

Twelve Thousand People at Armory Meeting

Only About Seven Thousand Gain Admission to Hall--Thousands Applaud Socialist Speakers at Overflow Meeting--Rousing Meeting in Vast Hall--Comrade Eugene V. Debs Greeted Amidst Prolonged Demonstration of Enthusiastic Applause--Comrades Lapsworth, Stedman, Mother Jones, Rocker, Baker, Pope and Jackson Make Stirring Speeches--Socialist Success Topic of Conversation

Friday, Oct. 23, will ever be remembered as a Red Letter day in the history of the St. Louis Socialist movement.

At 7:30 o'clock p. m. the Armory hall was jammed with people. The aisles were so crowded that it was practically impossible to reach the speakers' stand from the main entrance; and at about 7:40 p. m. the guards and police officers on duty at the entrance agreed with the committee that the closing of the doors had become an absolute necessity for the safety of the audience, which, at that time, numbered about 7,000.

Fully five thousand more people applied for admission during the next half hour, but the guards insisted, and justly so, that no more people could be admitted, as the hall was already overcrowded.

Fully fifteen hundred people left, very much disappointed at not gaining admission. People offered to pay fifty cents, a dollar and even more for a chance to get into the hall, but in vain. Several national guardsmen on duty quickly saw the chance for a little "personal business" and helped people through windows into the hall at the rate of 25c and 50c apiece, but they were caught in the act by their commanding officer, who promptly deprived them of their ensign and dismissed them summarily from any further service in the National Guard.

The Red Special Arrives.

Owing to a few minutes delay at the East St. Louis City Hall meeting (which was attended by fully 2,500 people) the Red Special did not arrive at Union Station until 6:08 p. m. About two thousand people had gathered in the Midway, near the B. & O. tracks. When the train arrived Comrade Stedman announced from the rear platform that Comrade Debs was very much in need of rest, and would be at the Armory at the time fixed in the program. Cheers and "Hurrah for Debs!" soon attracted everybody in and about Union Station.

Comrade Pope then announced that the Red Special would be sidetracked on Eighteenth street and Clark avenue, and that the Red Special Band would be ready at 7:30 p. m. to lead the parade, starting from the Eighteenth Street bridge.

Many of those present hurried to the Market street entrance to take the car for the Armory, while the rest went to Eighteenth street and Clark avenue. At 7:15 the parade started, with about 1,500 people in line. It was an impromptu affair, but an impressive and enthusiastic one. As the parade passed Union Station the Red Special Band played the Marseillaise in a manner that made every Socialist's heart rejoice. Thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks along the line of march. A big sign was carried in the parade bearing the inscription: "Debs at the Armory!"

Red Special Band Had Hard Work to Get Into the Hall.

It was 7:30 p. m. when the parade reached the Armory, on Grand and Manchester. The hall was already crowded and the Red Special Band had considerable difficulty in making their way through the crowds in the aisles to their seats in front of the speakers' platform. A round of applause greeted the Socialist musicians as they took their seats.

Meanwhile Kaltenthaler's band was playing outside, at the Grand avenue entrance.

Opening of the Meeting.

At 8 o'clock sharp Comrade G. A. Hoehn called the meeting to order and introduced Comrade Charles Lapsworth of London, England, whose short address aroused the audience to enthusiasm and rounds of applause rewarded the speaker. Comrade Seymour Stedman was the next speaker and his remarks were well received. Mother Jones, who had addressed a crowd of over 4,000 people in the overflow meeting, which was held on the south side of the main Grand avenue entrance, entered the hall at 9 o'clock, and the moment the white-haired old lady appeared in the aisle leading to the platform a storm of applause broke loose that could be heard for a block. Mother Jones spoke for about 10 minutes; after telling the men a few hard facts and reminding them of their duty on election day, she bid the audience good-by and hurried away to catch the next train for Kansas.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs had entered the hall through a rear door and as soon as he was noticed the audience rose like one man and cheered for fully ten minutes. Comrade Debs spoke for forty-five minutes. His voice was in better condition than we had expected; his arguments were as convincing and his points as sharp as ever before. Comrade Debs needs a good long rest, however. His sixty days' campaign tour is a sacrifice to the movement that but few comrades would or could make, for the simple reason that they could not endure the hardships.

What the Capitalist Papers Said.

Our readers will no doubt appreciate a synopsis of the capitalist daily press reports of the Armory meeting in the columns of St. Louis Labor. Hear what our enemies say, or rather, are compelled to say:

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.):

About 7,000 people, occupying every seat and filling every available bit of standing room in the big First Regiment Armory, Grand and Manchester avenues, cheered themselves into a frenzy last night when Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for President, flayed William Jennings Bryan, branding him as the enemy of the working classes. The attack on the Democratic nominee came as a climax to a general denunciation of capitalism, and was delivered with all the force that the speaker could command. His voice, which had been little better than a hoarse whisper at the opening of his address, took on volume as he told of the refusal of Bryan to aid the union men when they were fighting to acquit Haywood, on trial for his life in Boise City, Idaho, last year.

"Never in the history of Organized Labor," shouted Debs, his body thrown forward and his face flushed with the earnestness behind his words, "never in the history of Organized Labor did the workmen more sorely need a friend than during the Haywood trial. In this extremity they turned to Bryan, who had always flaunted himself as the champion of the common people. But Bryan turned a deaf ear. They implored him to speak, but not a word was spoken. Not a word would he utter in their behalf. Had he spoken, his word, because of the prominence of the man, would have shaken the nations. But he was silent and by this silence in that hour of need Bryan forever forfeited any right to appeal for the support of the workmen of the United States."

Debs reached the Armory at 9:25 p. m. At 7:30 the doors were closed against all comers, and 10 members of the First Regiment guarded the doors against the clamorous crowds that had arrived too late to gain an entrance. Shortly after 8 o'clock between 4,000 and 5,000 thronged about the Grand avenue entrance to the building. These were addressed by a number of Socialist speakers.

In the Debs party were Mrs. Debs, Theodore Debs, brother of

the candidate, Stephen M. Reynolds, Seymour Stedman, Chicago attorney; Otto McFeely, press representative, Chicago, and several others. As the party entered, Mother Jones, a noted Socialist exponent, was speaking. "Here's Debs," shouted some one near the door and in an instant the entire audience was on its feet and shouting.

Debs States His Position.

"Socialists used to be few in number," began Debs, looking over the great crowd, "but now it's hard to find room for them. On election day they will cast a vote that will sound the knell of capitalism." Then he launched into his attack on his opponents and in conclusion said:

"I am not asking you to vote for me. We are not after votes, we are after Socialists. I would not have the office of President of the United States just for the office. All my energy belongs to the

Special Notice

FREE DEBS PICTURE FOR YOUR WINDOW.

A new picture of Comrade Debs is just off the press and should be rushed out to every Comrade and friend of the cause who will put it up in their windows.

Hundreds of people have been disappointed in not getting a Debs picture during the last few days, as the supply furnished by the national headquarters was exhausted. The calls became so numerous that a rush order for a fine Debs lithograph was given and you can now have it by calling at headquarters.

working classes and their movement. I want you to preserve your mental and moral integrity. Today you are in poverty, in ignorance, living in homes unfit for human habitation. Without you the fabric of society would collapse, yet on your brow is the brand of social inferiority. If you would have respect you must respect yourselves. I appeal to you to save yourselves by aligning with the uncompromising, revolutionary Socialist party."

Mother Jones, one of the speakers preceding Debs, said that Bryan was the henchman of the Standard Oil Company, Seymour Stedman asserted that there are 2,000,000 people in the United States out of work for want of work at all times. Charlotte Cruickshank and Leland Boswell, two tots of Brentwood, presented Debs with a huge bouquet of chrysanthemums during his address and he kissed the pair.

Besides the paid 10-cent admissions, a collection taken up at the meeting netted \$314.29.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.):

Before an audience of 5,000 and guarded by soldiers, Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President of the United States, spoke last night in the First Regiment Armory. His speech was a castigation of all other political parties and their leaders, a zealous presentation of the Socialistic propaganda, and an exhortation of the working classes, whom he designated as ignorant and irresponsible.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties were targets for his eloquence. Taft was, in the speaker's mind, a ruling factor in the 'conspiracy to hang three of the greatest labor leaders the country has ever known--Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone."

Crouching, half bent, he supported himself against the rail that surrounded the speakers' stand, as if weak from overexertion. His sentences flowed out almost in a monotone, and he was very hoarse. It was his sixteenth speech since having left Evansville, Ind., Thursday night, and soon after opening he was wringing wet with perspiration. He spoke with the intensity of a fanatic, and was applauded frequently by the curious thousands that had gathered to hear the Socialist Party's favorite son.

"On Nov. 3," he said at the beginning, "the Socialist Party will cast a vote that will sound the knell of departing capitalism, a vote that will echo and re-echo all over the world."

He divided the first part of his speech into two assaults on Taft and Bryan. "Taft," he said, "never in all his judicial career deemed the workmen worthy of attention, but since becoming a candidate for the presidency, poses as the laborer's benefactor. God deliver us from such benefactors." Coming to the famous Idaho trial, Debs said that Taft did all in his power to send Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows, "which would have accomplished the murder of three innocent men."

He blamed Bryan, whom, he said, was a man of national in-

fluence, for not raising his voice against what he termed the relentless persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The laborers, from whom he expects to derive his most loyal support, were not even spared. "You workers," he said, "have an overwhelming majority at the polls, but have not enough intelligence to use it to your own advantage. You are not intelligent enough to keep the wealth you produce. The capitalists do nothing; you have nothing. You are ignorant, you are poverty stricken, your houses are not fit for human habitation, and you are the despised of capital. You are filling the prisons, the asylums, and many of your daughters are living in houses of shame."

He claimed that he would not have the office of President for the office alone, but only in forwarding the cause of Socialism.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, speaking at the First Regiment Armory Friday night, tore into Taft and Bryan to the huge delight of an audience of 6,000 people, presumably Socialists, or at least those with Socialistic tendencies, and when he finished his 50-minute speech he retired bathed in perspiration, trembling with exhaustion and tottering from weakness.

He went to the arms of his devoted wife, who hurried him between rows of young militiamen away from his shouting, applauding admirers to a room in the back of the hall, where he descended a ladder to a carriage that was awaiting him in an alley and was driven to his private car and to bed. He was thoroughly exhausted.

As he appeared 6,000 people rose and shouted themselves hoarse while he made his way slowly to the stage, helped along by the militiamen who kept the crowd from bearing him under.

When he stepped to the front of the big stage the crowd yelled for ten minutes.

Before he began to speak a collection to defray campaign expenses was being taken in the hall by men and women, and when the count was finished \$275 had been collected inside the hall and \$40 from the people outside.

Debs' platform manner is so entirely different from that of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan as to cause comment. In front of him when he spoke Friday night was a railing 25 feet long. All during his speech he paced along it like a tiger in a cage. Bent over it, he walked slowly from one end to the other, handing himself along, slowly, deliberately, appearing to draw himself from one end to the other, hand over hand, his voice shooting out his words slowly and deliberately, keeping pace with his feet and hands. It had a peculiarly effective influence upon those who listened to him.

At the end of the rail, no matter which, he paused for a moment to make a point, and there he did most of his gesticulation, generally by throwing out both hands in a sort of pathetic way.

Attacks Taft's Judicial Acts.

Debs began his speech by sailing into Taft for making speeches, under Roosevelt's orders, in support of the kidnaping of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood, whom he declared martyrs.

"Pettibone was hounded to his death by Taft," he declared, referring to the Union Miners' trials in Colorado and Idaho, and a shout went up that drowned his voice. Then he suddenly shot this into the audience:

"But what was Bryan doing all this time? Bryan had much influence in the country, but he did not raise his voice to protect labor."

For a moment there was silence, then a deep-throated roar went up.

Had Bryan spoken in protest of the outrage against the union miners he would have shaken the nation, but he did not speak, continued Debs solemnly. "In this hour when labor was about to be nailed to the cross Bryan was silent. Both Taft and Bryan are creatures of the capitalist class. Both are owned by capital, Taft by big capital and Bryan by little capital."

Debs then devoted himself to the workmen, accusing them of being ignorant and careless of their own interests, living in houses not fit for habitation. Not much applause followed this.

Debs' final appeal, which was intensely forceful, was followed by such applause as only great flights of oratory, and while it was beating upon him the Socialist bowed his way back into the arms of his friends, completely exhausted by his effort.

Mother Jones Also Spoke.

Outside the Armory Mother Jones and other Socialist orators entertained an overflow meeting estimated at 4,000 persons, who were not able to get into the hall. Men standing on the balustrade of the stairway made fervent speeches and tried to satisfy those who had failed to hear Debs.

St. Louis Times:

As a campaigner Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for President, has it on all the rest.

When he steps from his special train at Terre Haute, Ind., his home, to cast his vote on election day, he will have completed the longest and most arduous campaigning tour ever made by a presidential candidate.

Talk about Taft making a "swing around the circle," or W. J. Bryan making a whirlwind foray into doubtful states, Debs' performance up to date is the most remarkable of any campaign of history. Nearly Two Months in Pullman.

Curled up in a Pullman berth just two inches too short to accommodate him comfortably, the Socialist candidate has slept every night but three since Aug. 31. Part of the time he has been really ill, but has insisted on sharing the same quarters and fare as his followers.

