoralising effect of the political lobbying of our "great" labor leaders for twenty-five years; they have been lobbying until they have lobbied themselves into political lobsters, and they are treated as lobsters by the capitalist politicians.

Every Union man should carefully read and consider Keir Hardie's words and then ask himself: "Can I, as a conscientious Union man, vote for either of the capitalist parties without sacrificing my honor, self-respect and the best interests of the Labor movement? Because Gompers and the other conservative labor leaders have been lined up with capitalist politics for so many years must I follow their latest political move and take my choice between a party of political highway robbers and a party of highway robbers in politics? Is it not my duty to line up with real political labor movement and vote for Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist Party?"

## Editorial Observations

The Prosperity Howler and Sunshine Apostles with Headquarters in St. Louis will have hard work to convince the workmen out of a job that there will be very much sunshine during the coming winter.

Senator Stone, in His De Soto Speech, Declared That the Democratic party has always been the friend of the workingman. Why, of course, especially during the last four weeks of political campaigns.

Fifteen Thousand School Children Are Starving in Chicago, According to the daily newspaper reports. Such are the social conditions under the Democratic-Republican prosperity rule in the year of our Lord 1908.

The Real Election Crooks, i. e., the Fellows Higher Up, Will Not Go to the penitentiary. It is usually the poor, ignorant wretch who is caught and who has to suffer for the crimes of the well-to-do crooks who run the old party machines.

The United States Government, in True Capitalistic Style, is Spending \$14,000,000 in sending the fleet—the modern machinery for destroying human life en masse—around the world. It could easily afford to spend a few millions in reclaiming many thousands of American citizens. But our government exists only to protect the big corporations' interests, even at the cost of human life.

A Number of Political Crooks, Poor, Ignorant Wretches, Were Convicted

of false registration and fraudulent voting at the recent primaries and sentenced to terms of imprisonment from three to five years each. The same old story! The poor, wretched tools must pay excessively for the political crimes which they committed by order and under the direction of the "men higher up." Some of the real political crooks reside in the West End palaces and act as the social lions at the Velled Prophet ball.

"Another Period of Industrial Depression Has Set In," says Eugene V. Debs. "It has just begun to write its record of bankruptcy and failure, of idleness and distress, of despair and death. The last panic, so called, came in 1893. Industry was paralyzed, and hundreds of thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. The Republican party, in its platform, adopted in the campaign of 1896, charged the panic of 1893 upon the Democratic party. They declared that the panic was due to the incompetency, the dishonesty and unfitness of the Democratic party to rule. Then, by their own logic, the Republican party is convicted of responsibility for the panic of 1908. In the campaign of 1900 the slogan of the Republican party, coined by Mark Hanna, was 'Let wel enough alone.' In 1904 the slogan was 'Stand pat.' In 1908 it is 'God knows.'"

Rockefeller is Now Purely an Exploiter, a Profit Picker, a Parasite. In the trial of that \$29,000,000 joke he said that he had nothing to do with the Standard Oil Co. for seven years, and yet during this time he had received in dividends \$5,000,000 a month, or a total of \$420,000,000 in the seven years. He obtained his wealth by private ownership. He owns the tools, and ownership of tools implies ownership of the product. If the workers today would offer themselves as gifts to their employers they would be declined with thanks. It is much cheaper for them to own the tools than to own you bodily. The whole system is outgrown and must be ended. For this reason I make an appeal to the heart, head and conscience of mankind. Capitalism evolved from the feudal system. Socialism is no dream, no scheme. It is a science as exact as mathematics. No power can arrest it. It is the law of economic gravitation.—Debs.

"The Truth is That Under the Present System There Are Alternate periods of depression and prosperity, no matter whether the Democrats or Republicans are in power, no matter whether the tariff is high or low. The capitalist no longer can manage industry, and every few years thousands and thousands are forced into idleness. That's why we have today an army of 800,000 thieves, burglars and thugs. That's why there are 600,000 women leading lives of shame. That is why all our jails and penitentiaries and asylums are filled to overflowing. The 4000,000 children now in the mills and factories should be out in the sunlight, should have a chance to go to school and opportunity to grow up into strong and healthy men and women. These four million little ones have been snatched from the playground and put in the mills. If there is a crime to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the capitalist it is the crime of child labor. No matter which of the old parties is in power, both are committed to the capitalist system."—Debs.

You Know—At Least You Ought to Know. You Know That Each Year finds us with fewer home-owners and consequently more tenants. You know that each year the land and other property of the nation is passing into fewer and fewer hands. You know that in our courts "the longest pole knocks the persimmon." Money rules. You know that federal grand and petit jurors are selected from among bankers and other "big business" men. You know that, with an occasional rare exception, your local grand juries are selected from the propertied class—the "best people" as they are commonly designated. You know that neither congress nor the state legislatures enact any laws objectionable to "big business," and if, perchance, such a law does slip through, the courts hold it unconstitutional. You know that these conditions exist in the Democratic South as well as in the Republican North. They exist in a Democratic state just as they do in a Republican state, and existed under the Cleveland administration just as they exist today.—Scott County Kicker.

In a Lecture Delivered at the Recent International Congress on Tuberculosis Dr. Woods Hutchinson said: "Consumption is the most certain of the numerous blessings of the poor. That it is and always has been closely connected with poverty is so painfully obvious that to formally call attention to the fact is about on a parallel with Mr. George Bernard Shaw's recent announcement that, after profound and careful investigation, he had discovered that the real trouble with the poor was—poverty. It is tuberculosis that keeps the lives of the poor, like their annals, short, but simple. But when one attempts to establish the precise relationship between these two conditions, the difficulties begin. It is, of course, and has been for half a century, a commonplace of vital statistics that the death rate from tuberculosis varies precisely with the social position of the individual, falling most lightly upon the highest and most heavily upon the lowest and poorest. In this sense consumption is the price of civilization, and as usual, paid by the lower two-thirds for the benefit of the upper third. Korosi says that the inhabitants of Budapest there die of consumption of each 10,000 well-to-do persons 40, of the moderately well-to-do persons 62.7, 77.7 poor and 97 per cent paupers."

It is No Longer a Secret That Railroad Magnate Harriman Raised \$260,000 for the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, and that of this sum Harriman himself contributed \$25,000, J. Pierpont Morgan \$10,000, the Standard Oil Co. (through H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold and William Rockefeller) \$30,000, James Hazen Hyde, the life insurance man, \$25,000, the Equitable Life Assurance Society \$10,000, George W. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Co. \$10,000, James Speyer and the banking interests \$10,000 and Chauncey M. Depew \$25,000 on the assurance that if he were not re-elected to the Senate he would be appointed by President Roosevelt as ambassador to Paris. The John D. Archbold who, with H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller, contributed \$30,000 to the Hughes and Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904 for the Standard Oil Trust, is the same John D. Archbold whose name figures in the Foaker scandal. If the money contributed by the Standard Oil Trust through Archbold, Rogers and Rockefeller to the Roosevelt-Hughes campaign fund in 1904 was untainted and sanctified, why does the President find taint in the money paid to Foraker? If the money paid to Foraker for services in the Senate was tainted—as it was—how can one believe that the \$30,000 contributed to the Roosevelt-Hughes fund in 1904 was untainted? The Harriman who raised that \$260,000 in 1904, and personally contributed \$50,000 of that amount, is the same Harriman who was invited by President Roosevelt to visit the White House so that his wise counsel could be used in regard to a forthcoming Presidential message.—San Francisco Star.

How the Dem. and Rep. Editorials Got Mixed! A Friend Writes Us from Scott County, Mo.: "I read two Bloomfield papers just for the fun of it. The Vindicator is labeled Democratic and the Courier is labeled Republican. Both are printed in the same snop and from the same type. Occasionally they get their slush mixed and a "Democratic" editorial appears in the Republican paper, and vice versa. Last week one of these humorous oversights occurred and the following appeared in the Republican sheet: "Judge C. C. Bland, Democratic candidate for judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was a visitor here this week. Judge Bland is a brother of the late Silver Dick Bland, who was during his lifetime the most popular official in the state. Judge Bland is a jurist of marked ability and should be re-elected." Of course local Republicans will get after the editor for indorsing a Democrat, and they who understand will regard it as a huge joke, but when it comes to explaining it to the fellows at the forks of the creek, it will not be so easy. Some day these fellows, too, may get onto the game."

A New Suggestion By An Eastern Paper.

The New York Evening World says editorially: Mr. Debs, presidential candidate of the Socialists, not only charges an admission fee to many of his meetings in New York, but he also takes up collections. In most places he attracts large crowds, and the money collected in one town enables him to go on to another. A good deal has been said on this subject by way of suggesting that the great parties, both of which are said to be in sore need of funds, might follow his example, but the main thing to be noted here is the fact that Socialism adopts the individualistic policy of paying as it goes, while the parties of so-called individualism await the appearance of some Lord Bountiful or some fat fryer who will relieve them of the necessity of contributing anything. The financial hardships complained of by Republicans and Democrats are plainly enough due to two causes—fear of publicity on the part of favored interests and the apathy of the people at large. It would be a god thing for the country if an issue could be developed between now and November which would make every voter willing to buy a ticket to a meeting at which his views would be given utterance.

## Our Letter From Japan

Tokyo, Japan, Sept. 13, 1908.

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

Dear Comrade—Just now we are passing through a stage of the most difficult development in the history of the Socialist movement in Japan. The writer has been working for the past ten years in Japan, and our ideas and principles of Socialism are now fairly well known to many members of the intelligent classes, and also a fair portion of the better class of working people. Moreover, we have had quite a good party of professed Socialists from all classes of society and are in good working order.



S. J. Katayama.

It was during the time of the Russo-Japanese war that our Socialists took a stand for an anti-war party. As a result our party was well-nigh crushed by the jingo government. But at the same time the Socialists were by this persecution well advertised among the people at large and the change of ministry some two years ago gave us a chance to organize a Socialist Party, and we made a good start for our movement. Unfortunately, our younger comrades, and some older ones, impatient at the result of the slow progress, caught that fever of the "direct actionism" prevalent in some parts of Europe. One or two of the older comrades, imbued with Kuroptkin's anarchistic communism, began an attack on parliamentary or Marxian Socialism, and some of them preached that Socialism and Anarchism were one in the end, etc. This gave a good pretext to the capitalist government to take up a harsh policy toward the Socialists. Last spring our Socialist Party was suppressed after only one year's existence, and since then the Socialists have been placed under the ban and treated like criminals; but yet, while we were in one body the capitalist government could not crush us out of existence soon. However, some of our comrades, unable to work for the cause, or to make a living by an earnest pursuit of business, on account of police interference, became outright anarchists, and declared rather unwisely for terrorist methods, trying to transform the Socialist movement into an Anarchist camp. This confusion, mixed with corruption and abuse, caused shallow minds to get deeper and deeper into the cess-pool of confusion, and finally into despair, becoming dissatisfied with everything. Some wiser heads left the Socialist movement and became indifferent to the cause. All the while the government and capitalists have been busy trying to divide our ranks by means of intrigues. It is reported that some were bribed by the capitalists to crush the Socialist movement, and that one especially, although a professed Anarchist, lives in quiet and comfortable circumstances on an income the source of which is unknown to the Socialists. He does no work, yet lives in luxury, yet considered himself to be the leader of the Anarchists of Japan, while active Anarchists (13) are in prison. Some six weeks ago the ministry changed. The Saionji cabinet resigned, because it was unable to root out the Socialist agitation, and a new ministry was formed by Baron Katsura, whose government conducted the late Russo-Japanese war, and who is a militarist through and through. Since the Katsura government came into power the Socialists and Anarchists are treated like criminals and hunted by detectives and thugs. Our papers are all suppressed by means of the censorship and the editors are thrown into prison or heavily fined. There are now twenty or more editors in prison.