In contrast to the Democrats and Republicans the Socialists make no bid for votes on the grounds of the personal popularity of their candidate. Debs is not featured as is Taft or Bryan. In driving through the streets he chooses a closed carriage if possible and no snap shots of him, hat in hand and bowing to cheering crowds, are made.

Condemns Taft and Bryan.

With 6,000 people jammed into the First Regiment Armory Hall, and almost that number on the outside trying to get in, Debs Friday evening made a speech in which he condemned both Taft and Bryan. Debs did not play favorites. When he said anything against Taft he said something against Bryan in the next sentence. Or if he had anything to say against the Democratic nominee he made it equally strong against the Republican candidate.

"The trouble used to be to find a Socialist," began Debs, in a voice husky from speaking along the 19,000-mile route that he has followed since he began his campaign for the Socialist ticket. "The trouble now is to find room for them."

"Taft took almost all his Evansville speech to explain his labor

DAY OF ELECTION TUESDAY NOV. 3, 1908

A Million Socialist Votes Will Make the Dirt Fly in Washington

THE SOCIALIST TICKET

In the City of St. Louis Ours Will Be the Third Ticket on Official "Ballot String." The First Will Be the "Democratic Ticket," Second "Republican Ticket," the Third the "Socialist Ticket," Etc.

Every reader of St. Louis Labor should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the names on the Socialist ticket.

Ours is the third ticket on the official ballot, or rather, the third ticket in the bunch. Our ticket is headed "Socialist Ticket," and the first name on our ticket is:

Candidate for United States Senator:

DAVID ALLAN.

Next follow our candidates

For Presidential Electors:

W. W. BAKER.

W. A. LAFAYETTE.

Then follow the sixteen district presidential candidates, as given below.

Following our state ticket come the state constitutional amendments, eight in all.

Next follow the names for congressional and municipal candidates, and at the bottom of the ticket the voter will find a string of municipal charter amendments, which will have to be voted on.

The tickets are fully three feet in length, and the voting will require considerable time. Therefore vote early, but be sure to vote, and vote right, too!

SOCIALIST TICKET

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

DAVID ALLAN.

For Presidential Electors:

At Large: W. W. BAKER.

At Large: G. A. LAFAYETTE.

1st District: T. C. HALLER.

2nd District: FRANK MIDYETT.

3rd District: L. C. WILSON.

4th District: T. C. JEFFERIS.

5th District: FRED KOEHLER.

6th District: FRANK ARMSTRONG.

7th District: G. H. McMURRAY.

8th District: W. H. HERTEL.

9th District: H. V. TIPTON.

10th District: HENRY STRUCKHOFF.

11th District: HENRY WERDES.

12th District: J. E. WILSON.

13th District: J. A. STATON.

14th District:

15th District: A. ELLISON.

16th District: M. F. SCOTT.

For Governor: WM. L. GARVER.

For Lieutenant-Governor: U. F. SARGENT.

For Secretary of State: FRANK BAKER.

For State Auditor: FRANK FOSTER.

For State Treasurer: GUY E. ETHERTON.

For Attorney-General: JOHN F. WILLIAMS.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner: U. S. BARNSELY.

For Judge of Supreme Court: L. G. POPE.

For Judge St. Louis Court of Appeals: OTTO VIERLING.

For Judges of the Circuit Court, Eighth Judicial Circuit: (Vote for Three.) FRANK HEUER, OTTO PAULS, WM. H. WORMAN.

For Circuit Attorney for City of St. Louis: L. E. HILDBRAND.

For Sheriff for City of St. Louis: THOMAS C. STEPHENS.

For Public Administrator for City of St. Louis: DELOS M. HASKIN.

For Coroner for City of St. Louis: EMIL SIMON.

For Member of the City Council: (Long Term.) (Vote for One.) OTTO KAEMMERER, (Short Term.) (Vote for Two.) F. F. BRINKER, J. K. SAVAGE.

For Representative in Congress: 10th District: G. A. HOEHN.

11th District: PHIL H. MUELLER.

12th District: WM. F. CROUCH.

For State Senator: 29th District: WM. M. BRANDT.

31st District: WM. KRECKLER.

33rd District: WM. E. KINDORF.

For Representatives: 1st District: WILLIAM KLAGES, WILLIAM RUESCHE, H. SIROKY.

2nd District: CHAS. GOODMAN, WM. REZNICEK, CHRISTOPHER ROCKER.

3rd District: DANIEL BURKHARDT, FRED W. SCHULTZ, JACOB WUNSCH.

4th District: A. KEAN, LOUIS FRED ROSENKRANZ, HENRY SCHWARZ.

5th District: WALTER F. ARLING, EDWIN E. STORY.

6th District: JOSEPH BARRATT.

Danger, Union Men!

By Ben Hanford.

Next Tuesday you are to vote. How? Who for? Republican, Democrat, or Socialist? Taft, Bryan or Debs?

Is it possible that you may vote in such a way as to injure yourself? Can you vote in such a way as to help yourself? Ask yourself those questions, and give yourself honest answers.

A vote for the Republican ticket is a vote for Taft and Van Cleve and the Manufacturers' Association. Is it not true, Mr. Union Man? Answer.

A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote for Bryan and Haskell and the Citizens' Alliance. Is not that true, Mr. Union Man? Answer.

A vote for the Socialist ticket is a vote for Eugene V. Debs and yourself and family. Is not that true, Mr. Union Man? Answer.

Mr. Union Man, every vote for Taft, every vote for Bryan, is a vote—

For making blacklists legal;

For making boycotts illegal;

For spies in the unions;

For strikes;

For lockouts;

For injunctions;

For Pinkertons;

For bullpens;

For militia;

For unemployment;

For low wages;

For long hours;

For misery and starvation;

For slavery;

For CAPITALISM!

That is what every Taft and Bryan vote means, Mr. Union Man—Capitalism, the sum of all the ills that mankind has ever known.

Is it not so, Mr. Union Man? Answer.

Every vote for Debs and the Socialist-ticket is a vote—

For more powerful unions;

For complete organization of labor;

For short hours;

For high wages;

For peace;

For plenty;

For prosperity;

For freedom;

For Socialism!

That is what a vote for Debs will mean, Mr. Union Man—Socialism, a new world, in which the Working Class will rule. Is that not so, Mr. Union Man? Answer.

DEBS

By BEN HANFORD.

Debs. Big body. Big brain. Great heart. Lion heart. Indomitable courage. Unconquerable love of his fellowman. Spirit and heart of the Working Class. Spirit of Freedom and Heart of Love. An eye that sees. A brain that comprehends. Intelligent. Educated. Graduated from the common school of the Class Struggle. Given his Bachelor's Degree by President George M. Pullman and the Federal Army. Given his Doctor's Degree by Judges Wood and Grosscup after post-graduate work in the University of Woodstock Jail. Ever since enshrined in the hearts of the Working Class. Debs. Always in the front rank of the battle. A sword arm that has never been lowered. Debs and the Working Class. Bearing their cross and wearing their crown of thorns. Debs. Face to the light. Often mistaken—for a day. Losing the path in the darkness. Back in the highroad with the first ray of dawn. Always face to the light. Often licked. Never defeated. Debs. Heart that beats for the Working Class. Head that plans for the Working Class. Hand that builds for the Working Class. Arm that fights for the Working Class. That is Debs. Heart of the Lion Debs.

Election Returns

The Socialist Party National Headquarters, 180 Washington Street—Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24, 1908.

Dear Comrade:

A history making presidential campaign is about to close. The capitalists of the whole world have their ears to the ground to hear the tread of the grand army of Labor.

The fearless assertion of labor's right to rule and the fears of the exploiters shouted on every hand and screamed from the White House have been the features of the contest.

A word of caution: Discount in advance any late day reports or rumors tending to effect the Socialist Party or its candidates.

You dare not trust the enemy to count your votes. "The only vote that counts is that vote that is counted." You must count them yourself. Arrange to do so or this magnificent campaign with all its possibilities will be fruitless.

If the reported vote in your district is less than the number of known Socialist voters, start at once to circulate a petition for the opening of the ballot box and a recount.

Election Returns.

You may count upon it that the returns of the Socialist vote will be held back as usual.

Every comrade should be on guard to receive the first authentic returns of his district and report the same at once to the office of the State Secretary.

The national office will be open throughout the night and messages will be exchanged with the state offices. Any news of special importance you are also requested to wire to national headquarters. Be sure and state the political division for which the vote is given.

Again Watch the Count till it is entered on the last return sheet.

The heat of the campaign has been wearing, but duty calls for watchers through the night. Fraternally, your comrade,

J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary.

Monument Unveiled to Fred MacCartney

Rockland, Mass., Oct. 19.—Yesterday there was unveiled here in Mount Pleasant Cemetery in the presence of over a thousand people a monument to the memory of Frederic O. MacCartney, who died on May 25, 1903, while serving his fourth term as Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature.

The monument is surmounted by an exquisite bust of MacCartney, modeled by Robert T. Paine of New Jersey. The unveiling was performed by Miss Alice Mary Inkley. The day was a beautiful autumn one.

Dr. J. A. Billings, chairman of the MacCartney Memorial Committee, on behalf of the committee, and A. R. MacCartney, father of Representative MacCartney, presented the monument and lot to Mr. Charles A. Townsend, president of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association.

Dr. Billings said that the monument was all paid for as it stands, but that no one who wishes to contribute should hesitate on that account to send in their offering, as there is yet a fund to be raised for

record," continued Debs, "but the truth is, his labor record is sadly in need of explanation."

From this he made allusions to the condemnation by Taft of Haywood, but brought in the condemnation of Bryan by saying: "Asks 'Where Was Bryan?'"

"Where was Bryan all this time? In this extremity they turned to Mr. Bryan, but he turned a deaf ear to them."

Referring to the appeals of Haywood's friends for relief in his trial, he said: "Bryan was silent as a sphinx. His lips were sealed. Had Bryan spoken a word he would have awakened the nation. With all his boasting of friendship for labor, when labor was about to be nailed to the cross, Mr. Bryan failed to go to labor's relief, and by that lost the respect of laboring men."

Then Debs began a condemnation of the two large parties, inquiring what they had done for the cause of humanity. He said the Republican party is dominated by a few large capitalists, while the Democratic organization is dominated by a few more smaller capitalists just as ambitious.

"We Socialists are not after votes," announced their presidential candidate. "We are after Socialists. The mere presidency—why, I would not have that. My whole energy is with the labor movement."

At another part of his speech Debs declared that one-sixth of all workers are in enforced idleness, and the others are working just enough to keep from starvation. He also told the 6,000 persons in the hall that their homes were squalid, and not fit for human habitation; that they produce all, "and you are held in inferior respect by the capitalists. You have got to begin by commanding your own respect."

St. Louis Star:

Seven thousand persons heard the candidate declare at the First Regiment Armory Friday night that William H. Taft is the worst enemy labor ever has had and that William J. Bryan is a close second.

It was 9:25 before Debs and his party reached the hall, but at 7:30 the doors were closed. After the closing of the doors, the crowd outside would not leave and the overflow was addressed by Mother Jones and other Socialist speakers.

Capitalism was attacked by Debs, but he devoted most of his time to denouncing Taft.

"Never during Taft's entire judicial career," said the speaker, "did he deem the great working class of this country entitled to any recognition."

Discussed Idaho Case.

For fully twenty minutes he told of the "outrage" of which the leaders of both great parties were guilty for not going to the aid of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when they were being tried in Idaho for complicity in the Steueneberg murder.

In the Debs party are Mrs. Debs, Theodore Debs, brother of the candidate; Stephen M. Reynolds, Seymour Stedman, an attorney from Chicago; Otto McFeely, press representative of Chicago, and others. Mrs. Debs occupied a seat on the platform.

As already stated in the above accounts, the overflow meeting was attended by 4,000 or 5,000 people. Comrade L. G. Pope presided and addresses were made by Comrades Mother Jones, Chris. Rocker, W. W. Baker and George M. Jackson of Arkansas. The outside meeting was not less enthusiastic than the hall gathering. The outside audience was somewhat disappointed at not having had a chance to hear Comrade Debs. Chairman Hoehn had a lengthy conference with Comrade Reynolds of the Red Special, trying to get Debs to address the overflow meeting for a few minutes, but Reynolds replied: "Comrade, to take Gene outside for 30 seconds would kill him. Look at the man! He is as wet as a rag, the sweat pouring down his face. We must hurry him from the hall into a closed carriage, take him back to the train and secure for him a good night's rest."

In conclusion it would be unjust not to mention the song by Comrade Louis Volker, "Labor's Campaign Song," which made quite a hit with the audience.

The Armory meeting of last Friday was the greatest demonstration in the history of the St. Louis Socialist movement, and the most successful political gathering of this year's campaign.

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR SOCIALISM.

Albert E. Yerex, Manager of the "Red Special," Dies From Overwork.

(Chicago Daily Socialist.)

The Red Special has claimed its first victim. The tremendous overwork essential to the management of the undertaking proved too much for Albert E. Yerex, under whose auspices the tour was organized. He had accompanied the train upon the western trip and his tireless efforts to assure the comfort of those upon the train, and to prevent any disarrangement of the railroad connections proved too much for human endurance.

Becomes Socialist on Trip.