We, the Marxian Socialists, are advocating Universal Suffrage as the first means to get the power for the Socialist movement, and are trying to remain orderly in spite of all persecution and interference. Every form of intimidation is tried against us in order to make us excited and get us into the Anarchistic camp. I have been trying to pacify younger comrades and advise them not to enter unnecessarily into conflict with the police, who are trying to trap us. We are now closely watched on all sides, and the houses we and our friends live in. Those of us who are in business are persecuted and their business is often interfered with.

Our Socialist paper has been suspended on account of continuous interference by the policemen. Every printer refused to do our work. This month we shall be able to publish the Japanese part, but as to the English columns we are unable to get them set up. Meetings are practically prohibited, and when he do hold them in our own halls a dozen or more policemen come and interfere in every possible way. The police inspector stops our meetings. Thus we can not publish our paper without official censorship and fear of it being suppressed. Ours is a worst police state than Russia just now. Our army and navy reign supreme, in spite of hard times. Our soldiers and our workers are exploited in the most cruel manner for the interest of the capitalist classes. We notice many cases where soldiers desert or commit suicide. Our officers are corrupt to the very core; they are trying to hoodle away the public money; are selling maps to Russian spies, or take and steal money—such as postal money orders, etc. Men with imperial decorations, with gold medals, with pensions, are bought to steal or rob the public treasury. But, remember, our present government is the military and imperialist government, which will do almost anything. It disregards the people's interests. Political parties are powerless against Katsura's government. You may have noticed that the International Exposition that was to be held in 1912 has been postponed by the government without the least consideration or consultation whatever as to the general welfare of the nation, that objected to the postponement. Our government is too busy building more warships and getting more soldiers, hence the government stopped the Fair movement. This high-handed way of the present ministry will give you an idea of how we are being treated and what future there is before us.

Yours truly, S. J. Katayama.

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# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Receipts.		Literature.	
Aurora	\$ 4 00	A. Lowe	\$ 25
Arnett	1 00	Independence	3 00
Bevier	1 80	Bloomfield	25
Belton	3 00	D. Perkins	3 00
Barren (new)	70	Kirksville	2 25
Bell City	80	Flat River	1 50
Burlington Junction	1 10	Marcelline	3 00
Chilton (new)	90	Ava	1 60
Cedar Hill	50	Reed Springs	50
Cream Ridge	1 20	Mountaingrove	1 50
Delhi	3 00	Maplewood	25
Dexter	3 00	Sundry	25
Doe Run	1 50	Total	\$17 35
Essex (new)	50	<b>Summary of Receipts.</b>	
Flat River	2 00	Dues	\$213 80
Gibson (new)	80	Campaign Fund	49 06
Gifford	1 50	Literature	17 35
Grandin (new)	1 20	Supplies	4 68
Harrisonville (new)	90	Red Special	2 00
Hannibal	2 80	Credit memo. National Office	75
Independence	2 90	Total	\$287 64
Job (new)	60	<b>Expenditures.</b>	
Jasper County	15 00	Railway fare:	
Johnson City	1 10	T. C. Haller	\$ 6 82
Kirksville	2 00	W. L. Garver	5 00
Kansas City	36 00	E. D. Wilcox	11 00
Keota (new)	50	R. C. Thompson	6 32
Lexington	2 00	W. F. Sutton	3 22
Liberal	2 10	R. G. Hotham	11 72
Luebbering	2 70	F. G. Cassens	5 00
Mountaingrove	2 00	O. Kaemmerer	5 00
Marcelline	2 20	O. Pauls	5 00
Mountainview	60	G. W. O'Dam	7 50
Milan	50	P. A. Hafner	11 10
Middletown	2 30	R. R. Ristine	8 00
Minerlines	3 00	A. L. Scott	12 75
Monett	4 00	Total fare	\$99 33
McCracken	2 00	Due stamps	100 00
Mt. Vernon	1 00	Supplies, National Office	9 00
Neosho	2 00	Literature	16 35
Nelson (new)	1 00	O. Pauls, September wages	40 00
Oates (new)	1 00	Campaign Fund, National Of.	34 40
Oakland	70	Postage	19 02
Puxico	1 00	Printing	27 25
Providence School (new)	50	Bulletin (160 copies)	9 00
Rural	1 50	Rent	7 00
Rockyford (new)	90	A. Wagenknecht, on account	13 65
Reed Springs	2 00	Express	3 70
Richwoods	1 00	Telegram	00
Rich Hill	1 90	Buttons	15
Shelbyville	1 00	Total expenses	\$379 20
Sedalia	3 00	Total receipts	287 64
Spring City (new)	1 00	Deficit for September	\$ 91 56
St. Louis County	12 00	Balance of August	124 90
St. Louis	40 00	Cash balance Sept. 30	\$ 00 34
Seymour (new)	1 10		
Spring Creek (new)	90		
South Troost (new)	1 50		
Trenton	1 00		
Thayer	3 00		
Turnback	1 00		
Verdella	2 00		
Warrensburg	4 00		
S. D. Taylor	1 00		
F. F. Taylor	3 00		
R. L. Gaines	3 00		
Lee Gaines	3 00		
H. W. Higgins	50		
Esra Brooks	75		
C. A. Birdsall	25		
A. A. Paschall	25		
O. O. Hudson	25		
F. McWhirt	25		
J. L. Buster	25		
Clyde Buster	25		
I. O. Fees	2 00		
Total dues	\$213 80		
<b>Campaign Fund.</b>			
Brentwood	\$ 1 50		
Bloomfield	2 00		
Bonnetterre	1 00		
Chesterfield	3 03		

### GETTING HOT IN THE FIFTEENTH.

Joplin, Mo., October 19, 1908.

Otto Pauls, State Secretary,  
 St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade:—It was not my intention to quit sending you the news of that portion of the incidents of the campaign which comes in connection with my work and within my observation, as soon as I finished the dates you secured for me; but I have been busy to the very limit of my ability. When I came home I intended the rest a week, but I found the interest in socialism has grown so in excess of anything we have known in this district, that I only rested three days. I held two meetings in this county and the rest in school houses in Newton county, except two in Neosho Saturday afternoon and evening.

With only one exception these school houses have been filled beyond their seating capacity. And some of them are double buildings and nearly all of them are large.

They have debating societies at most of these school houses and in some instances boys and girls from twelve to twenty are becoming advocates of Socialism, independent of their parents.

The father of the young farmer boy got the old home place from Uncle Sam or at a very few dollars per acre. So this young farmer is in an environment that more clearly reveals the inequalities of opportunities and the growing difficulty of making oneself secure in the means to live than almost any other environments in which individuals are living.

I will not tell you the increase of the vote that the comrades of Newton county are estimating for the farming communities of that county. I am optimistic but they have me beat, for I have seen fellows who fail to deliver the goods at the polls as they talk before election. But anyhow I am sure we will all be surprised and delighted if in St. Louis, Kansas City, Joplin and Springfield our vote shows as great a per cent of increase as it will in these farming communities.

Yours fraternally,

CLYDE A. BERRY.

P. S.—Tonight I lecture at Avilla and then until the 29 in Barton county under the auspices of the county committee. Then finish in Jasper county, with probably one date at Diamond.

### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL LOCALS AND SOCIALISTS.

The Socialist party is entitled to a watcher in each polling place, on November 3, for the purpose of watching the count of ballots. Every local must take immediate steps towards having a watcher in each and every polling place. With out these watchers all our

hard work will count for nothing.

By a ruling of the politicians in Jefferson City, there will be a "Socialist Labor Ticket" on the ballot. They put it on for the express purpose of confusing the voters and dividing the Socialist vote. The "Socialist Labor Ticket" has no state candidates, only two electors at-large. Our ticket, the "Socialist Ticket," has a candidate for each office, and will, no doubt, be third in the bunch of ballots, the "Socialist Labor Ticket" will probably be last, or seventh in the bunch of ballots. Every effort must be made to instruct socialist voters to vote our ticket, not the fraudulent "Socialist Labor Ticket."

Our watchers must see that our votes are all properly counted and placed on our credit on the tally sheet. It is very likely that the judges and clerks will try to cheat us out of votes, and those that are counted they may give to the fake "Socialist Labor Ticket," unless our watchers are very careful.

The Socialist watchers must remain in the polling place until everything is finished, signed and sealed. If our vote is not properly entered on the final tally sheet, that goes to the county clerk, it will not be counted.

Our watchers should also take special pains to see that the vote on the third constitutional amendment is properly recorded. The old party politicians will count it out if possible. Very often the vote on the amendments is not properly counted and this measure is one that socialists should do all they can for. Make sure that the vote is counted and placed on the tally sheet.

#### Speaker's Dates.

**W. L. GARVER**—October 23, Mountain Grove; 24, Seymour; 25, Springfield; 26, Monett; 27, Aurora; 28, Stotts City; 29, Harrisonville; 30, Sedalia; 31, Eldon; Nov. 1, Kansas City; 2, St. Joseph.

**L. G. POPE**—October 26, De Soto; 27, Doe Run; 28, Elvins; 29, Farmington; 30, Deslodge; 31, Bonne Terre; Nov. 1, Leadwood; 2, Flat River.

**S. J. CLARK**—October 27 to election, in St. Louis.

**DAN A. WHITE**—October 27, St. Louis.

**G. R. KIRKPATRICK**—October 29, St. Louis.

**THOS. W. WITROW**—Jasper County.

#### RECEPTION OF BEER BOTTLERS UNION.

Beer Bottlers Local Union No. 187 will give an "Informal Reception" Wednesday, October 28, at Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth street and Allen avenue. Tickets will be 25 cents. A good attendance is expected and there'll be plenty of amusement and fun.

#### ST. LOUIS CITY CONVENTION.

Comrades Kaemmerer, Savage and Brinker Nominated for City Council.

The Socialist Party city convention was held at headquarters Saturday, October 17, 1908, at 8:30 o'clock p. m. with 62 delegates present. The purpose of the convention was to select candidates to fill the three vacancies in the City Council, two of which were caused by death and the third by the resignation of a Republican member, guilty of corrupt practices.

The platform adopted is substantially the same as that of 1907 adopted by the party for the spring campaign of that year. While the relief measures proposed in that platform are nearly all enjoyed by the people of European cities the corrupt and insolent municipal government of St. Louis still brazenly ignores these most humane propositions in the interest of the people and continues to legislate in the interest of franchise thieves and corporations. The only remedy of the people against this insolence and corruption is to turn to the Socialist Party and elect its representatives to the municipal assembly—representatives who will represent the interests of the vast majority of the citizens of St. Louis, namely these who toil and do the work of this great city—the working class.

The convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, There is a concerted movement on foot at the present time to again rob the City by granting valuable franchises to private corporations, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Socialist City Convention hereby enters its emphatic protest against the granting of any franchises for Lighting, Heating, or Power plants to private corporations;

"Resolved, That we insist upon the immediate erection of municipal plants by the City to furnish light, heat and power for public and private uses."

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer was nominated for the long term in the City Council, expiring in April 1911, and Comrades J. K. Savage and F. F. Brinker for the short terms.

Comrades F. L. Robinson and L. E. Hildebrand acted respectively as chairman and secretary of the convention.

The following delegates responded at roll call: Ward 1, L. G. Pope; 2, A. C. Rapp, J. J. Leuenberger; 6, J. B. Walz; 7, Frank Heuer; Jacob Necker, Samuel Bernstein; 8, Frank Franz, R. W. Brown, G. Bolling; 9, W. F. Hunstock, W. M. Brandt, John A. Weber, Willard Phelps, B. Brockmeier, A. J. McMillan, J. R. Teel; 10, L. Hausermann, G. A. Hoehn, F. F. Brinker; 11, Robert Poenack, Wm. Klages, Fred Stocker; 12, Jacob Dörner, Henry Struckhoff, Richard Thieme; 13, Wm. H. Worman, Wm. F. Crouch; 16, Julius Siemers, Phil Kiddle; 17, Wm. L. Bachmann, George M. Nein; Henry Schwarz, Henry Kloth, W. E. Kindorf; 19, John Wissel; 20, Jos. Enghauser, Frank Mittendorf; 21, Frank Slatery; 22, C. H. Winegar; 24, Fred Wedel, Ad Clemen; 25, David Allan; 26, Leonard Foerschler; 27, Otto Kaemmerer, Jno. C. McBride, Chas. G. Krell; 28, F. L. Robinson.