Those who were upon the train often spoke of the fact that no matter how late the hours imposed upon the speakers and other workers, those of Yerex were always a little later. In the beginning the trip was to him purely a business undertaking. He had taken little or no interest in Socialism, and knew little of its principles or program. But as the trip progressed he grew more and more interested, and soon the enthusiasm and devotion of the cause caught hold of him, and impelled him to add to his already too great efforts to care for those upon the train as passengers, the added desire to insure the success of the trip as a part of the Socialist propaganda.

Under the double strain his health, none too good at the beginning, broke down, and he left the train at Pierre, North Dakota, a week before the close of the western portion of the trip. Now the close of the chapter has been written with the news of his death at his home, 383 North State street, Chicago. He was 48 years of age, still in the prime of life, and his death can not but cast a shadow over those who were so closely associated with him during his last weeks. He was a man of thorough education, having practiced law for several years in Oregon and California and taught in one of the western colleges for some time.

Wife Takes Up Work.

On the arrival of the train in Chicago his work was taken up by his wife, who accompanied the train until called home by the death of her husband. On his urgent request, just before his death, she will return to the management of the Red Special and remain with it until the end of the trip. Almost his last thoughts were of the success of the enterprise with which he had been connected, and to which, in very truth, he had given his life.

Yerex was the owner and manager of the "Rex Tours," which made him notable in nearly every state. He lived at 383 North State street.

The funeral services were held at Arntzen's undertaking parlors, 247 North Clark street. The body was taken to Valparaiso, Ind., for burial.

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.

perpetual care, and much more that might well be spent in beautifying the lot. He also said that Mr. Paine had as yet received no compensation for his work in modeling the bust, the committee having accepted his offer to do the work as a service of love to the memory of our late Comrade MacCartney. Dr. Billings thought the success of Mr. Paine's efforts entitled him to a present from the committee. Mr. Townsend, in behalf of the Cemetery Association, accepted the trust.

The exercises were then conducted by Flavel S. Thomas of Hanson.

A Rousing Success

Was the Last Week's Tour of the Red Special Train.

RED SPECIAL MEETINGS IN OHIO.

Thousands Greet the Socialist Presidential Candidate.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 21.—Completely recovered from his recent indisposition, Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Socialist Party for President, spoke to an audience of over 5,000 persons in the big Music Hall last night.

A mighty parade preceded the meeting and thousands of workers, some of whom were carrying children in their arms, marched behind three brass bands and were cheered to the echo, especially in the working class section.

A feature of the procession was the big tally-ho occupied by the members of the Woman's Branch of the local Socialist organization.

The meeting was opened with music by the Red Special Band and the German Workingmen's Singing Society. When Chairman Claude Andrews introduced Debs the audience rose like one man and for over ten minutes the great building was shaken by shouts of rejoicing, while the waving of red flags and handkerchiefs added a striking touch of color to the scene.

The candidate appeared to be in fine form, and for more than an hour held his hearers spellbound while he flayed the existing system of industry and pictured the happiness possible under the system advocated by the party whose standard he bears.

Nicholas Klein, a prominent local speaker, and E. J. Hitchens, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, also spoke and were heartily applauded.

Greetings Along the Line.

Southern Ohio turned out en masse yesterday to greet the "Red Special." At Dayton more than 4,000 people assembled on the fair grounds and cheered the addresses of Seymour Stedman, H. Caldwell and Charles Lapworth, and thousands of men, women and children were at the station to bid the Debs train farewell.

The public square in Springfield was crowded by 3,000 workers who applauded the Red Special speakers.

Middletown turned out 1,000 strong to hail the Debs party. A reception committee composed of active members of the local Socialist Party organization, among whom were Charles Greer, Thomas Hicks, William Henderson and D. M. Butler, met the train at the station, and a big meeting was held.

DEBS AT THE TOMB OF LINCOLN.

Declares Slave Power of Old No More Heartless Than Capitalists.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 25.—When Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the presidency, and his Red Special arrived in Springfield today, Debs requested that without delay he be permitted to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln.

Standing by the sarcophagus, surrounded by a group of Socialist candidates for state offices, Debs delivered a eulogy of Lincoln.

When introduced to an audience of 1,000 at the courthouse this afternoon Debs was addressed as the "Abraham Lincoln of modern times."

Debs declared that the slave power "which loathed and despised Lincoln" was no more heartless than the power of capitalism, which today holds the workingmen of the nation in bondage.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 26.—Hundreds of citizens crowded the hall where Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, spoke last night, and cheered his criticism of capitalism to the echo. The local Socialists are elated over the success of the meeting, as Jacksonville has always been considered a hard place to arouse Socialist enthusiasm.

Berlin, Ill., Oct. 26.—When the Red Special arrived here yesterday afternoon it was met at the station by several hundred farmers and villagers, and Debs was escorted to the village hall, where he addressed the first Socialist meeting ever held in the town.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 26.—Eugene V. Debs and his Red Special reached here Saturday afternoon after a strenuous day's campaign through the mining country between this town and St. Louis. At night Debs spoke to an enthusiastic audience of railroad men and other workers in the Christian Temple.

Taylorville, Ill., Oct. 26.—The people who were attending a Democratic meeting here Saturday afternoon deserted the speakers when the Socialist Party's Red Special halted at the station and ran over to applaud a fiery speech by Debs. The local Socialists had challenged the Democrats to a debate with Seymour Stedman of the Red Special, but the Bryanites declined.

Litchfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—A special train filled with delegates from the convention of the State Federation of Labor met the Red Special here at noon Saturday. Both trains stopped and the delegates rushed to shake hands with Debs. Cheers for Debs and the Socialist Party filled the air.

Staunton, Ill., Oct. 26.—Over 2,000 workers, headed by W. K. Kramer, E. A. Wieck and H. Rahm, met the Red Special at the station Saturday morning and a great demonstration took place. Hundreds of people had come from nearby towns to see and hear Debs and his fellow campaigners.

Granite City, Ill., Oct. 26.—More than 3,000 people welcomed the Red Special Saturday morning and cheered the words of Debs and Stedman.

1,500,000 FOR DEBS WHITE HOUSE FIGURES.

The New York Sun of Sunday published a dispatch dated from Washington, Oct. 24, which stated:

"From a source close to the President has been obtained the largest estimate of the Socialist vote in the coming election that has yet been made by any competent authority. It appears to be the White House view that the Socialist Party will poll something like 15 per cent of the total vote on Nov. 3, or about 1,500,000 votes. Other estimates have placed the number at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

"The returns from the nominating conventions compiled by the Republican National Committee show that Socialist candidates for Congress have been nominated this year in 162 districts. Of these 76 are in the northern and eastern states and two in the southern states. Socialist candidates have been nominated in nearly every district in the populous states of New York and Illinois."

How to Help.

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

WHY I BECAME A SOCIALIST

By Rev. Dr. T. Alexander Cairns, New Jersey, Member Christian Socialist Fellowship.

1. The Socialist Party offers a Constructive Program. The old parties chase their tails around the ballot box quadrannally and still have the audacity to expect the franchise of honest men. In a land of God's super-abundance we can not solve the problem of the empty dinner pail we must admit our utter inability to answer the world's most vital need. If the old parties can, why haven't they? If they have tried and failed, or have refused to try, then it is time to accept a program, at once constructive, conservative and yet aggressive. The great spellbinding issues of the old parties are forgotten every campaign and a new rag baby held up to the view of the populace. The Socialist Party, year after year, consistently and persistently announces a positive, constructive program.

No Political Claptrap About It.

2. The trend of Socialism is humanitarian. No great institution is justified by its philosophy, but by its trend. Technicalities of doctrine may not determine its worth, but the general course of its thought and operation must decide its value. Individual Socialists differ in the enunciation of its principles, but the trend of them all and of the whole movement philosophically and practically is toward the solution of the world's greatest problem, the labor question.

3. The Socialist Party is opportunistic and yet radical, combining these apparent contradictions. It takes every step possible while moving steadily toward the complete adoption by state and nation of a regime of mercy, co-operation and emancipation. It is never utterly disheartened, nor can it be, because every day is brighter than yesterday, and the very life of its constituency is its issue.

4. Its great issue is a vital one. It is not political claptrap nor the wild wind of demagogism. It is not a bill with a joker up its sleeve, nor a hydrophobic frothing on inconsequential platitudes. The issue of Socialism is the emancipation from economic and consequent social, intellectual and moral thralldom which is diabolical, unspeakable and unprecedented. The issue is life, liberty, home, happiness, peace, prosperity. It is to seize the blood-dripping dirk from the ruthless hand of the Shylock of capitalism. The Socialists have an issue; it is a vital one; they know what it is, and they believe in it.

Make Men Economically Free and Develop His Individuality.

5. Realizing full well that it is heresy to suggest compatibility between Socialism and Individualism, yet I say that Socialism is the only hope of the individual and of the expression of the unmeasured and unmeasurable wealth of creative genius lying dormant in the heart and brain of enslaved labor. Nothing so much conduces to servility, silence, conformity and stagnation as a merciless, economic lash held over the back of the individual. Make man economically free and then his unchained individualism will add a thousand per cent to the impetus of the world's progress. No man can be individually free till he is socially free.

6. The party organization is unparalleled and unprecedented in political history. A dues-paying membership of fifty to sixty thousand assures the stability and permanence of the movement. The organization of every state and city in such an excellent way that the total strength of the movement in any locality can be ascertained in a moment is a matter to make the drowsy immobility of conservative parties wake up and take notice.

7. The agitation is incessant and omnipresent. Everywhere and everywhere the Socialist agitator is raising his voice against the monster greed and in defense of the home and the helpless. With them it is not a quadrennial campaign, but an everlasting camp meeting that never breaks up. From pulpit, public hall, press and street the clarion call, like a voice of John the Baptist, rings in the ear of the proletarian world every day on the calendar, and the call is at once a war cry and a benediction.

Young America's Hope Lies in the Success of This Movement.

8. Socialism is flooded with Young Blood. It is aggressive without being erratic; liberal but not lawless. When conservatism ceases to be constructive it is stagnation. The active young laborer is tired of immobility in politics and is turning his red life blood into the arteries of Socialism.

9. The acute Economic Conditions of the past year, coming at a time when our country was overflowing with wealth, is convincing countless thousands of the instability, uncertainty and mortal danger of our present economic system.

10. The example of the Socialist's message is every and everywhere about us. We can't evade the hungry, burdened toilers; and every one we meet clinches and emphasizes the Socialist's argument and establishes his premise and forces home upon our conviction the righteousness of his cause.

"What Woman Can Do"

One John Leary, writing to the editor of The Woman's Home Companion for August wants to know why it is that if women are so very anxious to vote, they do not make use of the qualifications they already have as citizenesses. He says:

"When I went to school it was a rule that no scholar was promoted until he proved himself efficient in the work of his class. Why does it never occur to women who are anxious for woman suffrage that the quickest way to get it is to prove themselves efficient in the class in which they are already admitted? Woman has in her present class everything but the right to vote. She is only one class behind. She does not even seem to have learned her lesson, and to know what is expected of her since she has been admitted there. I have heard of no expression of opinion from a woman or the women of the country on the question of protective tariff or free trade. I have heard of no 'bill' prepared by them on that subject or of any of them attending congressional hearings on tariff reform. Yet it is their right. I have heard of no expression of opinion on the question of government control of railroads, or of no legislation prepared by them on this most vital of all questions. Yet it is their right. I have heard of no expression of opinion as to the Philippine question; or the plans for deep waterways; of the Chinese and Japanese exclusion policy; of the indiscriminate admission of foreign labor; of national encroachment upon state rights; and lastly and most comprehensive of all, the money question, our national currency and banking system. Yet upon all these we men seek, aye, supplicate light. Women have the right to participate in every election in all ways except voting. They can make false registration, purchasing of votes, stuffing ballot boxes, false counting, impossible."

These and many other things Mr. Leary says women can do, but he has never heard of them doing any one of them.

Now we don't know where Mr. Leary has been keeping himself, what sort of literature he has been reading, or what class of women he has been associating with. But we do know that he shows a deal of ignorance when he says that not a single blessed woman in all this great commonwealth has chirped against or for anything that has to do with our political, financial and social conditions.

There is hardly a reader of The Socialist Woman who doesn't know women who have spoken and written on practically all the questions about which Mr. Leary concerns himself. There are many men who got their eyes open for the first time listening to women speak on these subjects.

And yet Mr. Leary has never heard about it. In every large city in the Union women take care of the ballot boxes in exactly the way that he says he never heard of them doing. They watch at the polls and see that there is no stuffing, no purchasing of votes, no false counting. If Mr. Leary doesn't know about these women some of the ward heeled do, to their sorrow.

Now there is just one good reason for Mr. Leary not knowing about the work of these women—and that is, because they are Socialist women. And they have never worked or taken an interest in the social, political and financial welfare of the land merely as women, but as human beings who must put up with the disorder and

Even the press of the enemy is daily filled with the crimes of the unemployed, who, in desperation, seek relief for their starving loved ones.

11. Woman here finds her emancipation. She is promised the ballot and an equal wage for an equal service. And in addition to this the problem of her husband's toil is the all-embracing problem with her, for she realizes that on it depends the very existence of her home and the prosperity, health and happiness of her children. Therefore woman is in the movement as actively as her husband, father and brother. She works incessantly, holds her heat in all political gatherings, and answers the sage's dictum that no economic or social movement can succeed without enlisting the cordial co-operation of womanhood.

A Great Renaissance, Political, Social and Economic.