The convention adjourned at 10 o'clock with all delegates in high spirits and resolved to work for the cause to the limit of endurance till the night of November 3.

#### THE LITTLE SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

For Young People.

Sixteen pages monthly, entertaining and instructive reading on Socialism and kindred subjects by prominent Socialist writers. 50c a year; in clubs of five, 25c. 143 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

#### Socialist Party Ticket

Presidential, Congressional, Legislative and City Nominations.

Day of Elections: Tuesday, Nov. 3, '08.	29th Senat. Dist....Wm. M. Brandt
Electors-at-Large—	31st Senat Dist.....Wm. Kreckler
W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette	33d Senat. Dist.....Wm. E. Kindorf
President..... Eugene V. Debs	1st Legislat. Dist Wm. Ruesche, Wm. Klages, H. Siroky.
Vice-President..... Ben Hanford	2d Legislat. Dist—Wm. Reznicek, Chas. Goodman, Chris. Rocker.
U. S. Senator..... David Allan	3d Legislat. Dist—Dan Burkhardt, J. Wuensch, F. W. Schulz.
Governor..... W. L. Garver	4th Legislat. Dist—Hy Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.
Lieutenant-Governor....U. F. Sargent	5th Legislat. Dist—E. B. Story, Walter Abling.
Secretary of State.....F. Baker	6th Legislat. Dist—F. L. Robinson, Jos. Barratt.
Auditor..... Frank Foster	Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens; Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.
Treasurer..... C. E. Etherton	City Council—Otto Kaemmerer, F. F. Brinker, J. K. Savage.
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	
10th Cong. Dist..... G. A. Hoehn	
11th Cong. Dist..... Phil H. Mueller	
12th Cong. Dist..... Wm. C. Crouch	

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#### The Moneychangers.

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

The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20  
 The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair..... .50  
 The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... 1.00  
 Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo..... .50  
 Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy......50  
 LABOR BOK DEPT., 212 South Fourth St.

#### 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.

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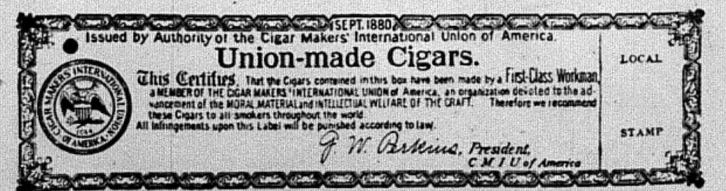
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# POLITICAL SERVILITY IN HIGH OFFICE

Secretary of State John E. Swanger, who is paid \$3,000 a year, seems to pay little attention to his official work. He has been on the political stump for weeks, working and windjamming for his party machine ticket.

While this honorable gentleman is campaigning for the Republican state machine, trying hard to secure his own re-election, he is also using his high office in Jefferson City for party purposes in a manner that is as contemptible as the work of the St. Louis River ward Indian chiefs.

Hand in hand with the great Republican, Honorable John E. Swanger, goes the work of the gentlemen on the Supreme Court of Missouri. Democratic and Republican politicians, entrusted with the highest official duties in the state, use their offices for partisan political purposes, entirely disregarding justice and fair play.

As Secretary of State, in charge of the entire public election machinery of the state, Mr. Swanger is a servile tool in the hands of the Republican State Committee.

When the Republican Hadley machine conceived the idea that something should be done to check the progress of the Socialist Party movement throughout the state, these machine politicians looked to Secretary of State Swanger to do the rest. Mr. Swanger, by public announcement in the daily press, practically invited the filing of fake tickets, i. e., tickets of so-called parties or groups which in reality did not exist.

In open violation of the State Election laws, and in spite of official protests made by the Socialist Party of Missouri, he placed a fake Socialist ticket on the official ballot. His attention was called to the Supreme Court decision in the mandamus proceeding against Secretary of State, Mr. Cook, in 1902, and to the fact that since 1904 the Socialist Party of Missouri was the only officially recognized party entitled to that name. All these arguments could not change Mr. Swanger's mind. His Republican state machine wanted a fake party on the official ballot and Mr. Swanger, in his servility to the machine, had to do the dirty work.

Thus the Secretary of State, the servant of the people, violates the laws of the state!

But Mr. Swanger, the Republican Secretary of State, did not finish the

Job. The honorable judges of the State Supreme Court, although Democratic with but one exception, bravely assisted him.

When the Socialist Party applied for a writ of prohibition against the action of Mr. Swanger, the writ was denied. The queer thing in connection with the Supreme Court action is the fact that the court records show absolutely nothing as to its own action in the mandamus proceedings of 1902 against Mr. Cook, who was then Secretary of State.

It might not be out of place for Governor Folk to start a little investigation into the business methods of some of the high Jefferson City offices and departments.

Mr. Swanger's latest action against the Socialist Party of Missouri is not a criminal act, according to the laws of the state, because a man in his high official position can not commit a criminal act, since the very power of his office makes that work official and lawful, no matter how contemptible, mischievous or crooked it might appear to the outside world.

Mr. Swanger's action is simply another political trick. The citizens of St. Louis will remember that two years ago the Republican machine, through a political crook and "labor skate," by the name of Nat Eaton, had managed to file a fake labor ticket, but the crooks were caught in the act, and, thanks to the vigilance of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, the carrying out of the scheme was frustrated.

The citizens of St. Louis will also remember that the great statesman, Richard Bartholdt, the Tenth District Congressman, was mixed up in that political fraud, for it was Congressman Bartholdt who at that time paid about \$187 to the political crook who had secured the fraudulent signatures and filed the fake labor ticket in 1906.

Honorable Mr. Swanger, we remember these little political fraud acts perpetrated by your political bosses and associates, and for that reason we are not in doubt as to the motives which prompted your latest official action against the Socialist Party.

We shall not fail to inform the citizens of your political wire-pulling and of the fact that the Socialist Party can not be checked in its victorious onward march by any political trickery.

# Signs Point to Enormous Increase of Socialist Vote

(Chicago Tribune.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15.—Unless all signs fail, and unless the reports presented by political workers on both sides are entirely misleading, we must look for a large increase in the Socialist vote next month. There has been a building up of this independent vote to the exclusion of the Hearst element.

A spirit of radicalism which has been abroad in the land has been seized upon by the Socialist advocates, and the reports are that in railroad centers as well as in places where the shop men predominate there is an unmistakable tide for Socialism. The vote for Debs may surprise everybody by its numbers and the localities in which it is found.

There is among the working men beyond all doubt a breaking away from Taft, because they assume he is the enemy of labor on account of the decisions he made while on the bench. It seems more than likely this Republican defection will be counterbalanced several times over by the drift of Democratic working men away from Bryan towards Debs.

Confidential reports which I have seen, indicate that four out of five of the new Socialists are either Democrats or new voters who recently have been naturalized, and who would have drifted into the Democratic column if it had not been for the Socialist propaganda.

### Something Well Worth Studying.

This growth of pure Socialism in America is something which is well worthy studying, and which is not fully understood by the politicians. That the vote has been growing steadily during the last generation, no one can possibly deny.

If it be true that the Socialistic vote is to be two or three times as great as it was four years ago, and if it is also true, as the reports indicate, that four out of five of the new members of this party have been, or would have been Democratic, the fear of some people that Taft might be defeated through the opposition of the labor leaders will be instantly dissipated.

### Have Grown to Be the Third Party.

Most people have been in the habit of treating the Socialists as a political quantity so small it might safely be neglected. They have not stopped to think that from extremely small beginnings the Socialists have now grown until they are really a third party. They outnumber the Prohibitionists and Populists put together, and if the ratio of growth is shown to be this year anything like what it was four years ago they will demand something of a respectable place in the making up of political estimates hereafter.

There has been something in the nature of the Socialist Party in America for the last 25 years. It was generally felt slightly, and concerned itself chiefly with local elections during the earlier period of its existence.

By 1892, however, the Socialists as a party were prepared to nominate a national ticket and to create something in the nature of a national organization. Their candidate that year was named Wing, and he polled 21,164 votes in the national election. At the same time the Populists on a separate ticket gave Weaver more than a million, and Bidwell, the Prohibition candidate, had a comfortable margin of over a quarter of a million of votes.

### Development of the New Movement.

Four years later came the sensational Bryan campaign. He appealed to a great many people who would naturally have gone into the Socialist camp. The opposition to McKinley was split upon by the gold Democratic movement, and yet in spite of this fact Machett, the Socialist Labor candidate,

was credited officially with 36,354 votes, which was a gain somewhere in the neighborhood of 75 per cent.

Four years later, when Bryan ran for the second time, Debs made his entrance into actual politics that year, and he surprised the politicians by polling 97,769 votes.

The party strength was therefore multiplied almost two and a half times in spite of the fact that Maloney, the Socialist Labor candidate, was given nearly 40,000 votes in the national election as opposed to Debs, who was running as a Social Democrat. Besides that there was a Populist movement, which attracted a good many of the disciples of unrest.

### Debs Strong in 1904.

Following the history of the Socialists down to four years ago, one meets with a surprising jump in their strength, which is extremely significant. Debs polled at that time 401,350 votes. That means that the Socialists had increased their strength more than fourfold in the short period of four years.

They reversed their position as an independent party and assumed a place next to the two great leaders. As I have said, the vote for Debs four years ago, when he ran as an outright Socialist on a radical platform, was greater than that of Swallow, Prohibitionist; Watson, Populist, and Corregan, Socialist Labor man.

### Agricultural States Also Lining Up With New Movement.

Going into the returns four years ago, it is seen that Debs' vote was strongest in Illinois, New York, Ohio, Colorado, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri and Washington in the order named. The surprising thing is to find largely agricultural states like Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri supplying such a large percentage of the Socialist vote. This has come manifestly from railroad and industrial centers in those states, and this furnishes the key to the present political situation.

As I have said, reports made to both the political parties show a large increase in the Socialist vote. The same story is told not only in Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Louis, but in smaller cities like Des Moines, Atchison and Leavenworth. Your real Socialist is fond of a controversy, and he is not easily diverted by the argument of either of the old parties.

I was told in Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and even Iowa, that the Socialistic movement has gained more in the last four years than it did in the four years preceding. If that be true, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that Debs may poll a million votes this year, and possibly even increase that figure.

The Haskell episode and the showing of the connection between the Standard Oil and many of the Democratic leaders have cost Mr. Bryan thousands of votes, which have gone to Debs and not to Taft.

There is an apparent tendency in the latter half of the brief campaign to get the more intelligent forces of the labor vote back into the Taft ranks. As his decisions are studied they seem to bear out more and more the claim of the Republican candidate that the rules he laid down while on the bench have really become the foundation upon which union labor has built itself up.

The indications are, therefore, for a reduced labor vote both for Taft and Bryan, and an enormously increased vote for Debs, who is now running for the presidency for the third time, with Bryan as the principal loser by the peculiar political transformation.

## CARPENTERS CONVENTION.

Greatest Gathering in the History of the Organization.