12. The Socialist movement is a Renaissance, social and economic. It has leaped over all geographical bounds and stands unique as the one universal political organization. It has become the Mecca of the burdened laborer wherever the sun witnesses his bondage. All the elements of a world-moving renaissance, a world-wide evangel, are here—song-singing, self-denial, deprivation, partings and communings figure in this movement. It combines the divinity and fervor of a religious propaganda with the cold and considerate tactics of a national revolution. It is a social and economic renaissance, and before such no man, party or nation can stand.

13. The old parties persist in their program of inaction, and thus leave no competition for a party whose platform is built on hearthstones and whose purpose and declaration are responsive to the thundering cry of oppressed multitudes.

Fraternity the Bond of This Great American and World-Wide Movement.

14. The bond of the Socialists is fraternal. Every man and every woman is a "comrade." Every leader is a savior who has suffered for his people. Stiff, cold-storage formalism here gives way to fireside cordiality. The politician is forgotten in the man; the voter in the toiler, and the hearts of all are welded together by the great, common life problem which they are solving. The Socialist Party is the only party with a heart in it. Just as a Chopin polonaise is a great, sad voicing of the anguish and oppression of the burdened Pole, so the Socialist Party is the voice of a downtrodden proletariat. The old parties are not economic, but mercenary, despite their pretentious expressions on economics. The Socialists have a Calvary in their scheme and every man and woman of them has been crucified. Their meetings are love-feasts and their platform a toiler's Magna Charta.

And so, realizing with Karl Marx, William Morris and all the modern demigods of Socialism, that our limitations and imperfections are legion, but believing that the trend of Socialism is true, right and feasible, I waive the technicalities and shall support the cause.—Reverend T. Alexis Cairns in Christian Socialist.

The Great Humanitarian Interest.

I believe that the great humanitarian issue of the day is the labor problem and that its practical solution is found solely and satisfactorily in the Socialist Party.

I have felt the sting of the lash of capital. I have been dropped summarily into the dread gehenna of the unemployed without a day's warning and with a leering, cruel Starvation standing with voracious appetite only a fortnight away from my home, waiting to pounce upon my helpless and innocent children. This experience has proven to me that the attitude of countless thousands of laborers is a breathless, dreadful agonizing expectancy of the coming of mammon's avenging Nemesis. In the place of this relentless monster the Socialist Party comes as a ministering Samaritan.

After Careful Consideration.

I can neither silence nor evade the appeal of my suffering brothers and be an honest man. To see them in multitudes all about me in a life-and-death struggle for existence and not respond with a full heart is beyond my capacity.

Because I am an American citizen with his accompanying privileges and obligations, I must take my place and do my part in the alleviation of the great world sorrow. I therefore studied carefully the platforms of all the political parties of the day, and that of the Socialist Party is the only one that to my mind is worthy of my franchise or offers a feasible program to labor's down-trodden constituency. The literature of Socialism confirms this conviction.

The Spell-Binding Issues of the Old Parties.

To my mind the plausibility and feasibility of the Socialist program are sustained by the following considerations:

the injustice of the present system along with other human beings. And they have never gotten the credit for interesting themselves as women, even from the Socialists.

They have been speakers, writers, organizers, along with the other speakers, writers and organizers, without distinction of sex. In the woman's movement they have had no share, except as their party has a share, in its proffer to give political and economic freedom to women, once it is in power.

The time seems ripe, however, for Socialist women to come out not only as a class, but as a sex also, and make themselves known as positive advocates for both sex and class freedom.

A whole world full of Mr. Leary's need to recognize the Socialist women as women. In order to be recognized as women they must make themselves known in a woman's cause—evidently. There are Socialist women who have been "soap boxing" for years, talking about all the things Mr. Leary says women never talk about, and they have scarcely received any newspaper attention. One night a dozen or more of them made speeches for woman's suffrage, and next day the great dailies came out in great headlines, and with editorial comment—"WOMEN are talking suffrage on the street corners of Chicago."

If it will do the cause of Socialism any good, or the woman's cause any good, let our women come out oftener as women, for women.

Also, too, a good deal may be done in the way of educating the Mr. Learys by writing to The Woman's Home Companion and telling the editor that Socialist women are doing all the things that Mr. Leary claims women are not doing, and more. And tell the Companion people that it is their business to publish this truth about Socialist women, and so inform their readers of a very vital element in their midst.

Let every reader of The Socialist Woman do this. If other women are not doing their duty as women who demand further rights from the government, then let it be known that Socialist women are doing their duty to the fullest extent.

And not only Socialist women in the United States, but Socialist women in every other civilized country as well.

We know what our women have done; how bravely they have worked; how intelligently they have fought for their rights, and the rights of their class. If the public at large doesn't know, it is because the editors of the journals it reads are cowardly, or un-informed, that they talk about every other subject under the sun, save this interesting and unusual one of Socialist women workers.

Write to The Woman's Home Companion and tell them about it. Don't let any more Mr. Learys show their ignorance by writing such stuff on "What Women Can Do," when they are already doing it.—The Socialist Woman.

Vote the Socialist ticket straight! Don't scratch and by doing so you spoil your ticket and your ballot will not be counted.

The only tickets which will surely be counted are the tickets voted straight.

The straight tickets will be counted, and they are the votes which will count, too!

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

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

LABOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

NOVEMBER THE THIRD

Only three more days till the Day of Election.

Every Socialist knows his duty. This is not the time for writing lengthy appeals or go into a long discussion. The campaign is over. You are called upon to act.

No Socialist will fail to vote early and induce his less energetic comrades, friends and fellow workers to go to the ballot box and deposit their vote for the only labor party in the field, which is the Socialist Party, for the only presidential candidates of the working class, **Eugene V. Debs** and **Ben Hanford**.

From now till next Tuesday night every comrade must remain on the battlefield. Don't sit down with your hands folded. Get among your fellow workers and friends and make them conscious of their duties as Socialists, union men and members of the working class.

FAKIRS AT WORK

The Daily Citizen-Democrat of Poplar Bluff, Mo., under date of Oct. 15, 1908, publishes a sensational report about a Democratic Bryan mass meeting held at the courthouse. One of the leading speakers at that Poplar Bluff meeting was a "Mr. W. A. Wheeling, a well-known labor leader of St. Louis."

Who knows the well-known labor leader Wheeling of St. Louis? We have never heard of him.

Yet he spoke as the representative of Union Labor at the Poplar Bluff Bryan meeting.

This is a fair example of the kind of fakery that the Democratic machine has on the road to windjam for Bryan.

Mr. Owen Miller

"Debs and Gompers" is the caption of the leading editorial in the October issue of the International Musician, the editor of which is Mr. Owen Miller, who is also president of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union.

Mr. Miller denounces Eugene V. Debs for "the foul attack of Debs on Gompers, and his abuse of Mr. Bryan," and then continues in his editorial:

"The venomous attacks made upon Mr. Gompers by the Socialist press, and prominent members of the party, can only be construed as an endeavor to help Taft, and that all Republican papers publish such stuff with great gusto is proof of that construction. The political policy of the American Federation of Labor was formulated by a convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., backed by a conference of all the leading officials of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and confirmed by the Executive Council, and is not the personal policy of Gompers as all the Socialists and Republicans are shouting. It is the will of the vast majority of the members of the organization, and does not attempt to dictate for whom the members should vote, but leaves that to the good judgment and conscience of the member, and it is the duty of every true trades unionist to loyally support that policy.

"The Socialists have continually complained of being misrepresented by their opponents, but this political campaign has shown that they have been apt pupils, in fact have out-herded their teachers, in the use of vituperation and gross misrepresentation.

"No other construction can be placed upon the antics of the Socialist leaders and press than that forlorn hope to elect Taft, thus weaken the trades union movement, and profit thereby.

"Judging from appearances, it seems that Debs, Hearst, Higen, Graves and Watson have an agreement through which they devote all their energies, mental and physical, to denouncing Bryan and Gompers and avoiding any mention of Taft except in the nature of 'faint praise.'"

We should like to know when and where any A. F. of L. convention authorized or instructed Sam or any one else to transform the A. F. of L. headquarters into a political auxiliary of the Bryan-Comer-Sullivan-Haskell-Murphy-Francis Democratic party machine.

But we shall not attempt to discuss that phase of the question



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



now. Just now we are interested in Mr. Owen Miller, who, as president of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union and president of the Workingmen's Bryan Club, seems to feel "awfully bad" because he failed to line up the local central body of Organized Labor with the local Van Cleave-Mathew Kiely-Wells-Hawes-Butler-Francis Democratic party machine.

Mr. Miller is very careful not to quote a single word of what Debs said about Gompers or Bryan, but keeps on harping about "Debs' attack on Gompers and his abuse of Bryan."

Owen Miller has the audacity to practically charge the Socialists with being the political allies of the Republican party. As the editor of a union journal with 40,000 circulation he had not a word to say about Sam Gompers' lies concerning the financing of the Red Special train, but instead he adds insult to injury by practically repeating some of Gompers' falsehoods and insinuations.

"Judging from appearances it seems to Mr. Miller" that Debs is a party to a secret agreement to help in the election of Taft and the Republican ticket.

Owen Miller has made similar insinuating statements in interviews in St. Louis Democratic party organs; interviews which must have been true, because they were never denied by the originator.

Mr. Miller takes the liberty of insulting every Socialist Union man of St. Louis whose central body's president he is. Had the St. Louis central labor body indorsed and sanctioned the political bedfellowship of Union Labor with the Bryan-Van Cleave-Mathew Kiely-Francis-Snake Kinney-Butler-Hawes Democracy, Mr. Miller would never have thought of pouring his ink of suppressed Democratic soreness, disappointment and anger over the editorial pages of the International Musician.

It will not hurt us. May it benefit Mr. Miller and his mythical Workingmen's Bryan Club.

GREAT IS SAM!

Sam Gompers has issued his latest Democratic campaign circular. His last appeal to union men to vote the Democratic ticket-Gompers says:

"The Democratic party and its candidate stand for government by law vested in the people. Labor has been and will be accused of partisanship, but in performing a solemn duty at this time in support of a political party **Labor does not become partisan to a political party, but partisan to a principle.**"

This is Gompers! White is white, but white is not white, because it is black!

"To support the Democratic party is not partisan to a political party, but partisan to a principle!" It takes an expert political juggler to make that out.

Democratic party politics is not Democratic party politics the moment Samuel Gompers takes an active part in the same.

Mr. Gompers, in the November number of the American Federationist, fails to publish a single line of correction of his lying attacks on the Socialist Party and the financing of the Red Special train. On the contrary, he publishes another editorial charging the Socialist Party with being a "Taft Aid Society." Perhaps Mr. Gompers thinks that his smears insinuations against the Socialists will somewhat modify the effect of his intimate political relations with Governor Comer, Tammany Hall Murphy, Rogers Sullivan and Governor Haskell.

CZAR MAY NOT GET JAN POUREN.

United States Government, Stung by Criticism, Takes Steps to Save Russian Exile.

New York, Oct. 23.—Hope is at last held out that the United States government, smarting under the criticism of hundreds of thousands of Americans, will not dare to return Jan Janoff Pouden, Russian revolutionist, to the clutches of the czar.

A letter from Secretary of State Root to Jacob H. Schiff of New York was made public yesterday, dealing with the attitude of the government in securing equality of treatment for American citizens visiting Russia, and also explaining the government's position in the case of Pouden, the Russian refugee now detained in New York City by the Federal courts.

Asks Complete Revision.

Root's letter brings out for the first time that the United States has asked Russia for a complete revision and amendment of the treaty of 1832, which provides for reciprocal rights of residence and travel on the part of the citizens of the two countries. The letter is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, Oct. 19, 1908.—My Dear Mr. Schiff: There are two matters about which you have shown an interest and which I should like to have clearly understood.

"One is the Pouden case. Of course, this government does not for a moment contemplate sending Pouden or anyone else back to Russia or to any other country to be tried for a political offense.

"An extradition case, however, is a judicial proceeding in which testimony is taken before a committing magistrate in accordance with law, and in which the magistrate decides upon the evidence before him. His decision then comes before the State Department for review.

Case Is to Be Reopened.

"In this case the decision of the commissioner in New York, together with the evidence, was received by the State Department at Washington on the 11th of last month.

"The magistrate's decision was against Pouden, and it appeared when the law officers of the department examined the record that no substantial evidence had been produced before the magistrate to show the offenses charged against Pouden were political, so that if the State Department had acted promptly in the case it would have been obliged to decide that the magistrate's decision was correct upon the evidence before him and to issue a warrant for Pouden's extradition.

"In view, however, of statements afterward brought to the attention of the department tending to show that Pouden was, in fact, a political offender and not an ordinary criminal, instead of an adverse decision being made, a careful inquiry was made by the department, and upon its appearing that there was substantial evidence in

the form of affidavits which had not been produced before the magistrate to show that Pouden's acts were political, the magistrate was directed to reopen the case and give Pouden's counsel an opportunity to introduce such evidence.

Delay Was Favorable.

"You will perceive that the delay in deciding the case, far from being injurious to Pouden, has been altogether favorable to him, and for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to prove his real defense, which he failed to prove originally.

"The other matter relates to securing from the Russian government equality of treatment for all American citizens who seek to enter Russia without passports, without regard to their creed or origin.

"Our government has never varied in its insistence upon such treatment, and this administration has repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the Russian government and urged the making of a new treaty for the purpose of regulating the subject.

"We have but recently received an unfavorable reply to this proposal, and we have now communicated to Russia an expression of the desire of this government for a complete revision and amendment of the treaty of 1932, which provides for reciprocal rights of residence and travel on the part of the citizens of the two countries."

POUREN RELEASED, THEN REARRESTED.

New York, Oct. 27.—Jan Janoff Pouden, the Russian refugee, was discharged from custody at 10 o'clock yesterday by United States Marshal on the order of Acting Secretary of State Adee. The accused, however, was immediately rearrested on the warrant secured by Coudert Brothers, counsel for the Russian Consulate, from Judge Holt of the United States District Court.

Pouden was arraigned on this warrant later in the day before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, who is to relieve Commissioner Shields.

Commissioner Shields asked to be relieved from presiding at the new hearing on account of his health and the pressure of business in his office.

Acting Secretary of State Adee's letters to Commissioner Shields and to Marshal Henkel are as follows:

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 23, 1908.

Mr. William Henkel, United States Marshal, Postoffice Building, New York City:

Sir—I inclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter with its inclosure this date addressed to John A. Shields, Esq., United States Commissioner, New York City, informing him that the department has dismissed the present proceedings pending before him in relation to the extradition of Jan Janoff Pouden and has declined to issue a warrant for the surrender of the accused to Russia.

The President, therefore, directs that you discharge Jan Janoff Pouden from custody under the Commissioner's commitment of the present proceeding. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Avoy A. Adee, Acting Secretary.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

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

Last Sunday the local central body held the shortest meeting for months. Little business of importance was transacted. The Arbitration Committee reported on the case of the St. Louis Brewing Association vs. Beer Bottlers' Union in favor of the union named. One hundred dollars was appropriated for Delegate Murray to A. F. of L. convention for incidental or unavoidable expense in connection with his instructions to work in favor of getting the 1909 convention of the A. F. of L. to St. Louis.

A letter on "political action" from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. was read and after some discussion it was decided to call a special meeting for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock (Nov. 1) in order to correct or refute any misleading or false statements that the capitalist press might circulate concerning the political attitude of Organized Labor.

Every delegates is requested to attend this meeting tomorrow, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Aschenbroedel. Since this is practically an adjourned meeting, Secretary Kreylin will not send out any special official notice to the delegates.

NOTICE TO TENTH WARD SOCIALISTS.

Meeting on Friday Evening.

There will be a special meeting at the Southwest Turner Hall, corner Potomac and Ohio avenue, for all Socialists who will act as watchers at the polls on Nov. 3. We must see that every vote is counted and properly accounted for on tally sheets, etc. Watchers and challengers will be instructed as to what is their duty and rights. If you wish an honest count, do not miss this meeting at the Turner Hall Friday, Oct. 30. There will be an increase of votes and they must be counted.

Credentials for watchers and challengers will be issued at the meeting. F. F. Brinker, Secretary, 2208 Keokuk Street.
P. S.—Send reliable Socialists' names to the Secretary.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS HELD VALID.

Employment of Men Longer on Public Work Invalidates New York Contracts.

Albany, N. Y., October 24.—The Court of Appeals decided unanimously that the section of the labor law known as the eight-hour clause was valid, and that no workman upon public work should be employed for a longer period in any one day. It also decided that any contractor who works his men longer than eight hours invalidates his contract.

The question was raised in the action brought by William Engineering and Contracting Company against Herman A. Metz, Comptroller of New York, to compel him to pay the company about \$14,000 on a contract for the completion of sewers in the Bronx. The Comptroller refused payment on the ground that the contractor had violated the labor law, in that he employed his men more than eight hours a day and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages.

The Court of Appeals reverses the lower court's decision, which directed the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus for the payment of the amount demanded by the company.

The highest court is unanimous in its decision. Nearly \$70,000 is involved in this contract.

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A Day With Debs in Jail at Woodstock

How the Imprisoned Labor Leader and His Associates Lived in Confinement—Their Term of Imprisonment for Violating Injunction in Pullman Strike—The Little Jail Was Converted Into Library, Editorial Rooms and Debating Club—Debs Talked of Labor and Its Outlook and Told of His Plans—This Was July 7, 1895—i. e., Over Thirteen Years Ago.

From St. Louis Post Dispatch of July 7, 1895

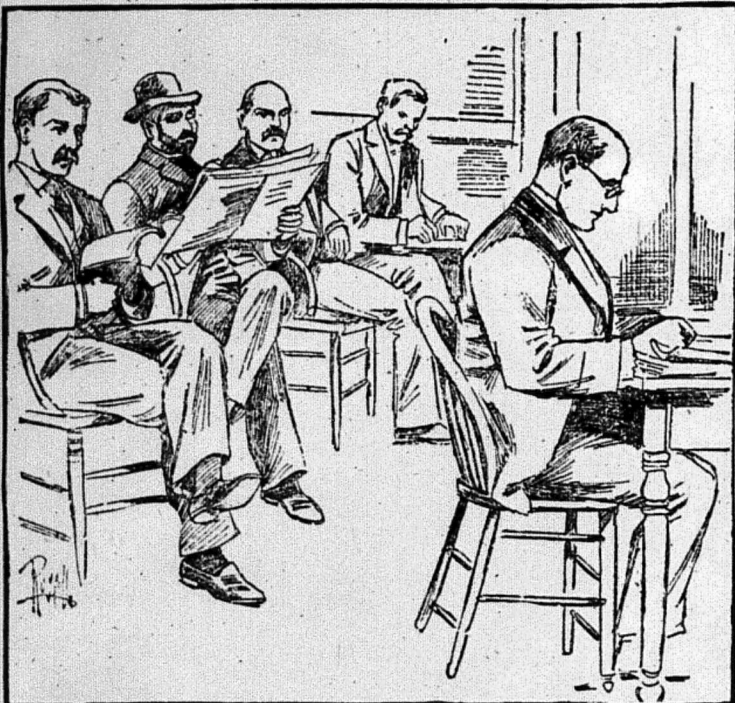
Staff Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

Woodstock, Ill., July 6.—Boarding a Northwestern train in Chicago one can be whirled away through the frog ponds and cabbage patches and prairie sloughs that form the drabbed drapery of that great city, and within a two-hours' ride through the green fields and pleasant pastures of the country land is the sequestered little town of Woodstock. The depot is on the northern limits of the town and a walk of only two blocks to the south leads one to the public square, which is a beautiful grove of maple and oak, with serpentine pathways winding across the green sward.

Varying from the usual custom, the big brick courthouse does not stand in the center of the public square, but is located across the street to the west. Beside the courthouse and separated from it by a grassy yard, stands the county jail, a two-story red brick structure, with white stone trimmings.

This little jail out here in this quiet country town is today famous the world over. Behind its bars and bolted doors is confined a man who not many months ago, by one stroke of his pen, paralyzed the railway traffic of this great continent. Chicago, that vast city of 1,500,000 souls, only two hours distant by steam from here, was stagnated and crippled in business and practically cut off from the outside world. Along its streets was heard the tramp of soldiery and the air was filled with the jeers of mobs. It was a fight between Labor and Capital—Labor, bleeding and crushed down by the oppression of plutocrats—or, it was a fight between Anarchy and Good Government, just as men look at the struggle from different viewpoints.

Eugene Victor Debs, President of the American Railway Union and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Labor in that desperate struggle, sits in his cell in the Woodstock jail today, serving a sentence for contempt of the laws and branded by the courts of the land as a malefactor. With him are six of his colleagues, who also have been placed behind the bars by a Federal Judge. Still, notwithstanding the law says these men are malefactors, thousands upon



Debs and His Associates at Editorial Work in the Corridor of Woodstock Jail.

thousands of workingmen regard them as martyrs and heroes for the cause of labor.

I visited the jail here today and spent two hours in pleasant chat with Debs and his imprisoned associates. A little, slim, nervous man of low stature, who has passed middle age, greeted me cordially at the door. He was George Eckert, the Sheriff of McHenry County, who has charge of the distinguished Debs and the other labor leaders under sentence. Mr. Eckert used to sell groceries in this town, but this is his second term as Sheriff. The front portion of the jail building is the Sheriff's residence, and the cells for prisoners are in the rear. The Sheriff led the way down a board sidewalk in the jail yard to a door that leads into a vestibule of the jail proper. Once inside and a heavily barred door opens from the vestibule into a long corridor, which is separated from the row of cells by a latticed partition made of iron bars.

It was in this corridor that I found Mr. Debs and his associates. Debs and one or two of his followers were sitting at a table busily engaged in writing, while the others were comfortably seated in big wooden chairs, reading newspapers and books. Debs jumped from his seat and bounded down the corridor to give me a hearty welcome at the door.

"Now, you must take a seat and make yourself feel at home," he spoke, smiling over his application of that old Hoosier greeting to these iron-barred surroundings.

But under the influence of Debs' manner I had soon become oblivious to my surroundings and felt as if I were "covering an assignment" at a conference in labor headquarters. This lack of feeling of restraint for the time being was also largely due to the liberal rules of Sheriff Eckert, who allows his distinguished prisoners all the liberty possible under the circumstances. They were allowed to walk out into the yard and take exercise. No handcuffs and no balls and chains and no guards have been considered necessary.

Debs' personal magnetism is a quality that first impresses a visitor. The moment one is in his presence and hears him talk it seems that an electric battery is at work, and that the very atmosphere is crackling with electricity. He is fully six feet in stature, has a good physique, a long head and a high forehead, which is increased by baldness; bright gray eyes, a long nose, firmly set lips and a broad chin that tell of determination and will power; dark hair that is cut to a feather edge. He wore a black vest and cutaway coat of diagonal material, dark gray trousers and a pair of easy slippers, immaculate white shirt with lay-down collar and a black satin bow tie. In fact, his appearance could have been but slightly improved if he had been prepared for receiving callers in the parlors of his Terre Haute residence.

The pictures of Mr. Debs that have appeared in the newspapers give him a younger appearance than he possesses. He is but 39 years old and has a complexion noting good health, but his gold-rimmed spectacles and the few wrinkles across his forehead give him a much older appearance than his pictures have suggested. It has been often noted that he resembles Bob Ingersoll in appearance. This is true.

When he becomes warmed to his favorite topic of labor reform he really becomes an enthusiast. The impression is sometimes made that he "allows his ideas to carry him away," as the saying goes. But he is intelligent, eloquent; his perceptive powers are keen and all the faculties of his mind are well oiled. On his favorite topic he

never lacks an idea, nor hesitates for an expression of it. He has a nervous temperament. During a moment of heated interest in conversation he will suddenly arise from his chair, his gray eyes will sparkle, and he will make rapid gestures with his hands, his left hand, with fingers half bent and outstretched like an eagle's claw, as if to demonstrate that the listener must "grasp the idea."

Since the great strike has ended, and the wheels of traffic have been moving again for several months, and the public press has but little to say about the A. R. U., and Debs and his associates are now languishing in jail, some persons may believe that the labor movement under A. R. U. auspices has been given its death blow. But according to Debs such persons are reckoning without their host. He will not admit that he is vanquished. He is still defiant. His incarceration is only a small incident in a great battle for the right.

And Debs' life in this jail shows that his dream is not broken. He will not emerge from behind these bars disenchanted. He is carrying on his work as a propagandist from his cell. He is even editing his newspaper, the Railway Times, from the jail. When he is released he will plunge into work again, and on the lecture platform he hopes to wield a greater influence owing to the sympathy aroused from the very fact of his serving a sentence in jail.

On the second days of their confinement here Debs and his six associates organized themselves into a Co-operative Colony, and they named their present abode "Liberty Jail." They have taken up the study of political economy, their dream of co-operation, mutualism, Socialism. All of them hold viraully to the same opinions, for all are infidels in religion, populists in politics and labor agitators in general. Their one redeeming feature is that all believe in free silver.

Debs is president of this little co-operative colony. Each man has been assigned a duty. Martin J. Elliott has been made inspector, in charge of bunks and quarters. When the little alarm clock strikes at 6 o'clock every morning Inspector Elliott goes to the door of each cell and yells "Six o'clock!" If a man is not up and dressed within fifteen minutes he is subject to a fine. William E. Burns, who has been made "turnkey," unlocks the door leading into the corridor of the jail. All march out in line, under command of James Horgan, who has been given the title of Colonel. Sheriff Eckert has loaned them an old army musket, which he carried through the Civil War. Colonel Horgan gives the orders and each man in turn takes this old musket and goes through the manual of military tactics. The prisoners have provided themselves with a punching bag, dumb-bells and an elastic exerciser. This military and gymnastic exercise lasts until 7:30 o'clock, when all go to breakfast. By the courtesy of Sheriff Eckert they are allowed to step out of the jail proper and take their meals in his private dining room, a privilege which is not accorded the five other prisoners in the jail. Breakfast lasts thirty minutes, with or without grace.

From 8 o'clock to noon is the study hour, with Debs in charge. All study economics. Every man takes a book. Absolute silence prevails and one could hear a pin drop. The jail corridor is a veritable school room.

At 15 minutes after 12 o'clock the men take exercise by walking in the jail yard. At 1 o'clock dinner is announced.

From 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. are study hours again in the corridor. During this time Mr. Debs writes editorials and clips exchanges for the Railway Times, his paper, which he publishes at his home in Terre Haute, Ind. It is a semi-monthly, and he prepares all his "copy" in jail and sends it by mail to be "set up" in the home office. All his exchanges come to the jail, and they are read by his associates, whom he has trained for exchange editors for the time being. Mr. Debs' "editorial desk" is a pine table, which was made by his imprisoned associate, Sylvester Keliher, who is a carpenter by trade. It was made in the basement of the jail. He also made several shelves for their library, which contains the works of Shakespeare, Poe, Lowell, Wendell Phillips and such books as Carlyle's "French Revolution" and economic works by the score. Debs' table is covered with papers, ink, paste pot, scissors and all the panoply of an editorial sanctum, except the cockroaches.

At 5 p. m. Col. Hogan again assumes command, and the men go through the manual of arms, with a squad drill. From 7 to 8 o'clock p. m. is spent in social chat, when no one is allowed to "talk shop."

L. W. Roberts, who was a school teacher in Hillsdale, Ia., fifteen years ago, before he became a brakeman on the C. B. & Q. road, has been dubbed the "Professor." He has the men in charge from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m., when they turn into a regularly organized debating society. Prof. Rogers announces a subject the previous evening and assigns two men, one for the affirmative and one for the negative. After the principals close their speeches all then engage in this discussion. At 10 o'clock p. m. sharp all retire to their cells for the night. Here Sheriff Eckert's rule is enforced and not a word is allowed to be spoken after 10 o'clock.

"You would think it is a graveyard here five minutes after 10," remarked Mr. Debs. Then he added, with a sarcastic smile: "Perhaps some people wish it was a graveyard."

Such is the daily routine of life of Mr. Debs and his associates in jail. They declare that they bury themselves in study and become entirely oblivious to their surroundings. They are often visited by labor reformers and sympathizers from various parts of the Union. Last Sunday a delegation of fifty citizens from Belvidere, Ill., came to Woodstock to call on them. The prisoners are daily flooded with a heavy mail.

Mrs. Debs has not been able to visit her husband in jail, as she is an invalid from rheumatism and is now at Hot Springs, Ark.

No preachers call at the jail. Debs declares the church is in sympathy with the money power, anyway, and labor need look for no substantial help from that source.

As is well known, Debs will spend six months here. His associates, Hogan, Keliher, Elliot, Rogers, Burns and Goodwin, will spend three months.

Asked for an interview, Debs first paid Sheriff Eckert a high compliment for the cleanliness of the jail. And it certainly is one of the best jails in the country. Debs, who spent eight days in the Chicago jail, says that place is a "rotten hole," and his lurid description of its filth leads one to believe that it is a legalized Libby prison.

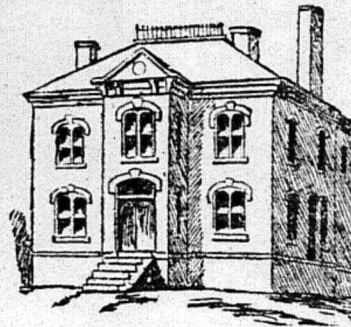
"Do you still believe in strikes as a means of success for labor?" was asked.

"No, sir!" replied Mr. Debs, and then he tied a string to his answer. "But I would not entirely abolish the provision for strikes. The dread of a strike has a powerful restraining effect upon that class of employers who regard their employes as so many chattels or cattle. Without the provision for strikes workingmen would be absolutely helpless. I don't like strikes any more than I like war. Are the people of this country ready to abolish war?"

"As to arbitration, if it is 'compulsory,' it is vicious in principle, and if it is voluntary it can't be enforced. Still, while the competitive system lasts, I am willing to admit that boards of arbitration can do and have done some good, and I am willing to aid in the work of arbitration to adjust labor difficulties."

How do you and your associates regard your incarceration?" "We feel that a cruel wrong has been perpetrated upon us in that we have been denied a trial by jury in flagrant disregard of the Constitution. Palliate it as they may, the haggard fact remains that

any Federal Judge can at will strike down the Constitution, stab to death the right of trial by jury, and with autocratic defiance of law and justice imprison the victim of his displeasure. This is precisely what has been done in our case. We committed no crime, we violated no law, we have not been tried and yet we are sentenced to a term in jail, and the Supreme Court of the United States gives its negative affirmation to this outrageous proceeding by declaring that the court below had final jurisdiction and that its monstrous per-



Woodstock Jail.

version of justice can not, therefore, be reversed. Every Federal Judge now constitutes a Cazor.

If we have committed any crime why are we not tried and convicted by due process of law? If we are responsible for the fires and riots of last summer, if half the charges of the plutocratic press are only half true, we merit, at least, a life sentence; but if we are absolutely innocent, if we acted entirely within the bounds of our constitutional rights and violated none of the prerogatives of citizenship, we ought to be free men and every day we are deprived of our liberty in a plutocratic bastille is a burning disgrace to the Federal judiciary and makes 'old glory' a 'flaunting lie.' But we accept the inevitable with becoming composure. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The mills of the gods are at work and in due course of time the 'decision' which assassinated American liberty and inaugurated Russian despotism will be ground to atoms, and those who rendered it will be remembered only for the sternity of odium that attaches to their names.

"Our only crime is that we sought by lawful means to rescue 14,000 famishing men, women and children from a suburb of hell known as Pullman. When every attempt to secure arbitration had failed, when Pullman had defied the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois, our men resolved not to handle the cars bearing his infamous name. That was the head and front of our offending. The railroad companies insisted that the Pullman cars should run if not a wheel turned and if the whole country writhed and groaned in irretrievable ruin. Unless a widely accepted theology is sadly at fault we shall some day ascertain which is of greater importance, viz., thousand of immortal souls or the ruining of a few hundred palatial cars. We have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what side Christ would have been on had he been on earth."

"What is the future for labor?"

"We look hopefully into the future, for 'the right is not to be forever on the scaffold, nor the wrong forever on the throne.' The same soulless power, in the form of trusts, syndicates and monopolies, that is today squeezing the life current out of labor and coining their groans into dividends on watered stock will soon begin to oppress and grind the middle classes. The small farmers and small tradesmen are to be driven to the wall. The few will be extremely rich and the masses extremely poor. The few will have absolute sway and their subjects, the common people, will be in abject slavery. Is the picture overdrawn? Wait and watch! The grinding, crushing, enslaving forces are in operation, and unless men are deaf as adders and blind as bats they must see the inevitable result.

"If the people are awakened from their lethargy, if they can be aroused from their stupor, the machinery of oppression and injustice will be reversed, there will be a change of program and the reign of right will be inaugurated. Liberty will be preserved in this country at any cost. If peaceable means do not suffice, if prudent councils do not prevail, the plain people will be heard from, and heaven forbid that they shall be required to talk French.

"Respecting our plans for the future, I have to say that we shall work all the harder to achieve success. The obstacles that have been thrown in our way but serve to increase our ardor, strengthen our determination and intensify the necessity for the solidarity of labor. Divided and at cross purposes, labor becomes the sport and prey of its exploiters, but united, harmonious and intelligently directed, it rules the world. The trend is toward the unification of all classes of workingmen and women, subdivided, as may be required, to preserve trade autonomy yet compactly united for concerted action in all matters pertaining to the common welfare. The trades, one after another, are disappearing. In a few more years 'skilled labor' will be a thing of the past, for machinery will do the skilled work of the world. The machine continues to take the places of men, and in the march of invention the idle increase and the army will grow larger year by year. There never will be a time in this country when there will be jobs enough to go around. The competitive system is nearing its close—the death gurgle is in its throat. It is dying hard, but it has got to go, for the Eternal Truth is pledged to destroy every system not founded upon its immutable laws.

"We propose to change our lodge rooms into school rooms. We propose to teach our members that politics is the science of govern-

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ment, and that any citizen who does not take an active interest in the politics of his country is fit only for chain and collar—for slavery and degradation. We shall try to convince them that so long as they vote the same ticket as their masters they will forge their own chains and perpetuate the social and industrial serfdom of which they complain.

"We shall first seek to unify and harmonize the workers of the country. We shall have no 'grand' mogul as chief to carry the organization in his vest pocket, but we shall have at the head of this great organization a congress of representatives elected from the ranks, who shall have supervision of its affairs. The Initiative and Referendum will doubtless be adopted and 'we, the people,' will rule. Representative government, upon the apportionment plan, has proved to be an abortion and is little, if any, better, than plain, unvarnished monarchy."

The night of capitalism will be dark, but the dawn of Co-operation will be near. All the antagonisms begotten of the competitive conflict, all its extremes of wealth and pauperism, gluttony and starvation, bejeweled fraud and famished industry will disappear. Mutualism will be the means and universal happiness the end. If this is not true then the moral philosophy of Christ is a sham and the 'brotherhood of man' a myth. Thousands of the 'better classes' affect to believe that social regeneracy is a hallucination, and that those who advocate it are fit candidates for a feeble-minded institute. In spite of this, and in spite of troops and courts, jails and injunctions and all the pains and penalties the degenerate parasites of plutocracy can impose, the right will at last prevail and humanity will sweep onward and upward until ideal elevations are reached, where all men and women shall have not only equal rights, but equal opportunities and every human being shall have and enjoy all the fruits of his toil.

"O man, bowed down with labor,
O woman, young yet old,
O heart, oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold,
Keep on with your weary battle
Against triumphant night,
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right."

When Inspector Elliott yelled "6 o'clock!" at President Debs' cell door on the morning of the Glorious Fourth the great labor leader jumped from his bunk, grabbed Sheriff Eckert's old army musket, poked its muzzle between the iron bars of a raised window, pulled the trigger and "let 'er go." During the natal day Debs made a speech, "Professor" Rogers read the Declaration of Independence, and the "Co-operative Colony in Liberty Jail" celebrated the Fourth in the spirit of freedom for all and slavery for none.

A. C. CANTLEY.

Debs Devoted to Socialism

By Lee F. Heacock in Cleveland Press.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, has been called a demagogue and a perennial candidate for profit. Who shall say he is either?

The demagogue may be ever detected in this, that he leaps to anticipate the wishes of his ignorant hearers. He plays upon their passions, agrees with their prejudices, feeds their vanity, and pleads only for their suffrage and their support.

Eugene V. Debs does none of these things. And who, save an ignoramus, would assert that a self-seeker with the splendid talents of oratory possessed by this man, would leave the traveled highways where lie rich rewards for the thorny paths of a new cult which may offer nothing to its leaders save the contempt of men and the hard knocks of poverty?

They who have said these things of him have not known the man. Debs is a voice crying in the wilderness; the apostle of a creed whose supporters are few, and they among the lowly; a preacher of applied Christianity who will not budge one iota from his text.

The gaunt, angular form and sharp ascetic features bespeak the man who has thought much and, having convinced himself, can not rest until he has pressed home the burning tenets of the creed he has adopted. Believing, he must spread the doctrine; for him there is no middle course of passive acceptance without works.

His teeth are clenched; his thin lips compressed against them; he crouches, perspiring, his long fingers gripping his palms, while he works s up to his climax; and then he hurls forth his point in a biting epigram, stretching up to his full height.

He is more than an emissary of Socialism. One can well imagine that his doctrine and his enthusiasm are life itself to him, and that the struggles for place, wealth and honors are trifles which he is content to ignore.

His voice is hoarse with much speaking, but not unmusical; he has granted, grudgingly, a few hours to sleep, snatched a few mouthfuls of food, and talked incessantly for a month. To what end?

The campaign holds for him absolutely no chance for victory; yet it gives him opportunity to spread the tenets of that faith to which his life is sanctified, and whose rewards he can not hope to grasp.

His labors of the present campaign will end Nov. 3—and Nov. 4 he will take up again the campaign of 1912, to the end that some day the cause he loves may possibly gain the ascendant. If that day comes, he tells his co-workers, he will make way for the leader who can rule; for he is not a ruler, but a preacher.

There is nothing vindictive in his preachments. Yet there is for him no compromise with those he holds as abettors of the system he hates.

He has just invited a leader of the opposition to joint debate, and received word that there was no answer to his invitation. Yet he will not take advantage of the opportunity to brand his opponent as a coward who fears to meet him in debate. He says no word of him. He is not combating men, but a system of government and the world's code of ethics.

A man in the crowd shouts a question at him, and as he answers it a light comes into his eyes, a light of affection and a yearning toward his questioner. For here is another who would question, eagerly combat until convinced; but, finally believing, will go forth to preach—a Debs in the making, a man after his heart. It is the questioner that Debs would reach; the man who would fain think, rather than the supine individual who may be carried away by his oratory, following Debs he knows not where.

He glories in the epithet of "undesirable citizen," for he reasons that the undesirables of this age are the honored memories of the next. It is not hard to picture John Brown, Patrick Henry and the apostles of Christ as the "undesirables" of their day; even the names of most of the 'desirables' who accused them are long forgotten.

Men may say what they will of the cause which Debs represents; but this much is a surety: Debs is a leader of which no cause need be ashamed, a man who gives much without hope of reward, a gentle enthusiast who believes that humanity will reap where he has sown.

No less than 6,500 people listened to the words of Debs at the Central Armory Monday night—significant in itself; but still more significant is the fact that they paid to get in at this political meeting. The crowd was orderly in the main, although occasionally it burst into cheers at the speaker's climaxes. Several hundred women were in the audience.

The speech attacked both of the old parties impartially, and sparkled with bright epigrams. Among the more striking were the following:

"The Socialist Party is the party of prohibition; for it would wipe out the production of liquor by removing the profit from the

traffic."

"Republican platforms: In 1900, 'Let well enough alone,' in 1904, 'Stand pat,' in 1908, 'God knows.'" (The last quoted is a reference to the answer of Taft to a demand by workmen as to what they should do if they could get no work and their families were starving. Taft answered, "God knows!")

"What has labor done for capital? Everything. What has capital done for labor? Nothing."

"Tammany contribution to the campaign fund of Bryan is in part wrung from New York's unfortunate women. I would not have the Presidency on those terms."

"Rockefeller has sworn on the stand that for seven years he has had no connection with the business of Standard Oil. Yet his profits from the company total hundreds of millions in that time. Labor earned it for him. It is not surprising that he is content with the system."

"The old parties tell the people they are intelligent to keep them ignorant; Socialists tell them they are ignorant to make them intelligent."

"The people have had enough of both old parties, and they ought to know enough to know that they have had enough."

"The Republican policy is a defense of things as they are; the Democratic policy a defense of things as they were; the Socialist policy a promise of things as they will be."

"We can not prevent Socialism. We can help or hinder it; but it is coming with the irresistible force of an avalanche down the mountainside."

"The man who votes for Socialism today is an outcast from society. But the children of his persecutors will strew flowers on his grave."—Cleveland Press.

Material Interests and Politics

By W. W. Baker.

Politics—the science of government. The government of whom? Why, of the other fellow, of course. You don't need any laws to govern yourself, do you? Then what is the use of making, constraining and executing laws, if they are not to be enforced against the other fellow? So, politics evidences two antagonistic forces in society. The fact that we have political parties show that society is divided into groups whose interests are antagonistic. Each of these groups are striving to gain control of the machinery of government in order to govern those in the other groups. What good will it do to govern the other fellows? What is the great incentive behind this struggle to govern? Everyone is trying to get as much of pleasure out of life as possible with the least expenditure of time and energy. No one can produce all of the luxuries and necessities one enjoys today, because production has been systematized until a vast army of people working together, or in a word, co-operating, are able to create such tremendous results that the saving in energy and time is most remarkable.

It is the aim and object of those who own the industrial equipment of the country to have and keep in control of the governing powers. To keep the workers, who use their equipment but do not own it, in subjection to their will it is necessary that the law-enacting, law-construing and law-executing powers be held by the people who hold the paper titles to the land, mines, mills, factory and machinery of production and distribution.

"Whoever owns the means whereby I live owns my life." In order that there may be no quick changes in authority, except at election time, armed forces are created by law to uphold and enforce the law. The police, the militia, and the United States troops are available at all times to protect the property rights of the rulers against the natural rights of all human beings. Wholesale murder on the installment plan is a continuous engagement, with large capitalists taking the parts of the heavy villains. And the applause and adulation seems to come as much from the victims as from the executioners.

What do I mean by murder on the installment plan? The starvation of the workers by inches. Starvation wages, which enable the wage earner to barely exist. To work the workers long hours in unsanitary environment, where the last ounce of mental and physical energy is exacted by merciless taskmasters. To be ever denied the fresh air, the green grass, the beautiful flowers and recreation where care and the fear of want can not come to mar enjoyment. The most of the workers do not know what life is, and the masters are trying to keep them in ignorance. And to keep them ignorant, they must govern them—subdue them and keep them in subjection to their laws. For this reason the masters maintain two parties on the political field, so as to induce the workers to believe that they have some choice in the selection of a program and officials to put the program in practice. But the programs of both parties are always the masters' programs, and the candidates of both parties are also the masters' candidates, and thus the workers were compelled to organize a political party of their own and nominate candidates of their own, and it is now the greatest political party in the world, being international, and embracing many millions of working people. The Socialist Party is the workers' party. Its program is a working class platform. It is maintained financially by the workers, and being controlled by the majority, it must ever remain a working class party. There being no appointments, the greatest source of corruption and corrupt control has been eliminated.

NORTHWESTERN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Office: 4067 St. Louis Avenue.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 26, 1908.

At the election to be held on Nov. 3 the voters of St. Louis will be asked to decide on the issuing of bonds for the purchase of the block bounded by Cottage, Goode, St. Ferdinand and Pendleton avenues for park purposes.

As this subject is of vital interest to us as residents and property owners of the section surrounding this site, we take this opportunity to solicit your co-operation in the success of this measure. We feel that at this time we are all of one mind on the desirability of parks and public playgrounds for the health and physical and moral growth of our families and children, and that it is not necessary to dwell on this phase of the subject. The need of a park and playground in a locality can only be felt vitally by those in its immediate neighborhood, but we are all obliged to help our fellow citizens to secure such a need.

We would that we might make a personal appeal to each of your members if it were possible; however, as this can not be done, we ask that you favor us by reading this letter at your meeting, or reach as many of your members as is possible, asking that they scratch the word "No" and vote "Yes" for the public park and playground at Cottage, Goode, St. Ferdinand and Pendleton avenues. Very respectfully yours,

NORTHWESTERN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,
Michael Mullen, President.

Attest: Thos. J. Odum, Secretary.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE SPEAKS AT TOMB OF LINCOLN.

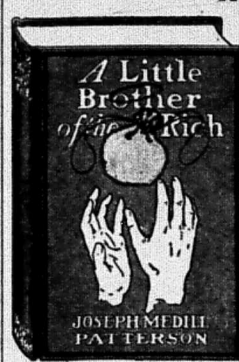
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 26.—When Eugene V. Debs arrived here yesterday he requested that without delay he be permitted to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. Standing by the sarcophagus, surrounded by a large group of Socialists and other workers, Mr. Debs delivered a eulogy of Lincoln. Before over 2,000 listeners at the courthouse in the afternoon Mr. Debs was termed "the Abraham Lincoln of the times." Dr. Debs declared: "Slave power, which loathed and despised Lincoln, was no more heartless than the power of capitalism, which today holds the workingmen of the nation in bondage."

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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
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- Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo..... .50
- Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy..... .50

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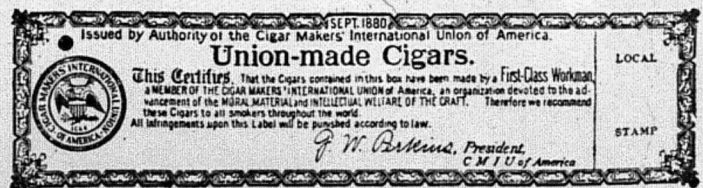
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The Cathedral Cornerstone Laying

By William Marion Reedy in The Mirror.

The Catholics of St. Louis made the laying of the corner stone of their new cathedral the occasion of a great demonstration last Sunday. The procession and the ceremonies caused an outpouring of the faithful calculated to show that this city still deserves its title of an earlier time, "the Rome of America." At the banquet the evening before the great ceremonial the speeches took on a tone of church and state that might have been somewhat startling to Americans if printed in full. Due emphasis, or more, was laid upon the Church as a stand-by of order, a declaration in itself not to be reprehended but of sinister significance when it is understood that order means the maintenance of present conditions regardless of economic justice. The tone of the banquet was the tone of a community of interest between the church and the capitalist classes. With all due respect to the dignitaries of the Church we must say that we do not recollect anything in the history of the Saviour that shows him ever to have surrounded Himself of set purpose with a gathering of millionaires and "big bugs" to celebrate the truths He came to teach. Christ was the champion and friend of the poor and never sought or received the approval of the "swells" of His time, or the big rich of Jerusalem. With the Catholicism of the 40,000 paraders and those who viewed them along the line of march one can and must have all sympathy; theirs is the catholicity of Jesus, of democracy. With the exclusive Catholicism of a banquet given over to rich men and the professional parasites of rich men who superciliously approve of Catholicism as a great force for the conservation of property, no one can sympathize. The laudation of the religion of the poor and lowly by a lot of millionaires is another crucifixion of Christ in our opinion, and an adjuration to Catholics to seek high office as Catholics, seems to the editor of the Mirror the sublimation of folly. It is worse than folly to have the princes and prelates of the Church flaunting to a people in distress their sympathy with the occupants of the House to Have. If God is no longer the God of the poor, if He is on the side of the heaviest money bags as on the side of the heaviest battalions, it is time the people should know it. It is rather nauseating, too, to see the representatives of the oldest Christian communion sitting and purring complacently under the patting upon the back by a lot of rich pulers ignorant of history and theology. Christ's church, if it adhered to Christ's doctrine, would have no more use for the money changers now than Christ had in His day. It is not of record that He ever sat smirking under the approval of a Beotian millionaire whose millions were a scandal to the decency of that time. We repeat: the banquet we did and do not like, with its Kerens, its Francis, its Wells et id genus omne. The paraders and their pastors, the devoted men and women of the parishes marching or watching the marchers we could not but love, being the people to and for whom Christ came on earth. For the glories of Roman Catholicism past and present we have all due veneration; for the sublimity of the church's mysteries truly understood we have the proper reverential awe; for what the church has done for 'antres vast and deserts idle, the anthropophagi' and all the primitive races, we can only utter praise; for the church's conservation of letters and arts and sciences we can only voice thanksgiving; for the comfort the church is and has been to those who finding no authority within themselves must seek it outside themselves, we are profoundly grateful; for the nearness into which it brings God symbolically in its sacraments we can do no less than approve; but for the church dignitaries to accept the condescending

approval of a lot of fellows, who have made their pile or inherited it, or God knows how, as a mere institutional instrumentality for the confirmation of them in their grip of "the goods," for their justification in "making the epagh small and the shekel great and falsifying the balances by deceit," is to affront one who knows anything of the church and its great churchmen. The Catholic church claims to be divine. It should be insulted therefore when it is upheld by those not within its pale and solely because it is supposed to be the one influence on earth capable of keeping the hands of the people from the throats of their spoilers. Woe unto the old church when the rich and chiefly the rich speak well of her, not because she is the strong power to whom those look for protection who have pillaged the people by fraud and cunning. Yes the parade was a great and a grand thing; the banquet Belshazzarian in implied tone and a bad thing. The Cathedral is to be a worthy temple testifying the faith of a good, simple, earnest, strong people and a testimony not only to divinity but to humanity. The Catholics of St. Louis did honor to themselves and to their faith. We honor them. But the Belshazzar banquet, at which the oratory savored of the alliance of the church with so much of the state as is represented by wealth, mostly predatory—that we do, not honor, for it is hostile to the spirit in which the church was conceived and founded. For democratic Catholicity in the parade and along the line of march our hat is off; for Catholicity at wine with plutes and accepting plute taffy as a sort of spiritual policeman for the protection of pilfered goods—it won't do. The church must stay by the people at large. It dies if it becomes the shepherd of them to the end of their shearing and slaughter by the big rich masters of the field and fold. The Catholic church in America has grown great because it has been a church of the people. It will fail if it ties itself to the protection of class interests, if it enters politics, as some suggested Saturday night, as the champion of those who have more than their share of worldly gear because they have, by legal or illegal cunning, got hold of the share belonging to others. Not to its faith do we object, but to such symptoms of the church's political drift as were manifest at Saturday night's banquet and as have been manifest for the past five years or more in every official utterance of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Corrigan, Farley, Ireland, McFaul, Glennon, Riordan and others. The Socialists declare that the church is their greatest obstacle, with its standing up for "property rights" and "vested interests," even when these are not attacked. There is much to warrant the declaration. In so far as much Socialism is anti-religious the church's attitude is not to be questioned, but it surely is an error of tactics for the church to take a course which seems actually to prove that it is as the Socialists aver, "the deliberate friend of capital and capitalists and the foe of labor and common humanity." The Catholic fortnightly Review of this city, the ablest ultra Catholic publication in the United States, edited by Arthur Preuss, has warned the hierarchy against the growth of Socialism among Catholics, but one would like to know why there should not be such a growth when there are so many occurrences and utterances calculated to do anything but inspire American workingmen with a profound love for the church. Inevitably the church must serve the people, not the people the church, else there will come the often proclaimed and much dreaded "American schism." The religion, we repeat, for fear of misunderstanding, is one thing; a hierarchy coddling and coddled by rich men is something distinctly different. It is the latter the Mirror criticises, and that alone.

Letter From Oklahoma

Shawnee, Okla., Oct. 18, 1908.

Editor of Labor:

I am here in the "State of Haskell." I have not fathomed either the soil or the politics to any great depth. The former is sandy and the latter seems far from seething.

Occasionally one hears names, but seldom principles, and, according to prenatal influences, the expressions are tintured, and it is a tit-for-tat talk which greets one's ears.

At this point are located the headquarters of the state party of Bryan—occupying rooms at the Norwood Hotel, the leading hostelry of the town. Here you are made acquainted of the fact by a combination of colored lines and blotches styled "pictures of the peerless." On the outside, posted on the portico, the success of the artist was fair, but, oh my, when you go inside you see a daub which makes him look like a Mormon elder, and were it not for the Bryan mouth, with its sixteen to one tight grip on nothing, it would be easy to imagine a Utah saint. That smile, known to Nebraska's sons, is nowhere to be seen, in being consumed in an elonged frontal piece, maybe designed to convey the impression that, if not demonstrated, there's room for storing more ideas. But in the eye there still remains a "longing for the White House."

At headquarters the only force seems to be clerical;—intellectual and oratorical being dominant factors unobservable, and here the "plunks of the people" will largely be absorbed.

Not far from this spot the Republicans of this county have headquarters. Here, likewise, a picture is shown of "Injunction Bill," but it makes too handsome a man of him, and the "trust injunction smile," of which his devotees are so proud, was not depicted by the artist; but what the picture lacks the literature gives. And so, the two Bills are on the boards, and the game goes quickly on, almost without notice, notwithstanding the baseball season is over.

Next Wednesday some Democrats are to orate at the City Hall, just to give the idol worshippers a chance to shout.

En route here on train I heard scarcely a word on national politics, for the reason that not until I reached the "territory" were there people enough on the train to make one feel comfortable, but in the "New State" the cars were well filled.

As I walked through the cars I was accosted by a man who spied my button, and soon the spirit of comradeship was evident. My new-found friend soon disclosed his position and his location, and he turned out to be a former Republican editor, whose home is at Davenport, Okla., named E. R. Anderson. He informed me that one year ago he bought the paper known as The Leader and ran it as a black Republican paper until last July. He took it with a \$575 mortgage, to stay on so long as he kept interest paid. When he hoisted the Socialist standard trouble began. A Presbyterian preacher cautioned him as to his error, but still he kept on, until the preacher began to say: "Well, brother, you have some good things in the paper."

Before his second issue, a man of means and influence called in to say he was a rascal, and he would have him arrested. He sat down, and to pacify him, said he guessed he had made a mistake, and that they would read together the Republican platform and see how much of it they agreed on, and he would publish the paper hereafter to support the platform.

The offer pleased the irate man, and, without telling what he read, section after section of the Socialist platform was rehearsed, and at the conclusion nearly everything was mutually agreed upon. Sitting in the office was a Socialist who blabbed out: "That's a Socialist platform." This made the rich man mad; he left the office cursing because of the deception, and, said Anderson, "I've never forgiven that Socialist to this day for butting in."

But Socialism was the theme thereafter in The Leader, and to the irate neighbor a copy was sent; first week or two never opened, and not a word spoken. The upshot was that the teachings were read later, the prejudice killed and today the rich man and neighbor is a stalwart supporter, and when notice had been served that the mortgage would be foreclosed and the paper sold this man joined with other Socialist converts, who raised \$700, presented it to Editor

Anderson and told him to buy up the mortgage and continue firing away at the enemy.

I just wished when I heard the story that the same fate would overtake us in St. Louis.

Since I reached this place I learn that hopeful activity is the spirit of the region, and one old party man says in Pottawatomie County the Socialists will cast 500 votes, and a big lot in the state.

At a meeting where Luella Twining spoke 150 attended, many being women. I sat on the City Hall stairway and talked to a Rock-ribbed Democrat, who said: "I'll bet there won't be fifty here tonight. I know what it is to try to get out a crowd to a political meeting, for I spent \$75 to advertise a meeting for Governor Crews when he ran against Haskell, and we didn't have but 100 to hear him."

"But," said I, "the Socialists have got something to tell the people, and it will draw better." "O no they haven't; when you have heard one man speak you have heard it all," and off he went. But the outcome warranted my faith, and one of the comrades said afterwards that two men, life-long old partyites, whom he had worked upon, were there, and, after listening to the speaker, assured the comrade that hereafter they would vote for Socialism.

And so the work of education goes one, and the triumph will be complete if only the forces become properly organized and insist on being counted in November.

With best wishes for the successful termination of the campaign in St. Louis, Missouri and the nation, I am, fraternally,

Jos. Barratt.

ENGLAND'S WAGE SLAVES FACING STAVATION.

Quarter Million People Already Recipients of Relief in London.— Situation Graver in Years.—Salvation Army Shelters Filled—Dublin and Sheffield Give Unemployed Work.

London, October 23.—The condition of the unemployed in the United Kingdom probably has never been graver at this season of the year than it is today. From one end of the country to the other come the same reports of lack of employment and dire stress of poverty, and still the extent of the distress remains unknown. Figures issued yesterday show that the occupants of Workhouses and recipients of outdoor relief in London and London districts number over 250,000. These figures, big as they are, do not show the full extent of the distress.

The Salvation Army shelters are filled to overflowing. There the officials, who have a peculiar intimate knowledge of the London poor, declare that the symptoms are very grave. A larger proportion than usual of married men, skilled and unskilled, are applying for work and assistance. Hundreds of householders, unable to pay rent, are receiving notices to quit in small streets, where last year there was not such an instance. Similar stories come from the provincial centers. In Glasgow 3000 families are being relieved and 6000 cases await investigation. Dublin has 15,000 persons out of work and is spending \$50,000 in new works to give them employment. Sheffield voted \$100,000 for the purpose of giving work to their unemployed. Even with an exceptionally mild September, 9.4 per cent of skilled trades unionists were out of employment.

Under ordinary circumstances lack of employment naturally increases with the advent of severe weather, and Prime Minister Asquith's promised announcement next week as to how the government intends to deal with the situation is anxiously awaited in the ship-building trades. Naval economies and railway economies have contributed largely to increase the distress, but the want of work is as acute in Birmingham and Leicester as in London and the great ship-building towns. Taking the five towns of Sheffield, New Castle, Nottingham, Leicester and Devonport at haphazard, the inmates of Workhouses and the recipients of outdoor relief total over 21,000 persons, chiefly unskilled labor. Everything indicates that the depression now brooding over the United Kingdom is of no ordinary type. Signs are not wanting that the recovery of trade will be seriously retarded by the British business man's lack of confidence in the future.

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L. Daesch	.25	Total	\$640.45
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SUCCESSFUL CLARK MEETINGS

At Social and Concordia Turner Halls.

Comrade Stanley J. Clark's meetings in St. Louis are a decided success. Last Tuesday evening he spoke at Social Turner Hall to a good-sized audience, and on Wednesday evening he addressed a well-attended meeting at Concordia Turner Hall.

During the next three days Comrade Clark will speak at the following meetings:

Friday, Oct. 30—Northwest Turner Hall, 3948 Easton avenue.

Saturday, Oct. 31—Sterling Hall, 4110 Chouteau avenue.

The above meetings will be opened at 8 o'clock p. m.

Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m.—Bohemian Gymnasium, Ninth and Allen avenue.

Comrades Chris. Rocker and W. W. Baker also spoke at the Social Turner Hall, while Comrade Phil M. Mueller acted as chairman of the meeting.

Socialist Meeting in Carondelet.

Last Tuesday evening a Socialist mass meeting was held at Gillick's Hall in Carondelet. Comrade Dan White of Massachusetts, who had been announced as the speaker of the evening, was taken suddenly ill and was prevented from attending the meeting. Comrades Wm. M. Brandt, Dr. Otto Vierling and Dr. Emil Simon were the speakers of the evening, and their addresses were much appreciated by the audience.

HOW TO VOTE

The Constitutional Amendments in State and City

Socialists should not forget to vote on the Constitutional Amendments.

Each Amendment is printed on the ballot twice, the first time with Yes after it; the second time with No after it. To vote Yes scratch out the No, and vice versa. Socialists are especially interested in the Third Amendment, which is for the Initiative and Referendum and in direct line with the demands of the Socialist platform. Every Socialist should vote Yes on this Amendment, and call the attention of as many voters as he can to vote Yes also on this paramount issue. Practically all the Constitutional Amendments are good ones, and Socialists should vote Yes on almost all of them.

The First Amendment is to increase slightly the salaries of the members of the Legislature. The present salary is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the legislator at the state capital under the increased cost of living of the last few years. We expect in the next few years to elect some Socialists to the State Legislature, and we want them to be able to go there without incurring a financial burden to themselves or to the party.

The Second Amendment provides for good roads, and Socialists have always been in line for progress and civilization and should vote Yes on this, which will give work to the unemployed by the state and for public purposes.

The Fourth Amendment provides for an increase of the number of Supreme Court Judges to nine. The Supreme Court is now more than three years behind in its docket and this is a hardship on the poor litigant which amounts in many cases to a denial of justice. Anything which retards or interferes with justice favors the rich and powerful, who can stand it, and works against the masses of the people. Socialists should vote Yes on this Amendment.

The Fifth Amendment provides for the separation of the sources of local and state taxation and for home rule in taxation. This is in line with the Socialist policy, which always favors local self-government and home rule. Socialists should vote Yes on this Amendment.

The Sixth and Eighth Amendments provide for the ownership, control and operation of public utility functions by cities, and is directly in line with Socialist policy. The Sixth is for small cities under 30,000 to own and operate their own water works, electric light plants, etc., and the Eighth for the city of St. Louis to build and operate its own subway. Socialists should support both of these Amendments by voting Yes on them.

The Seventh Amendment provides a state tax to aid local good roads, and while a good Amendment in itself, it conflicts with No. 5, and if Socialists should vote Yes on No. 5 they should vote No on No. 7, and vice versa, because one conflicts with the other.

On the local amendments of the city of St. Louis Socialists should vote Yes on every one of them, because the more parks and public works the city owns the better off we are and the more people become educated to the benefit of the whole people owning their own property.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

A Last Word and Warning.

Election day is almost here. The most vital question for us now is, "Shall we reap the harvest we have labored to prepare?" In other words, will our votes be counted for us. The answer is, "Yes," if every Socialist does his duty. If you live in a precinct where no local of the Socialist Party exists, then you have a duty to perform. We must have a watcher in each precinct, to watch the count of our vote. In precincts outside of large cities any reputable Socialist presenting himself at the polling place as the watcher for the Socialist Party will be admitted. The law makes no provision for credentials for watchers in other than large cities.

Shortly before the polls close at 7 p. m. in the evening you are to present yourself there as the watcher for the Socialist Party. In nine cases out of ten you will be admitted without question, and when objection is made you should state that the law gives each party the right to have a watcher during the count, and that you are there for the Socialist Party. When the votes are being counted you must watch closely that all our votes are properly counted and placed to our credit on the tally sheet.

There is a fake "Socialist Labor Ticket" on the ballot and the judges and clerks may try to place our vote on that ticket. Any votes given to the "Socialist Labor Ticket" are lost to Debs and the Socialist Party. Under no circumstances should the Socialist watcher leave the polling place until everything is finished. If our vote is not placed to our credit on the tally sheet that goes to the county clerk then the votes are lost and our work goes for nothing. Remember, see that all our votes are counted and entered to our credit on the tally sheet, under the caption, "Socialist Ticket." Do not leave the polling place until all details are attended to and the papers are all sealed, ready to be sent to the county clerk.

In the larger cities watchers should have credentials signed by the chairman of the central committee. In St. Louis all watchers will meet Nov. 1 and receive instructions as to watching the count.

ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS:

Attend the Clark meetings on

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

See announcements of meetings in advertising columns. The Campaign Committee.

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.

The ignorance and lack of preparation on the part of Socialist watchers has cost us many votes in the past. Every Soldier at his post. Every Socialist must do his full duty.

Debs in St. Louis.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a full account of Debs' meeting in St. Louis on Oct. 23. It was in every way the greatest political meeting ever held in the city. The old parties are simply dumfounded at the drift of labor to the Socialist Party. All indications are that there will be a substantial increase in the Socialist vote in St. Louis.

G. W. Boswell's Dates.

Our candidate for State Senator in the 25th District, G. W. Boswell, will speak on Oct. 30 at Luebbering; 31, Richwoods; Nov. 1, St. Clair; 2, Union.

New Locals.

Carterville, in Jasper County, has distinguished itself by getting on the roll of locals with 10 members. Comrade Ristine has them in charge and will get them properly into harness. T. M. Polk has placed Patterson, Wayne, County, on the map with a local of five members.

This Means You.

Is there a Socialist watcher in your precinct? If not, then take it on yourself to act as one. Read the instructions above and do your duty accordingly.

TICKET HOLDERS.

All comrades holding Armory tickets are urgently requested to remit for all tickets sold at once. Every cent is needed to push the campaign the last two or three days and an accounting must also be made to the national headquarters on results of the demonstration.

L. E. Hildebrand, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Under the auspices of the Election Commissioners will be given at public meeting at Police Station, Tenth and North Market streets, Friday, Oct. 30, at 8 p. m., and at Police Court rooms, Twelfth street and Clark avenue, Saturday, Oct. 31, at 8 p. m.

You Can Do It.

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

THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION

GIVEN BY

16th and 17th Ward Socialist Clubs

AT

Dodier Hall TWENTIETH AND DODIER STREETS.

Saturday, November 21, 1908

AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION: FAMILY TICKETS, \$1.00. REFRESHMENTS FREE.



Entertainment and Hop

GIVEN BY THE

Bakers' Union No. 4

FOR THE

Benefit of Their Out-of-Work Members

AT

CONCORDIA CLUB HALL, 1441 Chouteau Ave.

Saturday Evening, November 28, 1908

TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S



BUDWEISER

THE BEER FOR

Home, Hotel, Club and Cafe

Served Everywhere

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY GROCERS

MT. OLIVE COAL S. B. CARTER
3947 Chouteau Av
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.

Dr. Otto Vierling PHYSICIAN

4555 ADKINS AVENUE.
Bell. Phone, South 1067.

Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE ..LAWYER..

714-720 Roe Building,

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

SHERIDAN WEBSTER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

603 Granite Building,

FOURTH AND MARKET ST.

Phones: Kinloch, Central, 700.

---Bell Olive 603---

CARL HOLLENBERG

BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM.

UNION LABEL BREAD

918 Manchester Avenue.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

19th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds

Union Label Boxes

UNION

...Soda Water Co...

N. E. Cor. 18th and Allen Ave.

Bell Sidney 601a. Kinloch B-1964

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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 this bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of 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.