The fifteenth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, just held at Salt Lake City, was the first international gathering of a labor organization ever held in that city. The local trades unionists and citizens in general did everything within their power to make the event one that would be always remembered by the visitors and the delegates are willing to testify that they succeeded in accomplishing their object. The programme opened with a grand street parade of the delegates and members of the Brotherhood in Salt Lake City and Ogden and was witnessed by an immense crowd. There were about nine hundred men in line. After the parade the formal opening of the convention took place at Armory hall. There were addresses of welcome by Governor John C. Cutler, Mayor John S. Bransford and President W. J. Halloran of the Commercial Club. From a straggling organization of twelve local unions the Brotherhood has increased to 1,910 local unions, with a membership of 178,503 in good standing. Huber further stated that, although this magnificent record was one to be proud of, efforts would not relax until every man working at the trade was in the organization. The report of General Secretary Frank Duffy shows a gain in membership since 1906 of 8,311 and a total membership in good standing at present time of 178,503. The Brotherhood has paid in beneficial claims, disability claims and death claims, during the fiscal year a total of \$248,140. General Treasurer Neale reported the finances in a flourishing condition. He said: We need a million dollar treasury. While this may be a bad time to suggest the increasing of dues, and a larger treasury, owing to the present lull in the building industry, still the fact remains that our present standard of 50 cents dues for beneficial and 30 cents for semi-beneficial members is not sufficient. An old age pension law was adopted which provides that members reaching the age 60 years, and being in continuous active standing for 25 years, will receive \$250, paid in quarterly installments. In addition, if the member is unable to earn more than 75 per cent of the standard wage for the locality in which he lives, he will be permitted to receive full old-age benefits and also follow his trade. The next convention will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910. M. C. Hughes and W. D. Michler general organizers of the Brotherhood, were Kansas City's delegates at the convention.

## BRITISH SOCIALIST AGGRESSIVE.

Demands Action to Relieve Suffering of the Unemployed.

London, October 19.—Victor Grayson, the Socialist member from Yorkshire, declared today that he would continue to obstruct the proceedings as long as the House refused to attend to the needs of the starving people in the streets.

London, October 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the issuing of a writ against Will Thorne, Labor and Socialist member of Parliament from Southwest Ham and general organizer of the Gas Workers and Laborers' Union, for alleged inciting to a breach of the peace in connection with the unemployed demonstration a few days ago. Thorne is charged with having made a speech in which he advised the unemployed to "rush" the bakeshops rather than to starve. His case will be defended by the whole strength of the Labor party, which is supported mainly by the powerful trades union movement. Following the issuance of the writ against Mr. Thorne came a dramatic incident in the House of Commons when Victor Grayson, Socialist member from Colne Valley, Yorkshire, insisted upon raising a debate upon the unemployed question. Mr. Grayson was called to order by the Speaker, but he ignored the latter's mandate and continued to speak. He called the attention of the House to the fact that there were people starving in the streets. To members who kept insisting that he sit down he retorted: "It is all very well for you to cry 'Order!' you who are well fed!" The speaker at length instructed the sergeant-at-arms to remove Grayson, whereupon he formally withdrew from the House saying: "I leave this House with the greatest pleasure." A body of the unemployed is marching today from Nottingham to London. Yielding to demands of the local unemployed the Mayor of Sheffield yesterday announced that the sum of \$500,000 would be devoted to relief work. There have been demonstrations of the unemployed also at Sunderland and Maidstone.

### Get Some State Platforms.

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

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secretary, E. Grupe, 3857 Chouteau Ave.



# SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

## St. Louis Contributions to Red Special Fund.

Mrs. Scharonsky, for list by P. Siegel	\$2	K. Balazs	50
Mr. Nelson	1 00	W. Lier	50
F. Dobrelet	1 00	Geo. Arnold	50
E. F. Rotschek	1 00	Martin Erd	50
Geo. Miller	2 00	Emile Bonzon	50
Alex. Hyleten	50	H. Gerdel, on List No. 126:	
O. A. Nelson	25	A. Bischoff	2 00
Kalmar Berne	1 00	J. Mushler	25
Eighth Ward Club	5 00	F. Muschler	25
C. B. Hirdler, Lindsay, Minn.	1 00	Hy. Schwartz on List No. 138.	
Ferd Meyer	1 00	G. Huinter	25
Jacob Wuest	25	C. Goodman	25
H. P. Nelson	50	Fred Schrick	50
Wm. Crouch, List No. 17:		Fred Windmueller	50
F. O.	50	Hy. Heltkamp	25
Hintermayer	25	Herman Maack, on List No. 97.	1 00
John M., on List No. 64.	1 75	Mrs. Mederacke	5 00
Wm. Winge, on List 175:		Previously reported	557 60
Wm. Winge	1 00	Total	\$591 35
St. Stanek	50		

## ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

P. Siegel List above included:		Schramm	25
Fritz Borstell	25	Joe	25
John Rahey	25	Strauss	50
John Dreier	25	Meyer	25
Susanna Sharoshi	25	Slivefarb	25
Nik. Kandler	25	Bernard	25
Karl Kuhlberg	25	Neubauer	25
Barabara Lupp	25	Goldberg	10
Geo. Braun	25	Horn	25
Wm. Mauermann	25	Kluge	15
Max Paa	50	Laughlin	25
Ernst Sturm	50	Greenburg	25
F. Dobrelet	1 00	Nachhoeoen	50
Previously reported	524 10	Windmueller	25
Total	\$526 10	Gratlerg	25
		Wimiller	10
		Kesser	25
		Merstiter	25
C. Denk	50	B. Yerkman	25
Dr. Wm. P. Hill	10 00	Bayha	15
Wm. Kreckler	50	Bass	10
Jac. Weinthal	1 00	Ukman	15
E. H. Elliff	1 00	Barrett	10
Ed. Kaelin	50	Gebhardt	15
Herman Georges	10	F. J. Mittendorf, List No. 56:	
H. Gross	50	F. J. Mittendorf	10
J. A. Battfeld	4 00	F. F. Mittendorf	10
Miss Kientz, List No. 3:		T. Prendergast	50
H. Cohen	10	M. Koppisch	10
W. J. Morie	50	Chas. Klotz	50
Michael Drotleff	25	W. E. E., on List No. 97:	
Mrs. Horn	50	J. Gewalt	1 00
Mrs. Beisel	50	Wm. Ruesche, List No. 124:	
John Held	25	T. F. Fetch	25
John Zweibler	25	Wm. Fischer	25
Felix Schlesinger, on List 159:		Previously reported	591 35
F. Sclesinger	50	Total	\$618 60
F. Harmon	50		
J. Paulisch	25		

Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

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.

## TEACHERS WANT SOCIALISM!!

Socialism is wanted everywhere today. Our teachers want it too. They want it very badly. The Socialist Woman for November contains a strong plea to teachers by Miss Caroline Lowe, the Vice-President of the Teachers Association of Kansas City, Mo. Kiichi Kaneko contributes a brilliant article on "What is The Matter With Our Teachers?" Besides other valuable school articles there is a most heart rendering, thrilling, realistic story by Gertrude Breslau Hunt which alone arouses the reading public of this country. Now comrades spread this special teachers' edition among your school teachers, instructors, college professors and mothers at home. See that every teacher in your community reads this issue. Yearly 50c. In bundles 2 cents each. \$2 per 100. Send your order today.

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN, GIRARD, KANSAS.

## READ THESE LINES!

### International Socialist Review.

By the way, The International Socialist Review for this month is as good as ever, and should be widely circulated. The subscription is \$1.00 a year. In a letter from Charles H. Kerr & Co., the following sentence tells the story:

"We are glad to state that we had to issue a large extra edition of the International Socialist Review for this special Debs issue and that we have been compelled to cancel all bundle orders on account of the heavy demand and are now filling single copies only."

Our advice is: Subscribe for "International Socialist Review," \$1.00 a year. Published monthly, Address: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 153 East Kinzie street.

Here is an illustration of the Disfranchising of the Negroes in the Democratic South. Georgia has joined Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana and several of the other states in disfranchising the black man. This was done in the election which has just been held. Georgia was not in the slightest danger of negro domination. In 1904 President Roosevelt, who is supposed to be especially popular in Georgia, received only 25,000 votes there, as compared with 88,000 for Parker, who was not popular there or anywhere else. Negro disfranchisement, however, is a fad in the whole Democratic region. Now that Georgia has joined the reactionaries, an attempt will be made to get Kentucky and Tennesse to fall in line.

## 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: Stanley J. 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.

## DO YOU WANT

### A First-Class Sewing Machine?

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

### 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.

MT. OLIVE COAL S. B. CARTER  
11c per bushel.

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

**Dr. Howard Lindsay**  
2651 WASHINGTON AVENUE.  
The only physician in St. Louis with a paid up union working card.



**Umbrellas Parasols and Canes**  
Large Variety at Lowest Prices.  
**H. J. JOST**  
1424 S. Broadway.  
REPAIRING AND RECOVERING

**SINDELAR SHOE CO.**  
2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.  
---FOR---  
**UNION MADE SHOES**

**HERM. STREIT**  
LOWEST PRICES FOR BEST

**COAL**

1921 PRESIDENT STREET.  
LIGHT HAULING AND EXPRESS.  
Orders by Mail

When You Buy Mercantile and "305"

**CIGARS**

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.**

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do No 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.

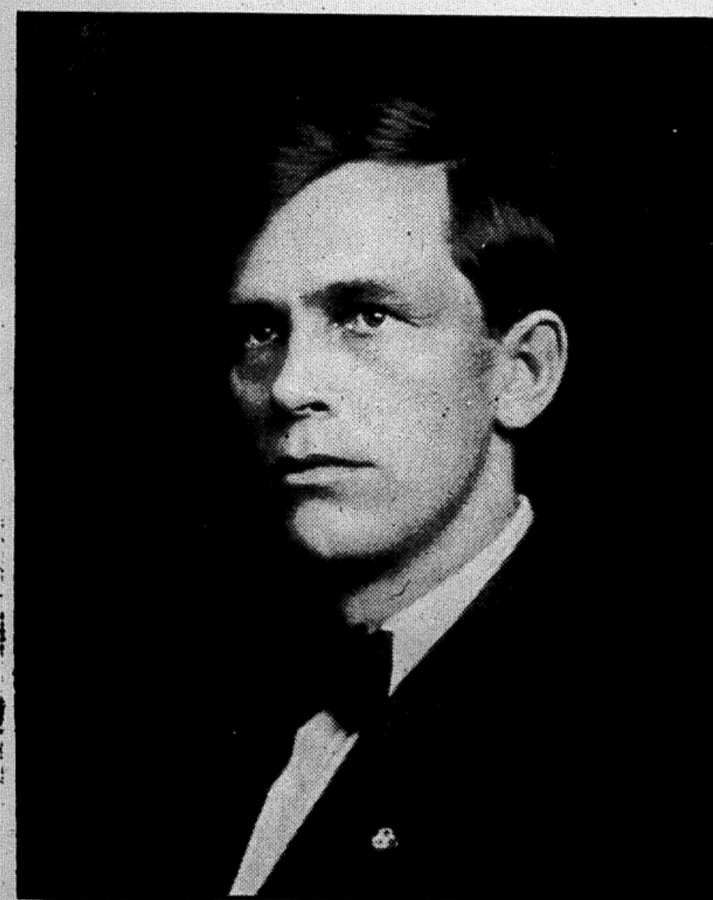
## DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

# ATTEND THESE MASS MEETINGS

STANLEY J. CLARK OF TEXAS WILL ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS:



STANLEY J. CLARK,  
The Socialist Orator.

WHO WILL ADDRESS SIX MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

**Tuesday, October 27, at 8 O'Clock p.m.**

SOCIAL TURNER HALL, 20th and Salisbury.

**Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 O'Clock p. m.**

COCORDIA TURNER HALL, 13th and Arsenal.

**Thursday, Oct. 29, at 8 O'Clock p. m.**

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th and Chouteau.

**Friday, October 30, at 8 O'Clock p. m.**

NORTHWEST TURNER HALL, 3948 Easton.

**Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 O'Clock p. m.**

STERLING HALL, 4110 Chouteau.

**Sunday, November 1, at 2 O'Clock p. m.**

BOHEMIAN GYMNASIUM, 9th St. and Allen Ave.

## Mass Meetings to Be Addressed by Other Speakers:

**Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 8 p. m.**

GILICK'S HALL, Michigan and Stein

Speaker: Daniel A. White of Massachusetts.

**Thursday, Oct. 29, at 8 p. m.**

NORTH ST. LOUIS TURNER HALL,

Speakers: George R. Kirkpatrick and others.

**Thursday, Oct. 29, at 8 p. m.**

FREIHEIT HALL, 4444 Penrose St.

L. G. Pope and Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak.