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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 406

SPLENDID PROGRESS IN OKLAHOMA

**The Socialist Vote in State May Reach 25,000
--Movement for a Daily Socialist Paper
in Oklahoma City.**

Indianola, Okla., Nov. 5.—The intelligent and vigorous effort put forth by the Socialist party of Oklahoma in the campaign just closed has more than doubled the vote of last year. Election returns have been provokingly slow coming in, but enough is now known to warrant the above statement. With complete returns from most of the 75 counties and partial returns and estimates from the remainder, the Daily Oklahoman (Dem.) today gives the vote for Debs at 22,750, whereas the Socialist vote in the state election last year was only about 10,000.

This year the Socialist party had candidates in 35 representative districts, in 12 senatorial districts, in each of the five congressional districts, as well as presidential electors, a candidate for Corporation Commissioner and a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. In this (Pittsburg) county Debs received about 560 votes, while the Socialist candidate for Congress received 624. In some of the southern counties, where most efficient propaganda work had been done by the Socialists, Debs ran almost even with Taft, and in a few precincts even ahead. Precinct 3, in Burnett township, Pottawatomie county, gave Bryan 73, Taft 46 and Debs 166. At Byars, Precinct 2, Bryan received 131, Taft 69 and Debs 77. Nineteen of the 21 precincts in Marshall county gave Bryan 787, Taft 366 and Debs 398.

The state of Oklahoma now has 375 Socialist locals and 50 members at large. For the last three months we have had an average of 15 speakers in the field; and in fact have carried on a continual campaign for the past two years, there being at no time less than four speakers in the field under the direction of the state office. Among those who have rendered good service may be mentioned Comrades Debs, Hayward, Lewis, Twining, Mother Jones, Dillon, Brown, Ross, Woodrow, Ameringer, Watkins, Parker, O'Hare, Cumbe, Morgan, Davis, King, Dooley, Johnson, Hickey, Armstrong, Barker, Reynolds, Scott, Walker and Martin.

The keeping of these workers in the field involved, of course, considerable expense, and some tall hustling had to be done. The receipts of the state office have averaged about \$650 per month for the past ten months. State Secretary Branstetter is an indomitable worker, and can not be too highly commended for his faithfulness. Much regret is felt that he has notified the State Executive Committee of his purpose to tender his resignation at their next meeting.

There is on foot a well-directed movement to establish in Oklahoma City a Socialist daily newspaper that will furnish the best and largest foreign, domestic and local news service of any newspaper in the Southwest, irrespective of political affiliations. It will be called The Oklahoma Globe, and it is proposed to raise 25,000 subscribers from the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas prior to the appearance of the first issue. It is confidently asserted that the present canvass for subscriptions will be completed within thirty days. Comrade Fred Merrick is to be editor-in-chief.

The Labor Problem Was Not Solved Nov. 3

**Review of the Last Presidential Election Results
From the Standpoint of Organized Labor.**

By MAX HAYES.

The campaign of 1908 is over and Judge William Howard Taft, "the father of injunctions," will serve as President of the United States for four years, beginning March 4, 1909.

The result removes William Jennings Bryan, the most popular leader in the Democratic party and thrice defeated candidate, from political life as far as the Presidency is concerned.

Taft's victory was so emphatic as to leave no room for doubt that opportunistic or middle-ground or compromising policies, whatever they may be termed, are no more popular in this country than in Europe, where "liberalism" has been on the wane for several years.

No politician or statesman can long ride horses going in opposite directions—can successfully pose as an advocate of conservatism and radicalism at the same time, can straddle real issues and pretend to be a friend of contending forces. If he does he rightly becomes an object of suspicion and ought not and does not have the sincere friendship of either side.

To gain the respect of the people a champion must stand and fight for a principle or against it, and compromise is mere procrastination, "the thief of time."

Mr. Bryan and his intelligent followers, who may have been entirely sincere in the belief that they were furthering progress with their dilatory methods of coddling reactionary ideas and corrupt elements, did not gain the confidence of those who believe in real progress nor the advocates of the status quo.

Mr. Taft frankly and honestly declared himself in favor of the present system, while Mr. Bryan also indorsed the present system with slight amendments. Naturally the former had the advantage, and his opponent was forced to attack a stone wall and at the same time harmonize his heterogeneous supporters.

This fact is plainly demonstrated by the news from the front. The generals in command in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois openly betrayed their leader. They deliberately traded Bryan for their state tickets, for the graft within reach. Murphy and his crooks in Tammany Hall sold Bryan for the spoils of state control. Garber in Ohio; ditto Taggart and his crowd in Indiana, while the Sullivan-Stevenson guerrillas aimed to obtain control of Illinois by schemes that would shame a Benedict Arnold.

The southern leaders, perhaps less corrupt than their northern colleagues, were more imbued with conservative and reactionary views and gave the Nebraskan lukewarm support. But for their traditional racial prejudices they might have gone over bag and baggage to the truly conservative Republican camp.

Considering the result of the election from the most unbiased viewpoint, there appears to be no future for the present Democratic party and its antagonistic elements. The long-threatened dismemberment seems to have arrived. There will be a new alignment of parties very soon, and out of the disintegration will come a more clearness of vision in American politics than has been known since the disappearance of the old Whig party and the rise of the present Republican party, whose mission was to abolish chattel slavery.

The new party, the party of the future, will abolish wage slavery. Now that another national contest has passed into history and the working people can take a sober view of the economic situation, it will not be out of order to call attention to the fact that the labor problem was not solved Nov. 3, 1908.

While the unsuccessful politicians are now in the dumps and

the victors are celebrating their acquaintance of the spoils of office, the workingmen are confronted by exactly the same conditions that they were compelled to face the day before election.

The problem of unemployment for some and overwork for others, the evils of cheap woman and child labor, the introduction of labor-displacing machinery, the threats of wage reductions, the attacks of union-smashing open shoppers and similar questions are here today just as they were here before election, and they must be met and considered for the reason that they can not be dodged.

Since there is no likelihood that the victorious politicians will establish the millennium week after next or next year or the year following, what are the working people going to do for their own betterment? Sit on their haunches and suck their thumbs? Go into a trance and give up the few advantages that they still possess?

We believe not. Down in their hearts the workingmen and women know that their only protection and safety lies in organizing—in combining the toilers into trade unions for offensive and defensive purposes.

No sane person will attempt to dispute the fact that, as a rule,

A GENERAL MEETING

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

—WILL BE HELD—
Sunday, November 15, '08

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Streets

Order of Business:

- 1.—NOMINATION OF NATIONAL SECRETARY AND SEVEN MEMBERS OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
 - 2.—NOMINATION OF STATE SECRETARY AND TWO NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.
 - 3.—DISCUSSION OF SPRING CAMPAIGN AND ACTION THEREON, AND TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE MEETING.
- BRING YOUR MEMBERSHIP CARD ALONG!**
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

the organized worker is better situated than the unorganized. We have but to look about us and compare conditions under which unionists and non-unionists work in order to become convinced that the organized toilers have all the best of the arrangement.

Then why should the unorganized workers, who are helpless victims of an unjust system, hesitate to join the union and assist in the unselfish and altruistic movement to improve the lot of the whole working class?

Is it moral cowardice? Is it narrow selfishness? Is it the penny wise and pound foolish notion that someone is coming along to hand them something on a silver platter for nothing?

Whatever the reason may be it is a poor one when all the conditions are taken into consideration. The Lord helps those who help themselves, and nowadays to be successful in any business, in the field of labor or capital, one must organize and the groups or mass must move as a unit.

Every intelligent workingman knows that the carpenters, painters, printers, plumbers, bricklayers and many other trades have had exceptionally good success in providing for their material wants because they had the wisdom and bravery to unite their efforts. What the organized working people have done can be repeated by the unorganized if they will only make an attempt to help themselves by uniting.

We trust that all those workers who have not lost hope, but who are thoroughly alive, sincere and honest with themselves, will join hands without further delay and aid their organized fellow workers to meet the many economic issues that present themselves.

Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain.

The labor-hating Los Angeles Times seems to see the handwriting on the wall, and as a result takes a fling at certain pin-headed politicians in the following picturesque language:

"The next number on the program will be a bout between the 'Reds' and the Republican party.

"We have all been accustomed to saying, 'This Debs is a dangerous man,' and then forgetting all about him. We can no longer afford to do this.

"Debs is a dangerous man, but not half so dangerous as some of our half-baked orators who try to take the field against his kind—ignorant of the first principles of political economy, unread, trying to carry off the situation with a lot of gabble about the sun-kissed waters of the Pacific and the pure snows of the Sierras.

"This is passing beyond the mixed-metaphor stage. The men to whom Debs appeals read; they read a lot. They read books that half the men to whom we intrust political speaking never heard of.

The Red is no longer a crimson-shirted man with a torch. He is a man poring over philosophical books and trying to understand, filling his head with pipe dreams more dangerous than torches.

"Socialism is a beautiful dream, but the sleepers can and should be awakened. The fallacies of Socialism have been refuted time and again. The men who follow Debs are men who want to understand.

"He teaches them and teaches wrong—possibly with malice, possibly because he, too, is a dreamer.

"We make no attempt to lead them into the right, sane way. We send out to oppose them a lot of gabby politicians who do not understand Socialism and whose silly flights of oratory are listened to with contempt."

It is quite refreshing to learn from this labor-hating paper that "the Red is no longer a crimson-shirted man with a torch." The Red is probably becoming a fairly respectable citizen because, as the Times admits, he reads a lot, and understands what's what, and also because he is multiplying so rapidly, for after all the power of numbers is bound to force respect.

But the plute Times is muddled itself. In one breath it refers to Socialism as "a beautiful dream" and in the next breath intimates that Debs is malicious and wrong because he preaches about the "beautiful dream." To be sure the Times is notoriously opposed to everything that tends to beautiful the lives of the toilers that is small wonder that it becomes contradictory and "rattled" when it contemplates the triumphal march of the Reds and notes the poor success that has been made by its noodle-headed politicians and editors

MILWAUKEE MADE BRAVE FIGHT

**Considerable Gains All Over the
State of Wisconsin.**

The Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee has made a gain of about 1,500 votes over the vote of 1906 on state and county tickets. On the assembly tickets we have gained 1,873 votes. The vote for Harvey Dee Brown, the Social-Democratic candidate for governor, was 18,256 in Milwaukee county. The vote on the state and county tickets, as usual in Milwaukee, ran very even. The Debs vote ran a little behind, some of the workingmen being switched over to Bryan. While a Taft wave swept the country, a Bryan wave swept Milwaukee county, and influenced a few hundreds of our sympathizers. As for the assembly districts, the same thing happened to us as to the Social-Democratic party of Germany two years ago. While we gained votes, we lost two seats. Assemblyman Carl D. Thompson was not re-elected, although he received 300 more votes than when he was elected two years ago. As for our candidates for Congress, they both made substantial gains over the Social-Democratic vote of 1906. Comrade Melms polled 803 more votes in the Fourth Congressional District than he received two years ago, and Comrade Welch in the Fifth Congressional District polled 2,300 more votes than in the last congressional election. That means two Social-Democratic Congressmen in 1910, without fail. Winfield R. Gaylord was elected to the State Senate in the Sixth Senatorial District. We have now four men in the Wisconsin legislature.

The returns from the state, as usual, come in slowly, but indicate a gain. Waukesha county gives 650 votes for Comrade Welch, a gain of 520. Waukesha city gives Debs 781, a gain of 341. Manitowoc county gives Debs 1,000, a gain of 313. Winnebago county gives Comrade Brown 258, a gain of 63. Superior gives Debs 567, a gain of 259. Two Rivers gives Debs 229, a gain of 81. Waupaca gives Debs 88, a gain of 61 over 1904, and 44 over 1906. Knox's Debs vote was 62, a gain of 50. Kiel, Debs vote 99, a gain of 33. Other small towns report similar gains.

Milwaukee has carried on the best campaign which it has ever yet made. That it has not gained as rapidly as in some previous elections is partly owing to the Bryan wave and partly to the fact that a good many Social-Democratic voters left town because of the hard times. Our campaign came to a climax with the three monster Debs meetings on the Friday before election, when people were turned away from all three of the halls where Debs spoke. Next week we will give a report of the amount of literature distributed and the number of meetings held. We feel that we have every reason for encouragement and that the vote we had this year is all our own—an army of 18,000 strong, which can not be seduced or terrified.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

to "smash Socialism," as they have been promising to do for some moons.

But the "gabby politicians," if they had any sense, could retort, that another reason why the Socialistic propaganda is making such progress is due to the brutal behavior of such old fools as Harrison Gray Otis, J. W. Van Cleave, D. M. Parry, C. W. Post et al., who have started out to teach working people to understand that they are slaves.

Let those cheap-skate tyrants continue their coercive methods. The time is not far off when their turn will come to do some squirming. The Reds, among their other attributes, possess wonderfully long memories.

ANTI-SOCIALISTS TRAINING ORATORS

**British Politicians Preparing for a General
Campaign Against Socialism.**

(From St. Louis Times of Nov. 9, 1908.)

London, Nov. 9.—To learn how to fight the Socialist Hydra which threatens the safety of Great Britain a number of patriotic pupils in oratory ranging from lawyer to mechanic, gather three times a day at 20 Victoria street.

The school is organized by the Anti-Socialistic Union, a body of politicians who recognize the plausibility, skill and experience of the Socialist leaders and aim at instructing a body of earnest men so that they may be able to permeate the constituencies with the answers to their clever speeches.

No student is accepted without careful inquiry as to his convictions and none is permitted to engage in oratorical battle until he has gone through a course of instruction and has passed a stiff examination, based on 100 secret test questions.

The Hon. Claude Lowther, the chairman of the organization, and among the supporters are the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Londonderry, Lord Plymouth, Lord Newlands, Lord Abinger, Lord Burton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Thomas Wrightson, Sir Andrew Noble, Sir Ernest Flower and Capt. Jessell, Sir John Dickson-Poynder, a Liberal M. P., is on the committee.

To Establish Schools.

"We shall pay our speakers well," said Lowther yesterday, "for we want the best men we can find. In time we propose to establish provincial schools. We are bound to no political party, for our sole object is to fight Socialism. There will be a publication, department, manned by strong writers, a complete European library of Socialist and anti-Socialistic literature, and an intelligence department, served by correspondents throughout the constituencies."

London was very much taken up with Tuesday's presidential election, and there was more betting going on than ever before, not only among Americans, but also among Englishmen and Scandinavians. The general belief was that Taft would win, and the average odds were 2 to 1 on the Republican candidate. Bryan, however, had many admirers and well wishers, and there was no lack of Bryan money. A week ago the odds were 3 to 1 on Taft.

Still Hard Times.

That unemployment is not confined to periods of trade depression and will not be solved by trade revival is the opinion of Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade.

In a speech the other night he said it was impossible for him to say that the end of the present hard times is in sight. "I discern," he said, "in our present industrial system three vicious conditions: The lack of any central organization of industry or any general and concerted control either of ordinary government work or of extraordinary relief works.

"The second vicious condition is the increasing evil of casual labor.

"The third vicious condition is boy labor—the competition of boys or young persons who do men's work for boys' wages and are turned off as soon as they demand men's wages for themselves. It

is no use abusing capitalists or rich people; they are neither worse nor better than anyone else. Nor do I think the wealthy people of Great Britain would be ungenerous or unwilling to respond to the plain need of this nation for a more complete or elaborate social organization.

"I believe that if large schemes properly prepared and scientifically conceived for dealing with the evils I have mentioned were presented, there would be thousands of rich people who would cheerfully make the necessary sacrifices."

MISSOURI ELECTION RETURNS

**Favorable Reports From All Over the State—
Official Returns May Be Published
Within Two Weeks.**

The Vote in Missouri.

Connellsville, 77 votes; 1904, 22.
Sibley, 6 votes; 1904, 10.
Chillicothe, 42 votes; 1904, 54.
Youngstown, 20 votes; 1904, 4.
Luebbering, 27 votes; entire county in 1904, 68.
Lexington, 42 votes; 1904, 3.
Dawn, 14 votes; 1904, 7.
Duenweg, 24 votes; 1904, 15.
Granby, 23 votes; 1904, 6.
Essex, 15 votes; 1904, 11.
Hannibal, 145 votes; 1904, 59; entire county in 1904, 67.
Hartsburg and Claysville, 12; entire county in 1904, 8.
Leadwood, 60 votes; 1906, 26.
Doe Run, 31 votes; 1906, 17; 1904, 7.
St. Clair, 17 votes; 1904, 13.
St. Joseph, 40 precincts, 132.
Aurora, 85 votes; 1904, 70.
Desloge, 72 votes; 1904, 2.

Counties.

Phelps, 22 votes; 1904, 11.
Miller, 62 votes; 1904, 8.
Monroe, 20 votes; 1904, 3.
St. Charles, 37 votes; 1904, 53.
Shannon, 63 votes; 1904, 10.
Johnson, 70 votes; 1904, 50.
Howell, 204 votes; 1904, 130.
Adair, 271 votes; 1904, 183.
Dade, 42 votes; 1904, 46.
Newton, 303 votes; 1904, 200.
Macon, 182 votes; 1904, 95.
Lawrence, 313 votes; 1904, 275.
Scott, 631 votes; 1904, 33.

The above vote is in all cases for president. County officers ran ahead in a few cases. Garver for governor was scratched in favor of Hadley.

Scott county comes to the front with a fine vote. The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth district attributes his defeat to the increase in the Socialist vote, and of this increase nearly one-half comes from Scott county. In quite a number of places our watchers were denied admission to the polls. This was the case in St. Joseph, Lexington and other places. In Rolla the judges first stated that there were no Socialist ballots, only Socialist Labor. After strong protest another judge produced some of our ballots and comrades could then vote for Debs. Many other occurrences of like nature were reported, and all emphasize the need of a better organization.

From all sides comes the word that the campaign is again under way and the work of gathering in the disgusted Bryanites is in full swing. By next week the official count should be at hand, and then we can tell just how much gain was made in the state. It is certain that our gain has been a substantial one.

Tenth Congressional District.

The Tenth congressional district, which has the largest Socialist vote of any in the state, shows another substantial increase. The vote for congressman in recent elections has been as follows: 1902, 1,256; 1904, 2,799; 1906, 3,102; 1908, 3,433.

Voted the Old Party Ticket.

Secretary Dunn of Local Aurora reports that some of their members voted other than the Socialist ticket. Such "Socialists" should be promptly expelled from the local. They are either crooked or do not understand Socialism well enough to be party members. Get rid of them; they are only a source of weakness.

Bevier Catches One.

Secretary Pico of Local Bevier sends in the following for publication: "S. C. Snodgrass, on the day of election and the day before, worked against his obligation as a Socialist and in favor of the Democratic party, at the instigation of the state mine inspector, who lives in this town. He was caught at it and confessed, hence the following resignation: 'To the English Branch of the Socialist Party of Bevier—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of your most democratic body, believing that it will best conserve the interests of the party at the present time. With charity to all, I am with you even unto death.—S. C. Snodgrass.'"

Nominations Now in Progress.

The nominations for two national committeemen and a state secretary close on Nov. 20. Nominations must reach the state office on or before that day.

The nominations for a national secretary and seven members of the national executive committee must reach the national office on or before Dec. 5.

Filing Statement of Expenses.

The law provides that each candidate for office must file a statement of his expenses during the election and the primary. Anyone failing to do this is liable to a fine of \$1,000.

These expense accounts must be made out in duplicate and one filed with the recorder of deeds and the other with the county clerk for county offices and with the secretary of state for offices covering more than one county. The filing must be done within 30 days after the election. Political committees must also file a statement of their expenses in the above manner.

Candidates should apply to the county clerk for form for candidate's sworn statement. When you have completed the statement of your expenses you can at once swear to it before the county clerk. File one copy with him and the other with the recorder of deeds. Neither the county clerk nor the recorder of deeds can charge for this week. Pay them no fees.

Remember! Your statement must include both primary and election expenses. It must be filed within 30 days after the election. Political committees must file a statement also. There is a heavy penalty for anyone failing to comply with the law. Go to the county clerk and attend to this at once.

For the New Locals.

For the benefit of those locals that are unfamiliar with the referendum method of electing officers the following explanation is made, to-wit:

The locals first "nominate" whoever they desire, then the names of all nominees that accept are printed on ballots, which are sent to the locals for the use of members in voting for their choice.

Some locals at once vote for certain parties, before the time for voting arrives. Instead of merely nominating candidates, as they should, they send in the vote of their local for such as they favor. All that is to be done just now is to "nominate." All nominees must be members of the party.

The Harlot's Marching Song

By Joyce Kilmer.

When arc-lights gleam in fevered streets and mock the glare of day,
A mighty army comes from camp to march along Broadway,
A host of women—some are wan, and some unearthly fair,
They scatter through the busy town and seek for plunder there.

Each is a soldier, tried and true, sworn knights of good King Lust;
Each does her sovereign's bidding well, as loyal soldiers must,
It seems to me that this brave band that nightly plods along,
Is chanting loud, that all may hear, this goodly marching song.

"Oh, Master Manufacturer! O Master Financier!
If you would see what made you rich, look at your victims here,
We girls worked in your factory and happened to survive,
Most of the kids you killed, you know, we're all that are alive.

You took our youth and innocence, our sight and blood and health,
And made them into merchandise, and so you got your wealth.
You starved and wrecked and ruined us, but this job pays right well,
And since we've worked for you, kind sir, we're not afraid of hell!

O Master Financier, you have a lovely daughter there,
We know she's good and innocent—as pure as she is fair.
But make her work at three a week in that big mill you own,
And leave her there a year or so, and see to what's she's grown!

Perhaps she will have died by then, some lucky devils do;
But otherwise she will have left and looked for something new.
The something new that children find who know your tender care,
Is very old, it's our rich trade—our bodies are our ware."

Then from the crowded tenements, where the women are for hire,
In filthy dance halls, reeking stews, I heard a ghastly choir,
From painted faces, splotted with sin, from weak and rotting
tongues,

This chorus rose, and floated high, on breath from putrid lungs.

"O Master Manufacturer, how goes your Sunday school?
Go tell the kids that God is love, and teach the Golden Rule.
We girls once tried to work for you; you drove us to this trade,
So tell your Sunday school about the harlots you have made!"

"MERE BUSINESS PROPOSITION"

**St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Unions May
Be Anxious to Know a Little More About Cer-
tain Financial Transactions in Connection With
a Denver Convention Junketing Tour.**

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union transacted its business and adjourned within less than an hour. The Judge Rendall letter came up and after some discussion was referred to the Carpenters' Council, which body, as will be remembered, had placed the political boycott on Rendall. Inasmuch as the "boycott" did not prevent Rendall's election, there was no desire on the part of anyone to say much about it.

Delegate J. B. Conroy, who, with Robert McCoy and James Shaughnessy, were appointed a committee to work to bring the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to St. Louis, reported that he had interviewed officials of the Million Club, the Merchants' Exchange, Civic League, the Business Men's League and other bodies and had been assured of hearty co-operation. The Business Men's League has sent several thousand leaflets, descriptive of the advantages of St. Louis as a convention city, to Denver, and these will be distributed among the delegates to the convention. The convention has been officially invited to meet in 1909 in St. Louis by the City Council, and House of Delegates, which passed a joint invitation.

The daily papers of last Monday morning published the following report:

"Eighteen delegates from St. Louis, all of whom went to Denver Saturday, have instructions to work for this city for the next convention. Chairman Conroy of the special convention committee will leave for Denver Tuesday to assist in lobbying for St. Louis. This morning when the delegates in Denver leave their hotels they will be confronted on every hand with a request to vote for St. Louis in little placards that will be distributed at points where they will catch their eye."

At the previous meeting the local central body voted an additional \$100 to Mr. Murray, its delegate to the Denver A. F. of L. convention, for signs, placards, circulars, etc., urging the delegates assembled in Denver to vote in favor of having the 1909 A. F. of L. Convention in St. Louis. This was the only special appropriation made by the local central body for the purpose mentioned above.

When the daily press announced that James B. Conroy would leave for Denver on Tuesday many delegates to the C. T. & L. U., who had attended last Sunday's meeting, asked themselves these questions:

1. Who instructed Conroy to go to Denver?
2. Who authorized Conroy to go there as chairman of the committee appointed by the local central body?
3. And who furnished the money for Conroy's Denver junketing tour?

On Monday afternoon it was rumored among business agents and around the various labor headquarters that a committee of the Central Trades & Labor Union had called on the St. Louis Business Men's League and attempted to secure the sum of \$300 for the purpose of sending "representative labor men" to Denver and there "work" the A. F. of L. delegates for the "St. Louis convention in 1909;" the Business Men's League refused to "go that high," but compromised on \$150.

Monday evening the office of St. Louis Labor received several telephone calls asking for further information about the above rumor. We knew absolutely nothing about it, but promised to investigate the next morning.

Last Tuesday morning the editor of St. Louis Labor called up the secretary of the Business Men's League and asked him the following questions:

Is this the Business Men's League?

Yes!

Is the Secretary in?

This is him speaking.

Did the Business Men's League indorse the C. T. & L. U. movement to get the next A. F. of L. convention to St. Louis?

"Yes, we did. We have already forwarded some advertising literature to Denver.

Did the Business Men's League make any financial appropriations?

Yes, we gave \$150.

To the committee of the C. T. & L. U. of which Mr. Conroy is chairman?

We paid \$150 to Mr. Conroy.

This is about all the information we were able to secure.

Conroy received \$150 from the Business Men's League. Whether the other two members of the committee, McCoy and Shaughnessy instructed or authorized Conroy to ask for the \$300, or to receive the \$150, we are unable to say. We do know, however, that neither the Central Trades & Labor Union nor its Executive Board authorized Mr. Conroy's committee to "go fishin'" to the Finance Lake of the St. Louis Business Men's League.

It remains to be seen whether the St. Louis central body of Organized Labor will sanction such demoralizing "propaganda" for the 1909 A. F. of L. convention.

Tomorrow Organized Labor may be forced into an industrial war against some of the leading lights of the Business Men's League,

and those \$150 will then be used as a club on Union Labor. Organized Labor is losing its moral prestige by such questionable financial transactions and is dragged down to the basis of Indian ward politics.

If Conroy was so anxious to go to Denver, why did he not present his case to last Sunday's meeting of the central body?

He first secures the chairmanship of the committee from the delegates of Union Labor, and then he visits the Business Men's League and secures \$150 for a junketing trip to Denver—as chairman of an important committee of the St. Louis Trades & Labor Union.

There is something wrong somewhere, and the local central body is in duty bound to look into this matter.

Where Are We Now?

The dice are cast, says the Bakers' Journal, the wrong political advice dished out by the leaders of the American labor movement has resulted in a crushing defeat of the candidates which were commended to Labor for its support at the polls. The "peerless" looser, William Jennings Bryan, Labor's supposed friend, has for the third time been defeated, just as we predicted when he first was nominated. The working people of this country have once more been fooled, they have once more thrown their votes away under the advice of the A. F. of L. Had the latter decided to adhere to that decision rendered at that now famous Washington conference held in February last, that Labor's politics should be independent politics, we believe that a much better showing for Labor's cause could and would have been made. But where are we at now? Apparently, we have at this time only meager election returns at our disposal, the Democratic candidate, to whom Labor's support was pledged, although no one was authorized to do that, has fared not much better than four years ago, and his opponent, "Injunction" Bill, has been elected with a great majority. The most hated man by Labor, Speaker Cannon, has been re-elected despite strong attempts in his home district to have him defeated. The result of this election proves positively the utter failure of Labor's political action as long as it remains the tail of any of the existing old capitalistic parties. Not alone that this wrong political step has proven the political weakness of Labor when allied with such a clearly labor-hating party, such as the Democratic party, this step has also helped a great deal to retard the progress of the Socialist movement. If the leaders of the Labor movement of this country want to have the glory of being the aides of capitalism in holding back the onward march of Socialism, they are making a grave mistake and let them beware. Labor may be fooled sometimes, but not all the time. The apparently stationary vote which the Socialists have polled at the election just passed is one of the results of the wrong policy pursued by the labor leaders during this campaign. In order to justify their own action, they did not hesitate to slander the man who has done more for Labor than any or all of the others ever will be able to do; the man who went to jail for Labor, a thing which the others would not do for the cause. It is much easier to discontinue the publication of the Unfair List than to go to jail in order to make a test case whether Labor's rights are to be curtailed much longer. In order to justify their unwarranted action in indorsing Bryan and the Democrats, they were not ashamed to slander the workingmen's party, insinuating that their campaign expenses were paid by the Republican party. These insinuations were made contrary to better knowledge! If the organized workingmen of this country during the campaign just passed had acted solidly in conjunction with the Socialists, or even independently, they would never have been placed in such a ridiculous position as they are placed in now. As a political factor Labor has made a laughing stock out of itself. Who will benefit by it we do not know at the present time, but we would like to know one thing: Where are we at now? We may rest assured that the Republicans will try to revenge themselves for the action taken against them. Had a strong vote been rolled up for the Socialist party the Republicans would never have dared to discriminate against Labor as heretofore; they would have been careful not to arouse the anger of the working class any further. But as it is now we may well ponder over the question: Where are we at and what has the future in store for our movement?

Appeal to Organized Labor and Friends

On the 5th of last August a man was committed to the bosom of Mother Earth whose name has been heard in almost every city, town and hamlet of this continent. He was a brave man, with a heart that beat with generous love for the class to which he belonged. To be numbered as one of his friends was an honor, because George A. Pettibone was a prince among men. There are few men in the ranks of Organized Labor who have not read the history of the wrongs and persecution that doomed this hero in the battle for liberty to a premature grave. The 17th of February, 1906, and its reminiscences will never be erased from the memory of Labor while there remains a union man of the present generation to tell the story of the nocturnal kidnaping, the special train and the armed hirelings that snatched three men from their homes, to spend month after month behind the walls of a prison in the state of Idaho. The infamy of this conspiracy to hang men under forms of law aroused the laboring millions from ocean to ocean. The pennies, the dimes and the dollars from the callous hands of America and Canada frustrated the hellish plot to railroad innocent men to the scaffold. It was a battle of Labor against the bank vaults of "predatory wealth," and Labor, with its pennies, dimes and dollars, wrested victory from the iron grip of money-mad villains who thirsted for human blood.

In that great battle to vindicate the honor of labor officials and to protect the Labor movement from the odium which corporate monsters yearned to cast upon it through a verdict of guilty, the bravest of the brave went down to his death, stricken by the malaria that poisoned the air of a prison cell. He made a gallant fight for life, and when the dew of death was gathering upon his brow he was but a shadow of himself, yet he spoke of the time when he would again stand in the great army of Labor as a soldier, to give battle for the emancipation of his fellowmen. He died as he had lived, with a smile upon his lips, breathing his loyalty to the class in whose interest he was willing to sacrifice his life.

Labor sat at his bedside and smoothed the pillow in his dying hours.

Labor lifted the wasted frame of Pettibone and gently laid him in his casket.

Labor covered the coffin with flowers and lowered him into the grave.

Labor preached the eulogy and shed tears at the "windowless tomb" in "the silent city of the dead." And now, Labor will erect a monument at his grave as a testimonial to the worth and merit of a man who was not afraid to offer up his life for the downtrodden and oppressed. It has been often said that Labor soon forgets the deeds of men who consecrate their lives to the glorious work of human freedom. But Labor will not forget the man who sleeps in Fairmount cemetery, Denver.

George A. Pettibone is a martyr to the cause of unionism. The thousands and tens of thousands of union-men and women scattered throughout America and Canada will not permit this martyr to sleep in an unmarked and nameless grave.

From his grave will arise a monument that will speak more forcibly than the eloquence of a man that Labor remembers with gratitude the heroism of a Trojan, who stood with his face to the foe as one of the dauntless warriors of that great marching army that will yet conquer the world. All members of Organized Labor and friends are requested to send donations for the Pettibone Monument Fund to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad building, Denver, Colorado. All donations will be acknowledged in the Miners' Magazine.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS MAY BE PUBLISHED IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE OF ST. LOUIS LABOR

Unofficial Returns From State Are Encouraging--The St. Louis City Vote Will Be Tabulated by Precincts for St. Louis Labor--Returns From the Country Are Still Scarce and Complete Official Returns May Not Be Obtainable Within a Month.

We may be able to secure the tabulated official vote of St. Louis for next week's issue of St. Louis Labor. For several elections we were granted the privilege of copying the vote from the Election Commissioners' official sheets before they were sent to the printer, but last Tuesday Mr. Schnurmacher, the Republican member of the Board, seemingly encouraged by the Taft landslide, concentrated all of his official dignity, climbed on the high horse, and refused the "courtesies."

The Nov. 3 elections presented an excellent chance for political studies. The same progressive (and some socialistically inclined) citizens of South and North St. Louis who worked themselves into ecstasy and voted for the Democratic Joseph Folk for Governor in 1904 turned their back on the "Great Reformer" in 1908, shouting, working and voting for Hadley. All for the sake of the "Lid Question and Personal Liberty."

If we consider the high-pressure work of the Republican machine in the St. Louis brewery wards, it is indeed surprising that the Socialists in the 9th and 10th wards held their own as they did. The 7th and 8th wards lost heavily, which is partly due to the Sunday Lid, and partly to occurrences shortly after the 1904 elections which disturbed the movement in that district and injured the party considerably; it is an old sore which has not yet completely healed.

The rest of the South St. Louis wards did fairly well, the Tenth Congressional district showing an increase of about 300 votes.

In the central wards an encouraging feature of the election is noticeable. As a result of the prosecution of the election crooks the judges and clerks seem to become more conscious of their duties. In Wards 4, 5, 6, 21 and 22 there had been considerable trouble in former campaigns to get our votes counted. All indications point to an improvement in our direction, and this can also be noticed in the election returns.

The Twelfth Congressional district practically held its own, but the Eleventh district lost about 200 votes. This latter district was the "Democratic labor district." There Mr. McSkimming had his primary campaign; there E. Butler's Selph had concentrated the efforts of the Workingmen's Bryan Club boosters, and the rest was done by the Anti-Lid people. Unfortunately, some of our ward organizations in that part of the city were not sufficiently strong and militant to successfully meet these attacks from the several directions.

The following is a comparison with the votes for several offices in former elections:

SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- Tenth Congressional District--1902 for Brandt 1256; in 1904 for Hoehn 2799; in 1906 for Hoehn 3102; in 1908 for Hoehn 3433.
Eleventh Congressional District--1904 for Baker 1170; in 1906 for Hoher 1265; in 1908 for Mueller 1072.
Twelfth Congressional District--1904 for Crouch 708; 1906 for Rucker 778; 1908 for Crouch 750.

SOCIALIST STATE TICKET.

- Governor--1904 for Behrens 4429; in 1908 for Garver 4452.
Lieutenant Governor--1904 for Garver 4843; in 1908 for Sargent 4803.
Secretary of State--1904 for Wilkerson 4914; in 1908 for Baker 4887.
State Auditor--1904 for Brandt 4984; in 1908 for Foster 4872.
State Treasurer--1904 for Richardson 4902; in 1908 for Etherton 4933.
Attorney General--1904 for Bullock 4858; in 1908 for Williams 4880.
Railroad Commissioner--1904 for Newman 4882; in 1908 for Barnesley 4891.
Judge Supreme Court--1904 for Lipscomb 4814; in 1908 for Pope 4883.
St. Louis Court of Appeals--1904 for Sentenne 4630; in 1908 for Vierling 4805.

STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

- 29th District--1904 for Bitterlich 1430; in 1908 for Brandt 1624.
31st District--1904 for Dilno 437; in 1908 for Kreckler 355.
33rd District--1904 for Butterell 779; in 1908 for Kindorf 618.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

- 1st District--1904 for Word 1369, Ottesky 1367, Goedeker 1373.
2nd District--1904 for Fish 1129, Stephens 1112, Poenack 1115.
3rd District--1904 for Voegel 512, Albeg 526, Yahlem 512.
4th District--1904 for Hteigerwalt 858, Scott 857, Schrempf 842.
5th District--1904 for Joss 446, Scheffler 495.
6th District--1904 for Parent 140, Bick 135.

The foregoing comparisons of our St. Louis city vote furnishes food for thought and reflection. Note the fine increase in some of the state senatorial and representative districts, while in others the vote decreased. Most of our candidates on the state ticket show a slight increase.

All we can say is: St. Louis held its own. This is not satisfactory, but facts are facts. In 1904 Behrens for governor ran over 40 behind the general ticket, i. e., over 400 socialistically inclined citizens scratched Behrens in favor of Folk.

In 1908 about 400 of the same class of people scratched Garver in favor of Hadley, to get even with Folk. We surmise that about the same people who scratched in 1904 did the scratching in 1908. Hadley may now scratch them, like Folk did after the 1904 elections!

THE VOTE IN THE STATE

Will not be known before the middle of next week. Partial returns from counties in the state will be found in Secretary Pauls' Missouri State Notes column in this week's St. Louis Labor. Almost without exception the returns are encouraging.

The reports from most of the other states are incomplete and do not even permit to give the vote approximately. Oklahoma seems to have 25,000, New York 45,000, Arkansas over 6000.

Election Notes--The Socialists of Washington expect 15,000 votes for Debs.--Greater New York had 25,361 votes for Debs.--Rhode Island gives Debs 1295 votes, as against 956 in 1904. Johnson for governor gets 1246, against 681 in 1907. Hurst for mayor of Providence got 622, against 372 in 1907.--Pennsylvania will get at least 30,000 Socialist votes.--Cook County, Illinois, had 18,885 votes for Debs.--Kentucky may get 5000.

ST. LOUIS CITY TICKET.

- Circuit Attorney--1904 for Galvin 4774; in 1908 for Hildebrand 5069.
Sheriff--1904 for Eggeman 4863; in 1908 for Stevens 4921.
Public Administrator--1904 for Hildebrand 4853; in 1908 for Haskin 4914.

Coroner--1904 for Vierling 4841; in 1908 for Simon 4965. Our vote for vacancy candidates for Council in 1908 was as follows: Kaemmerer 4924, Brinker 4910, Savage 4887. Circuit Judges vote: Heuer 4906, Pauls 4862, Worman 4844. In 1904 Debs ran ahead of the straight Socialist vote by about 300 votes, which undoubtedly came from Democrats who were dissatisfied with Parker and wouldn't vote for him. In 1908 Debs got the straight Socialist vote.

Presidential Vote in St. Louis Nov. 3, 1908.

Table with columns: Ward, Bryan, Dem., Taft, Rep., Debs, Soc., Watson, People's, Chaffin, Pro., Hisgen, Ind. Party, Preston, Soc-Labor. Rows 1-28 and Total.

HOW POLITICAL SKATES WORKED UNION LABOR.

We read in the Milwaukee Social Dem. Herald: In the October issue of Samuel Gompers' American Federationist appeared a letter written to Gompers by Andrew Furueth and James J. Creamer, the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress from the American Federation of Labor, in which they quoted Mr. Pete Curran, the well-known British Social-Democrat as having said to them: "If I was in the States I should, as a Socialist, vote for Bryan, and I should do my best to get all others to do the same."

In response to a letter sent to Mr. Curran in London, the following reply denying the statement of Furueth and Creamer has just been received in Milwaukee, reading as follows:

"Dear Comrade Heath: The American delegates had absolutely no authority to issue such a statement. Have written official denial to the New York Call and am also writing Max Hayes, Cleveland. Yours fraternally, Pete Curran, Walthamston, Essex, Oct. 23."

St. Francois County.

The vote in this county was 441 for Debs. In 1904 the vote was 55. This shows a splendid gain and the local comrades can be proud of the result.

RACE SUICIDE.

In reply to President Roosevelt in his advocacy of large families, the late Susan B. Anthony had this to say:

"Look about you in any large city and tell me if you notice any lack of children. The streets fairly swarm with them. I don't know of a city in the land where the public purse is equal to providing school accommodations. Everywhere a large percentage of children are forced to remain out of school because there is no provision for them. Today the children come so fast that boards of education can not keep pace with the demand."

"The big family idea was invented by man for his own selfish motives. Usually the father of a large family is living with his second or third wife. Motherhood has worn out the others. I sometimes almost doubt the wisdom of the Almighty; for, if He had intended woman to be a mere propagating machine it seems to me that He ought to have made her out of better and more enduring stuff."

"My dear friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, once told me that she had slaved away the best years of her life rearing her children. She had six living and had buried several. She said that for twenty years she had not known a single night of undisturbed rest."

"I say that the mother of a large family is in nine cases out of ten a physical wreck. One child usually satisfies the matrimonial instinct; two, or certainly three. Beyond that number the wife becomes a mother under protest. Save under exceptional circumstances a large family can not be properly cared for by the mother. Better a small family where the children are healthy, bright, plentifully fed and adequately clothed, than a large family neglected and un-

GIVE HIM THE FRIGID STARE.

Burke, Idaho, Oct. 20.--All members of Organized Labor are requested to be on their guard against one Franklin Jordan, who has a paid-up card in Burke Miners' Union No. 10. W. F. M., until Jan. 1, 1909. Said Jordan is a grafter of the worst type. He is a leech and is the boldest and most shameless liar that has ever infested this planet. All union men, women and sympathizers are requested to be on the lookout for this parasite, who seems to do nothing but move from one place to another to work on the sentiment of good, honest workingmen. This scoundrel came here to Burke practically naked. We clothed, fed and lodged him for three months. We stood good for him at the stores for whatever he needed and helped him to earn his living. The money that he realized from our efforts he took with him and left the country, lying to us all and "bilking" many of us. Not only did he do these things here, but he did the same wherever he has lived, namely, Colorado, California, Montana, Washington and Idaho. He has likewise made a record for degeneracy in the East, and, consequently, we deem it time to raise the barriers against such a grafter.

Some of the members of the Western Federation of Miners in Montana are well acquainted with Jordan and his disreputable methods and we request the membership of Montana that if he comes to that state, they will do us a favor if they will send him back here to Burke, where he will receive full compensation for his acts.

While we are doing some advertising, we do not wish to overlook one George Bartell, who was a member of this union, but regret to say that he is a "dead beat." He beat his board bill here, also in two other mining camps before he came here.

Now, as to this fellow Jordan, it is very important that the people should know what kind of a scoundrel he is; therefore, we earnestly request all labor and Socialist papers to publish this notice. Yours for right and justice, Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M., per Tom Corra, Secretary.--Mine Workers' Magazine.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

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

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

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Local Secretary Local Secretary

- Allison (Wappapello) ... Wib Conner
Arnett ... E. J. Lewis
Ava ... Allen Miller
Aquila (R. 2, Bloomfield) ... C. Walker
Aurora ... J. E. Dunn
Bartlett ... Ed. Merrill
Bell City ... W. G. Pyle
Belton ... M. V. Ferguson
Bevier ... J. L. Pico
Bernie ... W. Nightingale
Bleda ... F. J. Amrhein
Bloomfield ... L. L. Smith
Blodgett ... J. T. Mars
Bonneterre ... Wm. Winston
Bois D'Arc ... A. G. Myrberg
Brownwood ... Jos. James
Brentwood (Webster Groves) ... G. W. Boswell
Burlington Junction ... E. D. Wilcox
Cape Fair ... A. G. Myrberg
Cassville ... J. W. Wilson
Cedar Hill ... J. L. Hunt
Congo (Cobalt) ... W. L. Triplett
Crane ... L. L. Russell
Cream Ridge (Dawn) ... F. Midgett
Carey (Route 1, Benton) ... B. Wyatt
Cardwell ... W. Francis
Chesterfield ... G. Lewis
Chillicothe ... W. L. Garver
Commerce ... H. G. Anderson
Connellsville ... J. E. Whitehouse
Crowder ... Amos Acord
Cross Plains (Benton) ... F. Scherer
Delhi (Leasburg) ... J. J. Benzick
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Dexter ... J. W. Sprinkle
Desloge ... Edw. Randolph
Diamond ... J. G. Mustain
Edna (Fornfelt) ... R. E. Sibley
Eldon ... J. R. Jackson
Eldorado Springs ... C. C. Williams
Fairhaven ... Frank Gray
Flat River (Box 277) ... G. W. O'Dam
Ferguson ... A. Tschirner
Fly Creek (Eldorado Springs) ... D. Z. R. Smith
Fry School (Eminence) ... C. A. Powell
Granby ... J. M. Sanders
Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow) ... J. W. Bradigum
Greenfield ... Inda McInturf
Hartsburg ... Thos. Connce
Holland ... V. A. Moore
Hutton Valley ... Lloyd Fetgher
Hamburg ... Jno. Russell
Hannibal (107 Grace st) ... F. Foster
Independence ... F. Koehler
Ivaster (R. 2, Dexter) ... J. K. Manion
Jasper County Central Committee ... 912 Central Av., Joplin. R. R. Ristine
Jennings ... F. G. Cassens
Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton City) ... R. J. Smith
Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand Ave.) ... J. M. Brazel
Kennett ... S. E. Kysor
Kirksville (913 S. Florence) ... T. C. Haller
Lexington (Route 3) ... L. Bryan
Live Oak (Poplar Bluff) ... W. P. McCampbell
Luebbering (Lonedell) ... F. B. Pursley
Lamar ... H. A. Thomas
Leadwood ... R. C. McCrory
Lemons (Blodgett) ... J. Chewing, Jr.
Liberal ... Martha Mellor
Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis) ... L. Meyer
Lynchburg ... J. C. Quinn
Marcelline ... B. McAllister
Maplewood ... H. L. Howe
Macon ... 3443 Commonwealth.
Mindemines ... A. Lowe
Mountain Grove ... H. M. Fouty
Morley ... Thos. E. Curd
Mountainview ... J. A. Smith
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta) ... M. B. Davidson
Macedonia (Commerce) ... H. D. Miller
Middletown (Marling) ... J. B. Elton
Miller ... T. J. Hood, Jr.
Monett ... U. S. Barnesley
Mt. Vernon ... G. A. Cammack
Milan ... R. D. Morrison
Myrtle (Jeff) ... J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (S. Spring St.) ... Ed. Cline
Neosho ... L. B. Jones
New Harmony (Sikeston) ... L. Love
Novinger ... Alex. Nimmo
Oakland (R. 3, Dexter) ... M. A. Broach
Ozark ... P. J. Harper
Oak Grove (Blodgett) ... J. T. Schneider
Olivette (Route 2, Clayton) ... J. E. Lehner
Oran ... Z. L. Glenn
Pascola ... P. A. Virgin
Piedmont ... G. S. Manning
Pleasant Hill ... Frank Armstrong
Poplin (Bernie) ... J. S. Higginbotham
Pineville ... Frank Gardner
Phelps (Route 2, Miller) ... F. A. Bryant
Pleasant Valley (Blodgett) ... C. Forrest
Poplar Bluff ... C. Kuecht
Puxico ... B. S. Montgomery
Richmond ... L. C. Wilson
Rich Hill ... W. J. Hall
Romance ... O. P. Morton
Raley Creek (Galena) ... Dick Myers
Reeds Spring ... L. McCullah
Rockview ... C. H. Jones
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) ... A. F. Ruser
St. Albans (Centaur) ... J. W. Brown
Scholten (Leann) ... G. W. Curry
Senath ... B. F. Young
Stanley Creek (Wappapello) ... R. Wilson
Steffenville (Ewing) ... J. T. Phillips
Strafford (Route 1) ... J. S. Moore
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.) ... Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson) ... A. Tschirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.) ... R. G. Lobb
Sedalia (9th & New York) ... J. W. Barnett
Sikeston (Blodgett) ... J. W. Adams
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.) ... E. B. Schofield
Stotts City ... C. F. Krueger
Tatem (R. 4, Dexter) ... T. D. Gwin
Trenton ... W. W. Green
Thayer ... F. W. King
Tribune ... E. C. Bailey
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora) ... H. L. Cottingham
Unionville ... O. R. C. McCalment
Vanduser ... W. R. Vowels
Valley Park ... P. Hoh
Verdella (Route 1, Iantha) ... F. Eddleman
Warrensburg (Route 7) ... W. F. Sutton
West Plains ... J. F. Williams
Willow Springs ... N. B. Wilkifson
Willmathsville ... J. R. Wilson
Winnipeg ... S. P. Gustin

TEACHERS WANT SOCIALISM!!

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

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

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

Crisis and Prosperity

Taft is elected. The capitalist press announced that at least 600,000 of the unemployed would immediately be put to work.

Quite an admission! Before election none of the Democratic or Republican organs would admit that there were so many people out of work, and 24 hours after Taft's victory becomes known the same press tells us that at least 600,000 of the unemployed would go to work.

At least! Hence it is further admitted that there are more than 600,000 out of work, and have been for over a year.

The 600,000 are not yet at work. They will not be at work by Christmas, nor by New Year. They may be by next summer.

No one would welcome the "return of prosperity" more than the millions of people out of work. But the prophesy will not materialize. Industrial depressions like the present one can not be removed within 24 hours, even if a hundred Tafts had been elected on Nov. 3.

An improvement in the business conditions of the country will and must come. The present industrial depressions can not continue forever, but such improvement will be a slow process, and it will take months, perhaps years, before the equipoise is regained.

Every industrial crisis of the last hundred years in this and other countries will prove the correctness of our argument. The heralding of prosperity by the daily press is simply a vain attempt to "restore confidence," but "confidence" will not set the wheels of industry in motion, nor will it satisfy the hunger of the millions of men, women and children who are today suffering for the crimes of Capitalism.

Capitalism will continue to have its waves of prosperity and its industrial depressions, its class of drones reveling in luxury, and its army of unemployed wage workers with hundreds of thousands of starving women and children dependent on them. Such is the economic law of capitalist society, a society based on the exploitation of man by man.

Socialism proposes to change this basis of exploitation of the many by the few to a foundation upon which shall rest the future system of social co-operation.

The wage workers who voted for Taft and Bryan Nov. 3 will do well to take up this problem from a Socialist point of view and prepare for the next great political battle in the class war between Capitalism and Organized Labor.

Editorial Observations

By Some "Clerical Error" It Seems That 43 Socialist and Prohibitionist votes in Webster Groves were not counted. So reports a St. Louis daily paper. It is well to have these "clerical errors" for Democratic and Republican sticking plaster.

Here Is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Workingmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the "free-born sovereigns of labor" are sobering up and a little reading on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

The Progressive Journal of Education Is a New Magazine, Published in Chicago, 180 Washington street. Mr. Peyton Boswell is the editor. The first number of the little magazine is full of instructive well prepared and well selected reading matter, and fully justifies us to recommend it to our comrades and friends. This new publication should be in the hands of every public school teacher. Subscription price 50 cents a year; single copies 5 cents.

Fully Twenty Million American Citizens Did Not Cast a Vote at the last presidential election. We mean the citizens who never enjoyed the suffrage franchise, the twenty million women of this great republic of ours! Our own mothers, wives, sisters and daughters could not vote Nov. 3. How long shall this crime against the "other half" of the American people be tolerated? Socialists of America, announce it far and wide that your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters shall have the right to vote and to be voted for as candidates for public office. Down with the male suffrage barbarism! Nothing short of barbarism when one-half of the nation robs the other half of their civic and political rights!

In an Address Before the St. Louis Provident Association Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley expressed the following thoughts; "All must recognize that such institutions as our Provident Association are necessary only because of the social and economic conditions under which we live. If each individual would do his own part there would be no necessity for any paid worker—just as there would be no necessity for orphanages if we should take the little children of dead parents into our homes and care for them as our own children. But in a city like our, where a large proportion of the well-to-do citizens live within rather restricted residential districts, and the thousands of poorly paid, poorly housed, and poorly fed people live miles away, there must be some agency that can be employed to bring these two classes into close enough touch for the benevolences of the one to reach the needs of the other."

Some Time Ago a Comrade Sent Us a Poplar Bluff Democratic paper containing the alleged speech of a "Mr. Wheeler, a well known labor leader of St. Louis." Not knowing any St. Louis labor leader by the name of Wheeler, we commented on that item in our editorial columns. Under date of Nov. 10 we received a communication from Mr. W. H. Wheeling (not Wheeler), in which he says: "My attention was called to an editorial in a recent issue of Labor, wherein a question was raised as to my standing in Organized Labor. This is to advise you that I have been continuously a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen since 1887. During that time I have been elected to all of the important offices within the gift of the subordinate lodge, which included delegate to four international conventions and chairman of the General Grievance Committee of the entire Burlington system. For years I have contributed articles to the magazine published by the Brotherhood. At the present time I am legislative representative of Pacific Lodge No. 64 of the Trainmen. This lodge is located in St. Louis. Kindly give this statement space in your paper, as the prior one might be misleading to your readers."

When Eugene V. Debs Visited Harper's Ferry, That Was Made immortal by the heroism of John Brown, he uttered the following eulogy to the memory of the man who gave up his life that the black man might be liberated from the chains of chattel slavery: "It is fitting that the Red Special should stop here," he said, "and that we should do honor to John Brown. He was the greatest liberator this country has known. He dared the whole world and gave up his life for freedom. What more can a man do? A few years ago I came and followed his steps from this spot all the way to Charlestown, where he was hanged. All the way he was the only calm person. Kindly, sweetly and not even hating those who hounded him, he went his way. Even members of the poor despised race for which he had done so much were taught to despise him and look upon him as something vile. On that bright, sunny morning when he was led upon the gallows he smiled. 'This is a beautiful country,' he said. 'I had not seen it before.' He went to his death without fear, knowing his work was done. As I stand here on this spot where he stood I can see him as he stood here with a rifle in his hand, and his sons on the ground, one dead and the other dying. What a heroic figure as I see him. Even today he is not appreciated. But as time goes on the fog that obscures the acts of great heroic men will be swept away and he will stand as one of the most heroic figures in the world. Emerson has said: 'The time will come when John Brown will have made the gallows as glorious as Jesus Christ made the cross.' The Socialist party is carrying on the work begun by John Brown."

Whenever the Socialists Get Strong Enough to Endanger Either one of the old parties in any district, the Democrats and Republicans will get together every time. The latest experience of this kind is reported from New York by The Call as follows: That the charge of deliberate coalition between the leaders of the two old parties against the Socialist party may not rest upon Socialist testimony alone, it is well to put on record the following news article, which appeared in the New York Times on the morning of Election Day, Nov. 3, 1908: "There is a deal on in the 9th Congressional District, down on the East Side, which will in all probability defeat Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate. Mr. Hillquit has declared that he would be the first Socialist elected to Congress. That is the district so long represented by Henry M. Goldfogle, the Tammany district leader. Two years ago he got something over 6700 of the 13,000 votes polled in the district, and Hillquit got nearly 4090. The new registration law eliminated some 2,000 of the voters in the district, so that the total registration this year is only about 11,000. Figuring on this basis, Hillquit was very confident of being elected, inasmuch as he is certain to poll about 4000 votes and that, with the 3000 and over usually polled by the Republican candidate, would leave Goldfogle in the minority. But it was said yesterday by a Republican well versed in the affairs of the district that Goldfogle would find some friends today who would help him through all right. The intimation was clear that the Republicans intend to vote for Goldfogle in order to prevent the election of Hillquit, on the theory that it is better to have a Tammany man represent the district than a Socialist." There was nothing in that to surprise Socialists. We well understand that the two old parties are not fundamentally opposed, that their differences of policy are of minor importance compared to the maintenance of the capitalist system, and that the most serious consideration which has kept them in existence as separate parties is the necessity of fooling the masses of the people and keeping the workers divided. We knew that a bargain would be made between the Republican and the Democratic leaders in the Ninth, just as was done two years ago, and as has been done in other places where Socialist victory was expected. The same thing will happen on a still larger scale and more openly in the coming years.

COMRADE BERGER ON WISCONSIN ELECTION RESULTS.

Comrade Victor L. Berger, in discussing the elections in Wisconsin, makes the following interesting comment: While the country at large has voted in favor of Taft, there seemed to be a strong Bryan wave in Milwaukee. This was mainly due to the fact that United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, while making speeches in support of Taft, always spoke in glowing terms of Bryan. Furthermore, the Rose machine this year was evidently sincere in its work for Bryan. And last, but not least, Gompers and the trades union leaders did all they possibly could to hold such trades union men as were still voting the Democratic ticket in that column this year. As a consequence the Democratic vote in Milwaukee county doubled. It came up from 13,000 votes to 26,000. Aylward, the Democratic candidate for governor, carried Milwaukee county by a small plurality. And the Democrats even succeeded in electing one man on their county ticket, the sheriff—the man, of course, who was most liberal in spending money for advertising and for a saloon campaign. This slight success in Milwaukee had no bearing on the result in general. However, it will help to explain the local situa-

tion. For the Social-Democratic party was thus up against a double current which, as it were, made a sort of whirlpool. On one hand, the business men did their utmost to hinder any success of the Social-Democratic party, claiming that the news that Milwaukee had become a Socialist city would injure their business. On the other hand, the Rose Democracy did their utmost to make the workingmen believe that because Debs could not be elected every vote for Debs and the Social-Democratic party was "thrown away." Therefore the Rose Democracy urged them to vote for Bryan and "permanent good times" as the nearest thing. We were, of course, somewhat disappointed in not making the great gains we expected this fall, in view of the very hard and thorough literary and speaking campaign which we had made. Especially considering also that our meetings were uniformly well attended. And that both the old parties half expected that we would carry the county, as the business men of the city stated in several of the scare-crow circulars which they sent out. However, considering the circumstances, we need not be disappointed. The Social-Democracy of Milwaukee did nobly. It stood like a stone wall against the national Taft wave and against the local Bryan flurry. And we made reasonable gains besides. In the county of Milwaukee we got over 1,500 more votes than we received in the fall of 1906, and about 2,000 more votes than in the fall of 1904. Only Eugene V. Debs ran somewhat behind the ticket, so that he only received just as many votes this year as he had four years ago. But Debs ran against Parker four years ago and therefore he ran ahead of the ticket in 1904. This time Debs ran against Bryan. And therefore Debs ran behind the ticket in 1908. However, our state ticket, from governor down, received 18,300 votes, and a little over. And our county ticket ranged from 18,300 to 19,000. And the fact remains that we received more votes in Milwaukee this fall than we ever had in the history of our party, except in the municipal election last spring. It is due to a presidential election, and to the fact that both the Democrats and the Republicans brought their last man to the polls, that we have lost two assembly districts—not to any decrease in the vote. Comrade Carl D. Thompson, while he was this time defeated in the Twelfth Assembly district, received about 305 more votes this fall than he did two years ago when he was elected. And Victor Berger, while he was defeated in the Fifteenth Assembly district—largely made up of the northern rural townships of our county—received 355 more votes than the comrade who ran on our ticket two years ago. And by the way, we have never had a representative in the assembly from this district. All told, we gained 1,873 votes in the assembly districts of Milwaukee county over the vote of two years ago. The great hue and cry of the capitalist papers of Milwaukee about "Socialists losing; Berger and Thompson defeated," is a very poor consolation indeed for the old party politicians. The same holds good in the congressional districts. Welch gained 2,390 votes over two years ago in the Fifth Congressional district. And Mehms gained 803 votes in the Fourth district. Only these big gains were offset by the capitalist parties bringing their last man to the polls. To our great chagrin Eugene V. Debs ran slightly behind the ticket, which was otherwise pretty solid for state and county. However, I am gratified to say that even with Bryan and Gompers in the field, there were very few voters who did such a foolish and un-Socialistic thing as splitting their ticket. And such of our workingmen as voted for Bryan instead of Debs probably see today the grievous error they committed. Such workingmen have thrown their vote away in every sense of the word. They have voted against their class and for capitalism. They have accomplished nothing in the way of a protest, because the Bryan vote is not a protest vote. Nor have they carried the state for Bryan.

A. QUEER LOT, INDEED.

These Socialists are a queer lot. They are the Chinese in politics; they do everything upside down. They are all propagandists. They sell their campaign literature and actually make money on it. It is a point of honor with every Socialist in New York, for instance, that this city, being on the route of the Red Special, must do its share to make the tour a financial success. Campaign time is only a sort of checking-up season for the Socialists. They work all the year round, and every day of all the four years between presidential elections. They are the Salvation Army of politics. They know how to reach the people, and they keep everlastingly at it. Nobody is too high or too humble for them to reach out for him. They are the one element in politics to which it is utterly useless to direct the argument of expediency.—J. C. Welliver, in Washington Times (Capitalist).

RUSSELL BLAMES SOCIALIST VOTE FOR HIS DEFEAT.

Congressman Jos. J. Russell of the Fourteenth Missouri district was in St. Louis Nov. 8. He conceded his defeat and claimed it was due to the overwhelming increase in Socialist and Republican votes. "I ran ahead of the rest of the state ticket in some counties," said Congressman Russell at the Southern Hotel, "but the Republican vote was increased, largely as a result of the influx of Negro voters. I would not charge that it was done to carry the election, but I am rather inclined to believe that the negroes were imported to labor in that section. I ran more than 1,000 votes ahead of my vote two years ago, but the Republicans increased their vote by about 2,000 and the Socialists added about 1,500 to their strength in that section. I judge that this might have had something to do with the result."

COMMENT ON SOCIALIST VOTE.

Commenting on the presidential election results the Chicago Daily Socialist says: Socialist sentiment was increased fully tenfold, and had the same conditions existed that prevailed in 1904 a Socialist vote of at least two million would have been cast. Every reasonable expectation of the Socialists has been more than realized. The ground has been cleared of a few more obstacles to a continuous clear-cut growth. The next year will see a growth that will exceed the great expectations of today. We have no hesitancy in making this prediction, although we refused to predict during the campaign. This prediction is based on a foundation of facts that can not be overthrown.

NATIONAL PARTY DUES AND GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP.

During the present year comparisons of the monthly receipts for dues have been made on several occasions, in each one gratifying results having been shown. Receipts for dues for February show \$293.55 in excess of all previous records. Again in the month of July an increase of \$131.90 was shown above the February record. Again in August an increase of about \$80 was shown over the receipts for July. The receipts for dues for the month of October, just closed, amounted to a total of \$2,717.49, or an increase of \$327.34 over the record receipts of July. Thus far this year an increase in the party membership is shown amounting to about 16,000.

SOCIALIST IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Besides the election of Hawthornthwaite, Socialist, to the Canadian Parliament last week, it is claimed three more Labor and Socialist party men won out and that they were labeled as "Independents" in the dispatches. Official confirmation is not yet at hand, and, therefore, the information is given for what it is worth.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

President Gompers' Report on Political Program and Campaign Activity Gets Cheers in Annual Convention.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Republican Party Is Charged With Oppressing Labor and Cannon and Sherman Are Bitterly Attacked for Suppressing Legislation of Workers.

Denver, Nov. 9.—Hearty applause was given President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor by the delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the organization at its opening session today, and also at the close of his report, which he read at the afternoon session, and was interpreted to indicate that there will be no effective opposition to his reelection.

"The statement that there will be a big fight in the convention in regard to the action taken by President Gompers in the recent campaign will not be fulfilled," said John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and a delegate to the labor convention today.

"The action of Mr. Gompers was the result of instructions given him by the federation at previous conventions, and he will have practically the entire support of the present convention.

"It is true there may be a fight on the question of allowing the federation to be brought into politics in the future, but I do not think Mr. Gompers will be censured for the part he played in supporting Mr. Bryan."

The reading of the report of the president consumed more than three hours, and the reports of the secretary and the treasurer were then read in abbreviated form.

President Gompers' report was an accounting of the work performed by him during the past year. At the outset he declared:

"There must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed."

The part of the report that touched on the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s injunction case was frequently interrupted by applause. The statement of the stand taken by John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and Samuel Gompers on the injunction matter was also applauded.

"It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction," said Mr. Gompers. "Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workmen?"

"Now it is the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the rights of free speech and the liberty of the press.

"In the future it may be another publication, and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of our people. The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether in autocratic Russia or in the Republic of the United States.

"It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press that I feel it my duty to enter an emphatic protest.

"The President made an unwarranted attack upon me and upon the labor organizations of the country.

"The decision of the Supreme Court in the hatters' case involves every wage worker of our country. No more unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. The Dred Scott decision does not approach it in scope.

"Speaker Cannon has packed committees not only against labor, but against any other real reform legislation.

"Congress adjourned with the defiant declaration of one of the Republican leaders, James S. Sherman, that the Republicans are responsible for legislation or for the failure of legislation, and that he and his party were willing to assume the responsibility.

"The report of our legislative committee reveals a tale of perjury to the common weal, and in telling the truth, perforce, besmirches the name and history of a political party that found its embodiment and idealism in the martyred Lincoln.

"The Republican party adopted declarations for the enactment of a law that would legalize the worst abuse and perversion of the injunction writ, this in direct opposition to what we had asked."

Mr. Gompers made a detailed report of his work in the political field during the last conventions of both political parties and also of his experience with Congress.

"The American labor movement," he said, "is not a partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom. Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote."

Mr. Gompers' defense of his action during the last political campaign was greeted with cheers.

Glass Workers Ousted—First Fight in Labor Convention Occurs Over Credentials—Union Left Federation.

Denver, Nov. 10.—The first real fight in the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor occurred this afternoon on the report of the credentials committee, and resulted in the unseating of the delegates of the Flint Glass Workers by a practically unanimous vote.

The first day of the convention the credentials committee reported, seating all delegates except those of the Electrical Workers, whose case was referred to a special committee, the Operative Plasterers' Association and the Flint Glass Workers. The Operative Plasterers' case was referred to a special committee this afternoon.

The other cases being disposed of, the fight over the seating of the Flint Glass Workers' delegates was begun. For many years the Flint Glass Workers were members of the Federation, but withdrew on account of a controversy growing out of a question of jurisdiction with the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Having seceded from the Federation, the Flint Glass Workers' Association can not be restored to membership, according to the constitution, while it is in controversy over jurisdiction with an organization belonging to the Federation.

T. H. Rowe, president of the Flint Glass Workers' Association and elected as delegate from the Ohio State Federation, led the fight. Mr. Rowe said that the enforcement of the letter of the constitution against himself and comrades was equivalent to "government by injunction." John Mitchell spoke in support of the exclusion of the Flint Glass Workers. He said he stood firmly upon the constitution and the law of the Federation. Dennis Haynes of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association also took the same stand.

President Gompers closed the discussion with a statement of his position, in which he expressed hope that the differences between the warring unions would yet be adjusted. The vote was then taken, which unseated the flint glass men.

A number of resolutions were sent to the secretary's desk just before adjournment, one of them being introduced by the Californian delegation, declaring for an exclusion law for all Asiatic laborers.

VOTE DOUBLED IN STODDARD COUNTY.

Bloomfield, Mo., Nov. 8, 1908.

Editor of Labor—Please find inclosed the vote for Debs as given by the official count of Stoddard county, Mo. Of course our vote is small in Stoddard, but when we look over the field of two years ago and compare with the present and see that we lack only a fraction of doubling this election we are made to rejoice and be glad. The vote for Debs was 276, as against 143 in 1904. Fraternally,
Rufus J. Cate, Chairman.

WHY DON'T THEY BUY UNION-MADE GOODS?

About \$4,000,000 a day is earned by the trades unionists of this country. What would be the result if half of this amount were spent each day in the purchase of union-made goods?—Savannah Labor Herald.

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

Strikers Accept Cut in Wages! This is the headline of the following daily press dispatch: Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Two hundred paper makers, who have been on strike since August 1 against a cut in wages by the International Paper Co., today voted to accept the reduction by returning to work tomorrow.

FOR UNION MEN TO REMEMBER.

The Alabama strike is off. If ever the hopes and aspirations of a liberty-loving people were throttled and done to death by a civil government when the victory was in sight, when the coal operators were beaten, horse, foot and dragoon, then it was done in Alabama, with Gov. Comer as chief executioner.—Mine Workers' Journal.

FOUR MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Benton, Ill., Nov. 7.—The bodies of four shotfired who were killed and entombed in the Rend coal mine here Friday, were recovered today. Patrick Dailey and Perry Stevens were found early in the morning and late this afternoon the rescuers discovered the bodies of John Holmes and George Reed. All were burned almost beyond recognition. The rescue work was hindered by fire, but the condition shows clearly that the accident was caused by a windy shot.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR DEPORTED.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Since Secretary Straus became the executive head of the Department of Commerce and Labor he has paid particular attention to cases involving violations of the alien contract labor laws. The records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, shows that there were rejected at the ports of this country 1,932 aliens seeking admission to the United States pursuant to offers or promises of employment made prior to emigration. There were arrested and deported from the United States 240 aliens found to be here in violation of the contract labor law.

COURTS PROHIBITS UNIONS FROM FINING MEMBERS.

A Massachusetts judge has decided that a labor union has no right to impose a fine upon a member for violating a rule which has been adopted by the union as a whole and subject to which the member joined the organization. On the other hand, no court has ever questioned the right of an employer to impose fines upon employees for disregard of rules which they have no voice in making. Let no one say the courts are inconsistent, however. They are frightfully consistent. But their consistency becomes evident only when one realizes that the right of drawing profit from property, not the right of working and living, is the fundamental right recognized by the existing system of law.—The Call.

MOVEMENT FOR UNIFORM MINE LAWS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 10.—For the purpose of securing uniform laws in the principal coal mining states of the country for the protection of life and the prevention of waste, a conference of the governors of nine states has been called to meet in Pittsburg during the sessions of the American Mining Congress, which opens its convention Dec. 2. The executives who have been asked to take part in the meeting are: Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; Henry A. Buchtel, Colorado; Edward W. Koch, Kansas; Joseph W. Folk, Missouri; J. Frank Hanly, Indiana; Andrew L. Harris, Ohio; Edwin S. Stuart, Pennsylvania; William M. O. Dawson, West Virginia, and A. E. Willson of Kentucky. In addition several United States senators will also take part.

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE GOODS.

If the women would only know their power in their purchasing capacity they could soon break any strike that might occur. Did they but compare their present living to what it was but a few short years ago and what it is today, they would be willing to pay a little more for what they purchase. It is not the question of the cheapest, but it is the purchase they make under fair conditions. It is of not much use for the men to fight all the time for better conditions if the money they bring home is spent to their killing, which it certainly is if spent on articles not made by union men. With the women lies the onus; let them once awake to the fact, the road will be easy for the men. They should get nothing but what bears the Union Label if it is to be got; if one shop does not have it, another will; if not, go without altogether until such time as the shopkeeper gets it, which he soon will if persistently demanded.

NEW ZEALAND PLANNING OLD AGE PENSION.

Wellington, New Zealand, Nov. 1.—The New Zealand government is about to add an old-age pension scheme on the contributory plan to the laws of the colony, which already enjoys many beneficent and progressive laws of a Socialistic tendency. The national provident bill which is to be discussed in the legislature shortly provides that a pension fund, subsidized and guaranteed by the government, shall be established, to which any person between the ages of 16 and 45, whose income does not exceed \$1,000, may contribute. The weekly contribution is based upon the amount of pension desired, which the contributor is permitted to fix, and upon the age of joining. Thus, a future pensioner, beginning to contribute at the age of 17, and paying 18 cents weekly, secures a pension of \$2 a week at 60, while a person joining the fund at 45 will have to pay \$1.18 weekly to get a pension at the same rate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DINES AND WINES LABOR LEADERS.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Washington, Nov. 9.—Around the dinner board of the state dining room at the White House, President Roosevelt, Nov. 17, will entertain such of the labor leaders as remained faithful to the Taft course, together with cabinet officials, judges and congressmen and President-elect Taft. The list of labor guests given out today omits Samuel Gompers; president of the American Federation of Labor, and all of the leaders who joined in the movement to deliver the labor vote to Bryan. Ostensibly the purpose of this unique event will be the discussion of such phases of labor matters as may become the subject of legislation in Congress this winter. The announcement, however, was made at this time, it is understood, in the hope of influencing labor organizations against Gompers, so that he will be turned down for re-election as president of the federation. Whether he succeeds in this or not, the President intends to lay the groundwork of an anti-Gompers organization which shall be sympathetic with the Taft administration. The officials to be present at the dinner are not named as yet. The labor men invited are: Daniel J. Keefe, president of the Longshoremen's Union; F. H. Morrissey, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; T. J. Dillon, secretary and treasurer International Association of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men; A. L. Faulkner, president Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America; John Mitchell, second vice-president American Federation of Labor and former president of the Mine Workers of America; James Duncan, first vice-president American Federation of Labor and head of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America; Terence V. Powderly, chief of the Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration and former head of the Knights of Labor; Edward J. Gavigan, attorney for the Central Building Trades Association of New York. Nearly all of those invited are

officers of organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor. Of those invited only John Mitchell actively supported the Gompers campaign in behalf of Mr. Bryan. Mitchell signed the various appeals issued by President Gompers and the Executive Council of the Federation. The President, however, has always been very friendly toward Mitchell and believes that Mitchell at heart did not indorse the Gompers effort to use the labor vote in politics.

EFFECT OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., speaking on the effect of trades unionism at a meeting of the Horse and Motormen's Association in Glasgow, said that wherever he went he found that where workmen were strongly organized in a trade union the wages were relatively high and the hours of labor relatively short. On the other hand, where what might be called individualism still obtained, every man insisting on being a law unto himself in matters pertaining to his employment, there workmen were, as a rule, at the beck and call of tyrannical employers, and obliged to take whatever conditions these employers cared to impose. But he looked to the day when the trades union movement would have larger issues than these, when it would contain a body with intelligent, well-informed public opinion amongst the workers of the country, which would have a stronger effect upon national and municipal government. Too long had they been content to go on as workmen, throwing away what political power had been won for them by sending to Parliament and municipal bodies the very men who day by day they were fighting in the industrial arena. For example, instead of 32 labor men in the House of Commons, they ought to have 332.

BRITISH MINERS JOIN LABOR PARTY.

At the Chester conference last Friday the Miners' Federation came to a unanimous decision to join the Labor party, with the proviso that all the present representatives of the Federation in Parliament be not called upon to sign the Labor party's constitution except in the event of a by-election and the next general election. What adds significance to the event is that the resolution was carried unanimously. As a result of this decision the ranks of the Labor party will receive a reinforcement of 600,000 members, and an addition of £5,000 a year to its income, whilst the Labor party in Parliament will receive a great accession of strength in the shape of fifteen new members, two representatives out of the seventeen being already members of the party. Until an election takes place the fifteen miners' M. P.'s will, therefore, remain at liberty to stay where they are but the effect of the conference resolution will manifest itself at once in a closer union between the two Labor groups. The resolution constitutes an official proclamation that all Labor members are to stand shoulder to shoulder, to fight beneath the banner of political independence, and that Organized Labor in the political sphere has severed itself from the party of capital once and for all. Great as are the material effects of this action, the moral effects will extend much further still.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND SWEATING IN ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 29.—Fierce invective was showered on the conditions of employment at the Salvation Army Joinery Works at the army's depot in Hanbury street, London. Mr. James O'Grady, M. P., the representative of the furnishing trades, brought the subject before the Bath Congress, and since then it has been investigated by the parliamentary committee, whose findings were already made known. This by no means satisfied the more ardent spirits. Mr. A. G. Cameron led the attack, and got so hot over it that much of what he said was indistinguishable. Some of his flowers of speech reached the press table, however. He was heard appealing to Congress to help to remove "one of the most gigantic frauds that has ever been carried on under the cloak of religion." His society had some of the most skillful men who had ever used tools walking the streets of London, and who, through unemployment, were getting into "the cesspool from which they can not rise." "General Booth and his agent get hold of them," vociferated the speaker, "and though the general says in his 'Darkest England' that there is a slide down which these poor victims slip, yet once he gets hold of them they can never get up the plank again. It is no use for General Booth or any other philanthropic agent to be sanding the plank. The slide has got to be removed altogether." Mr. Cameron demanded that the matter should be raised in the House of Commons. His resolution did not err on the side of moderation. These were its terms: One or two other delegates having followed in a similar strain, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., speaking on behalf of the parliamentary committee, endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters. Not that the member for Deptford, whose calm judgment always secures for him an attractive hearing, endeavored to minimize the gravity of the charges, but he wanted the parliamentary committee to be allowed to see the thing through. The executive had not had time to frame a resolution since the most recent correspondence had taken place with General Booth's advisers. Mr. Bowerman reprehended in the strongest terms the policy of the army in taking homeless and foodless men into their shelters and then making them agree to unfair conditions of employment. Cries of "Shame" punctuated Mr. Bowerman's description of the terms imposed on these unfortunates. When men were called upon to "pull out" and work overtime almost every day, proceeded the honorable member, it was folly to say that the depot was not being run on the ordinary lines of a carpenters' and joiners' shop. Mr. Bowerman put in a good word for General Booth, mentioning that in one of the interviews between the Congress representatives and the General the latter would have adopted their views as to one important question had he not been pulled up by his officials. Mr. Bowerman hinted that if the Congress would continue to give the parliamentary committee a free hand there might be something satisfactory to report at the next assembly. "This loathsome system," as Mr. F. Kennedy of the London Builders' Association gracefully described the army's industrial operations, having been held up to further obloquy, and the alleged com-

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bination of soul-saving and sweating having been gibed at, the debate died down. "Charity is the curse and taint of slavery" was one pronouncement, and Mr. Matkin of the Liverpool stone masons described the system as a disgrace to a civilized country. The first voice raised in defense of the army was that of Mr. James Holmes of the Leicester hosiery workers. Mr. Holmes reminded his hearers that the Salvation Army had to deal with human wastrels. "They are standing on the doors of our social wreckage," said Mr. Holmes. Nobody seemed to know what this cryptic sentence meant, and the irreverent laughed. Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., urged Congress not to force the hands of the "P. C." and the chairman, adding his own persuasive powers to the appeal, the resolution was withdrawn.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGAN HAS KICK FOR GOMPERS.

Study of the details of Tuesday's vote fails to show a single place in which Organized Labor asserted its supposed might in a political way. If the ardent campaign of Samuel Gompers had any effect at all it must have been practically negligible. Operating as an independent political entity, Organized Labor is numerically too weak to accomplish much. But as a unified and militant attachment to either of the great parties it should be able, with its more than 2,000,000 votes, to turn an election whichever way it wills. Except for the election of 1904, the shift of less than half the votes Organized Labor has would have changed the results. The obvious conclusion is that labor did not follow its leader at all, but, as it has always done heretofore, its individual members placed their partisanship before their labor attachments and voted their personal political predilections like other people. Mr. Gompers failed miserably, and if Organized Labor was beaten it beat itself because it wished to beat itself.—St. Louis Republic.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 16.—After a ten weeks' holiday Parliament reassembled last Monday for the autumn session—a session rendered necessary by the congestion of parliamentary business. In the government program to be got through between now and Christmas are included the Licensing and Education bills, the Miners' Eight-Hour bill, the Children bill, the Prevention of Crimes bill, a Valuation bill, and, if time permits, perchance an Irish Land bill. But, no matter how urgent are some or all of these measures, there is one more urgent than all, and that is the Right to Work bill. Its absence, however, from the government program is a fact which will cause no surprise. It is the historic characteristic of Liberal, as of other, administrations to deal with the least essential of social problems first, and to postpone the problems of greatest urgency till delay becomes dangerous, and then a virtue is made of necessity. A retrospect shows that in its attitude towards vital questions a Liberal government usually passes through the following stages: First, there is the stage of shock and extravagant denunciation; next comes the pooh! pooh! stage; to that succeeds the stage of sympathy and impossibility; after that comes the stage of admitting that possibly there is something in it, but that the time is not ripe; then comes the stage of admitting that something has really got to be done; after that comes the consideration of how little, and the attempt at a minimum. And so, by slow and successive stages, separated by long intervals, the work which ought to have been done at the beginning is performed at last; and then the government exclaims: "Alone we did it!" With regard to the Right to Work, the government appears to have attained to the stage of admitting that something has got to be done, and the considering of how little. Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee last week forms an admission of this. Mr. Churchill talked largely of the problem of the time and of the inevitability of unemployment under present conditions; and whilst declaring the paramount necessity of making scientific provision against the wild fluctuations of industry and commerce, emphatically declared that that did not mean the right to work; science evidently meaning with Mr. Churchill a scientific recognition of effects combined with the proposal of an unscientific remedy—the remedy, of course, to take the form of a minimization of the evil, but not of its eradication. In view of all this, Mr. Churchill's eloquent moral peroration can only be described as simply a piece of flamboyant flabdoodle. Unemployed multitudes are crying for work; famishing multitudes are craving for bread; and yet Mr. Churchill at Manchester last Tuesday, when interviewed by a deputation, expressed great sympathy with the unemployed, but gave no hope of there being any legislation this session beyond the immediate needs of the question. In other words, the government has resolved on the microscopic minimum and on postponing even that to the very last moment.

Exit--Democratic Party!

By Victor L. Berger.

Every vote for Debs counts infinitely more as a protest than 100 votes for Bryan. And every Debs vote also counts as a knock against the capitalist system. And it is also a building stone for the coming commonwealth.

And now a few words about the causes of the Taft victory and the miserable failure of Sam Gompers. As our readers know, Cannon and all the special targets of Gompers were re-elected with big majorities.

The Taft wave is the result of the business element of this country and the farming class voting almost solidly for Taft and the Republican ticket.

While the recent panic reached the middle class business man of America to some extent, and while it hit the working class very hard, it did not touch the farmers at all.

As a matter of fact, the farmers never had such good times as during the past eight years.

Now, as we all know, in this country everything, from the corporations down to prices and panics, is ascribed to the party in power.

In 1892, when the farmers got only forty cents a bushel for wheat, they were up in rebellion. Their great ideal was a dollar for a bushel of wheat, and they were willing to take that dollar in silver money, or paper money, or tin money—as long as they could pay their debts with it.

The political expression of this "idea" was the Populist party—the sixteen to one silver movement—Bryan, and finally the fusion with the Democratic party.

The conditions today are just the reverse of what they were in 1892. She farmers get a dollar for a bushel of wheat, and get it in gold. It is true, they are fleeced by the trusts.

But the farmers are willing to divide with the trusts as long as they get their share.

So the farmers as a class voted almost solidly for the Republican party.

On the other hand, the business men of the country feared that a change in the government might aggravate the industrial crisis. And they remembered the hard times of 1892 and the excitement about bad money and the tariff. And they were not going to take any chances.

So the business men voted almost solidly for the Republican party. The corporations and some of the trusts did the rest.

There is the explanation of the Taft wave.

As for the Gompers pronouncement, we have all along predicted that it would pan out to be a joke.

The majority of the organized workingmen—as far as they are not Socialists and the best part of them are Socialists—vote the Democratic ticket anyway, except in Pennsylvania. And the Democratic party was always more liberal than the Republican party in buying up the union leaders with offices, and the ignorant rank and file with beer and whisky.

Taft had practically very little to lose and Bryan nothing to gain from the enmity of Sam Gompers and his Conservative Council. It simply helped Taft with some business men.

Now the question arises, what of it?

The Democratic party is evidently dead, and only remains on earth because it has not been buried.

The Democratic party up North represents only the liquor interests and the underworld of graft, and has that certain following of ignorant and stupid workmen in the large cities on whom it has absolutely no moral or other claim.

Down South the Democratic party in no way, either inwardly or outwardly, differs from the Republican party of the North.

Both old parties stand for the same thing, and for the same system as far as principle is concerned.

And one of them is obviously superfluous. What does it all mean?

A so-called radical Democratic party has proved to be impossible in 1908. And a conservative Democratic party proved to be impossible in 1904. Therefore the question is, what next?

It is clear to every student of political conditions that this election means the passing of the Democratic party as a national factor.

A class-conscious Labor party is as necessary in this country as in any other civilized country of the world. It is fully as necessary for the progress and welfare of our nation in America as in England, Germany, France or Switzerland. And a class-conscious Socialist party is henceforth the only possible opposition party.

The Socialist party in this country, while it did not gain as much in votes this year as we expected, has evidently made good progress. And it has sown a great deal of good seed.

Taft and his Republican party can not be very different from Roosevelt and his Republican party, or from McKinley and the Republican party before Roosevelt.

The Republican party of today does not even claim to represent any different interests from those which were represented by the Republican party of four or eight years ago. Therefore no matter how good may be the intentions of Taft—he can not make good so far as the working class and the common people are concerned.

The trusts and the corporations and the capitalist class own the Republican party body and soul. It is their favorite political tool and mouthpiece.

The result must be a tremendous uprising of the common people and of the working people four years hence.

And it will be a movement which will not try to go backward, as Bryan tried. It will not be an attempt to make the river of events flow uphill, as Bryan attempted.

It will be a movement naturally moving forward—a movement based upon natural evolution—a Socialist movement—and it will be expressed by the Socialist party.

RUSSIAN WOMEN DOCTORS.

Drs. Marie William and Anatolie Posashnaja were two of the most sought after women among the many foreigners who came to this country to attend the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, and they quite opened the eyes of their American sisters as to the progressiveness of Russian women. Miss Anatolie Posashnaja was remarkable among the other women for height of about six feet. She is of slender build and her blonde hair frames a face of intelligence and animation. She says there are fully two thousand students in the Women's Medical School at St. Petersburg and that six years is the average length of the course. They must pass unusually hard examinations satisfactorily before receiving diplomas. She also commented upon the school established in Russia in the last two years for teaching women architecture, engineering and other useful professions. The medical profession, however, seems to have the most wonderful hold on the people, and there are positively no restrictions against women in this profession. They practice indiscriminately among men, women and children. Little progress has as yet been made in Russia in teaching the poor people the laws of health and the preventives against consumption, but lines for a great work are being laid. Miss Posashnaja was delighted with the progress of women in this country. Our system, too, of free nurses to the poor especially appealed to her, and she expressed regret that there was not more of such work in Russia.

The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and should be boycotted:

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Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you buy. The Striking Bakers of St. Louis.

How to Help.

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

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	F. E. Nye
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	South Branch, 7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
11	North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every	Wednesday	E. Plambeck
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13	1900 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Burckhart
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	L. A. Fahrenholz
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
22	2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne
23	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Jas. E. Wilson
24	4262 Juniaia St., 2nd and 4th	Friday	Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	Paul Manthel
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	J. K. Savage
	Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett
	Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Dr. A. Kean

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The Moneychangers.

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

- The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20
- The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair.....50
- The Iron Heel, by Jack London.....1.00
- Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo.....50
- Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy.....50

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Labor Book Dept., 212 South Fourth St.

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

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REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY BUT ONLY ON PAPER

Capitalist Newspapers Spout Good Times But Facts Disprove Statements--Many Men Laid Off.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—With the "return" of prosperity which seems to exist only in the columns of the newspapers, especially the Chicago Tribune, come letters, postal cards and telephone advices to the Chicago Daily Socialist from those who see things differently, because they are "on the ground." These are the wage earners.

The Tribune this morning has three separate stories on prosperity, but judging from the reading of a letter which the advertising department of that paper is sending out over the personal signature of Medill McCormick, the stories are supposed to work on the minds of business men in conjunction with the letter, which is a "follow-up."

"The return of prosperity is assured," the letter says. "During the period of depression the Tribune alone of the Chicago newspapers gained in advertising. It is sold to the buying public, which has learned to look to the Tribune for everything."

These are extracts from four paragraphs of the letter and it closes as follows:

The shop men of the Illinois Central, however, at least a few hundred of them, are not likely to care for a while what the columns of the Tribune or any other paper has to tell the "buying public," for in all probability they will not form a part of the "buying public" until the owners of the jobs really see that it is profitable to give them jobs.

Advices from three different sources yesterday informed the Chicago Daily Socialist that several hundred men, one man declaring that the number was 900, had been laid off at the Burnside shops and that the remaining force would be reduced to eight hours a day, meaning 20 per cent less in wages.

It is stated also that the Illinois Central increased the force at Burnside just previous to election and that the employees were all jubilant, being convinced that prosperity had returned. This probability accounts for Taft's large plurality.

In direct contrast with the news in the capitalist papers is that posted on bulletin boards at the work shops and factories. At the Chicago Great Western repair shops, Forty-second street and the Great Western tracks, is posted a notice saying that from \$2 a day for 10 hours, the pay and time is reduced to \$1.80 a day for 9 1/2 hours' work. This took effect Wednesday, Nov. 4, the day after election.

On Friday, Nov. 6, just three days after election, the employees at the Goss Printing Press Co. in Chicago started up on a 35-hour week basis instead of 49 1/2 hours, which had been the time just before election.

In addition to the men laid off at the Burnside shops on the Illinois Central, it is reported that the employees in the Fordham yards of the same company have also suffered a reduction and that 260 men are out of employment.

The three prosperity stories in the Chicago Tribune this morning consist of a special article on the subject by Raymond, in which he assures the readers of the Tribune that prosperity is an actual fact, the reports of Din and Bradstreet's, which cannot be called reassuring, and reports from New York, Boston, Chattanooga, Newark, N. J., and Toledo, Ohio.

These latter reports tell of renewed activities in almost every line of industry. The New York story says that half a million jobs are in sight and that fully this number of unemployed will go to work on Dec. 1.

Chattanooga reports that the Queen & Crescent road has put 300 shopmen to work in the past week. Boston says that on account of Taft's election the cloth mills and shoe factories will open on full time. At Toledo Taft's election will cause a new dry dock to be erected at a cost of \$250,000, but the work "will begin soon."—Daily Socialist.

(Daily Socialist Correspondence.)

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Big Four railroad today reduced the number of section men and those remaining will work nine hours a day instead of ten. They are paid 12 cents an hour.

Russia's Blood Record For the Year 1907

There has been a great deal of talk in the European press about "the slow massacre" which is considered a main feature in the reactionary policy of the Russian bureaucracy. Journalists of all kinds have vied with each other in describing the Empire of the Czar as a place where innocent people are shot down by Cossacks, strung up to the gallows twenty or thirty at a time, or beaten to death by the knout. The caricaturists of France, Germany and Italy rarely represent the Czar excepting as a cruel and bloodthirsty monster. He walks along a pavement of human skulls, or he presents the delegates of the Douma with the model of a gibbet, or brandishes the knout, according to the cartoonists. Premier Stolypine comes in for a good share of this abuse and contumely, which is aggravated by what the Riech (St. Petersburg), the organ of the Russian Prime Minister, represents to be the utterly false and exaggerated statistics published by the party of revolution concerning the number of revolutionists who have shed their blood for opposing the Russian government. This official newspaper accordingly publishes new statistics of public executions in Russia for the year 1907. We have indeed nothing but the authority of the Russian government for the reliability of these figures, but it is bare justice to Mr. Stolypine and his august master that their figures should be known, and taken for what they are worth.

The number of those who were publicly executed after trial and sentence under military law is reckoned at 627. Of these 84 were soldiers and 543 civilians. According to the official records of the crimes for which they were sentenced we find that there were 62 cases of mutiny or offenses against military discipline; 52 cases of crimes against the state, or high treason; and 4 were cases of military desertion. The offenses of the others are not specified.

The greatest number of executions, 409, took place in the Baltic Provinces, and this plurality is attributed to the violence of the revolutionary movement in those regions and the repressive measures then called for. The province of Kiev comes next with 84 executions; then follow Odessa with 69, Warsaw with 65 and Moscow with 59.

It is instructive to note that according to Mr. Stolypine's estimate the average number of executions in the United States for the past twelve years, ending in 1907, does not compare particularly favorably with that of Russia for 1907 in proportion to the population. The annual average in America has been 353 with a population of 85,000,000, while Russian has a population of 147,000,000 with 627 executions.—The Literary Digest.

What Gompers Has Accomplished

"In the opinion of many people," says the Washington Post, "the cause of Labor has been set back twenty-five years by the campaign conducted by Mr. Gompers." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. Gompers' campaign was indeed a failure—a failure so complete that it would be laughable if the matter were not such a serious one—in so far as concerns its immediate purpose. The only direct results it had was to drive into the Republican ranks a few more middle-class Democrats than would otherwise have gone there, and to restrain a good many discontented workmen from joining the Socialist ranks where their votes would have counted. But, on the other hand, Mr. Gompers has done a destructive

work which will help to prepare the way for Socialist progress in the future. He has broken down the tradition of "No politics in the union" and set great numbers of hitherto conservative workmen to thinking of the labor question as essentially a political question. They will not stop thinking just at the point where Mr. Gompers wishes them to. They will think the thing out, slowly and haltingly, but persistently, to its logical conclusion. And the conclusion they will come to is this: The way to use our political power is not to choose between two evils nor to try to reward friends and punish enemies, but to choose the good against both evils and select our own faithful agents to accomplish that good for us.—The Call.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

The American Federation of Human Rights (incorporated) held its first convention in St. Louis on Nov. 6 and 7, 1908. Delegates from many of the lodges were present, and the following states were represented: Pennsylvania, Kansas, Wyoming, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Indiana, Texas, Ohio, Arizona and West Virginia. The convention was a most satisfactory one and important rulings relating to the government of the federation were discussed and adopted. The report of the convention will be printed at an early date and forwarded to the various lodges.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Chas. Werz, H. Newman, Geo. Hunter, Mrs. Y., W. Jacques, John Roth, H. G. Bach, W. Schneider, Otto Lauer, M. Stopf, G. H. Kilwinski, John J. Wondra, Wm. Netzela, E. Siebold, Joseph Dambacher, A. Walker, Wm. Ruesche, T. F., T. Krause, and OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

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Our book department has a good stock of the Debs' book on hand. It contains a biography, his writings, speeches, and some appreciations by well-known individuals. The book is well illustrated and finely bound and printed. Every Socialist will need it for reference. Every friend of liberty and progress will prize and cherish it. Get a copy for your library. Price \$2. Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

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THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

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Socialist Mass Meeting

FREE LECTURE

—BY—

Comrade Margaret Prevey

of Ohio

Saturday, Nov. 14, 1908

at 8 p. m.

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NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1908.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1908.

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Arkansas	30.00
California	225.00
Colorado	64.00
Connecticut	37.00
Florida	22.50
Idaho	70.00
Illinois	200.00
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Iowa	25.00
Kansas	75.00
Kentucky	20.00
Louisiana	10.00
Maine	11.00
Maryland	10.00
Massachusetts	92.55
Michigan	87.55
Minnesota	90.75
Missouri	50.00
Montana	43.75
Nevada	20.00
New Hampshire	16.65
New Jersey	100.00
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North Dakota	17.60
Ohio	205.00
Oklahoma	110.00
Oregon	44.00
Pennsylvania	233.90
Rhode Island	8.00
South Dakota	17.50
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	77.89
Utah	33.00
Vermont	1.00
Washington	94.90
West Virginia	10.00
Wisconsin	116.75
Wyoming	20.35
Unorganized States.	
Georgia	2.80
Hawaii	6.00
Mississippi	2.80
Nebraska	38.50
North Carolina	7.40
South Carolina	.70
Virginia	2.00
Members-at-Large	6.90
Supplies	\$2,717.49
Literature	1,944.63
Buttons	161.99
Campaign Fund	867.50
Red Special	8,026.28
Refund from Railroad	5.04
Subscriptions to Daily	9.00
Miscellaneous	60.00
Total Receipts	\$14,071.75
EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	\$ 22.50
General Expense	91.40
Express and Freight	492.55
Postage	588.30
Telegrams and Telephone	116.99
Wages.	
J. Mahlon Barnes	135.00
W. W. Rihl (5 weeks)	100.00
F. H. Slick (5 weeks)	90.00
C. J. Wright (5 weeks)	90.00
J. C. Chase	54.00
M. Flaherty (5 weeks)	65.00
M. Hudson (5 weeks)	60.00
D. Fleming (5 weeks)	90.00
J. A. Gavin (5 weeks)	60.00
B. Youréx (5 weeks)	60.00
A. M. Boggess (5 weeks)	60.00
M. Schupp (5 weeks)	40.00
Printing Literature and Supplies	3,182.41
Literature	502.06
Office Equipment	81.00
Rent for Oct. and Nov.	200.00
Light	5.52
Electros	32.75
Stationery and Mimeograph	
Supplies	111.84
Debs Postal Cards	37.50
Buttons	377.85
Miscellaneous	18.55
Socialist Special.	
Rex Tours	940.00
Sleeping Car	180.00
L. S. & M. S. Ry.	142.00
C. C. C. & St. L. Ry.	250.00
B. & O. Ry.	2,113.00
Wabash Ry.	549.00
A. T. & S. S. Ry.	475.50
C. & N. W. Ry.	461.00
C. & E. I. Ry.	277.00
Decorations	2.50
Miscellaneous	12.17
Total Expenditures	\$17,329.01
SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand Oct. 1	\$ 6,592.70
Receipts for month	14,071.75
Total	\$20,664.45
Expenditures for month	17,329.01
Total	\$ 3,335.44
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES,	
National Secretary.	

EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	\$ 22.50
General Expense	91.40
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M. Schupp (5 weeks)	40.00

TAKES ENCOURAGING VIEW OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

St. Louis, Nov. 9, 1908.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Sir—Now that the big race is over, let us enter at once into the campaign which will be of much importance to us, inasmuch as the time is now ripe for us to make big gains in the city during the spring election. The returns of the 3d inst. should be gratifying to all of us, and spur us on to further efforts. We should not be discouraged because, from the fact that we were unable to have judges and clerks of election from our own ranks, we were unable to get a fair count of the votes which our comrades cast. I say this, after reading of all the arrests for frauds and from a telegram which was printed in the St. Louis Republic, dated Nov. 6, at Terre Haute, Ind., which states that the votes of Mr. Debs and his brother were not counted, that the returns from his precinct did not show a Socialist vote. I firmly believe that we secured one million votes or more, but were counted out of them by the Democratic and Republican election judges.

I and my brother are young voters, thoroughly committed to the Socialist party, after careful study of the principles of all the parties. We received a good education in Illinois schools, and with our knowledge found the Socialist platform the best of all, and supported the ticket, despite the opposition of a radical Democratic father. Together we argued the issues with him, and can say that

he will cast a Socialist vote at the spring election. We do not belong to a Socialist club, on account of lack of time heretofore; but worked among young voters who are friends of ours and succeeded in converting most of them to the principles which we advocate. But we will at once get in with the rest of you and lend our assistance to the cause.

The real cause of my writing you is to help enlighten the voters as to the principles upon which we stand. Most of us wonder why it is that the working people supported Taft instead of Mr. Debs, but I think I have found the trouble. The main reason is the lack of education, the other the influence of the "boss" who threatens them and secures their votes in that way. We can get those votes if we go at it right. Most of the people with whom I talked had read our papers, but seemingly they did not thoroughly enough explain the issues to them, and when I asked them if they were with us they said no, because they did not want to divide what they earn with those who did not work. I told them that they did not understand; that we did not support any such measures. Also I explained the matter to them, with the result that votes were cast in the Seventh ward for Debs that otherwise would have been cast for Taft or Bryan. We must make the issues plain, so they can understand them, and this is what I want to try to do. As I have said, the real cause for the working people having voted for Taft is ignorance, and to prove it, I need but refer to a statement printed in the papers this morning, which shows that 32 per cent of the voters who cast their ballots for Taft in this city did not know how to mark their ballot, as against 12 per cent of those cast for Bryan. We dare not say that the rich did not know how to mark their ballots, and must blame it on the workmen. Let us go to the voters personally and talk with them, and if we are well informed upon the issues we can beat down any argument against us. This I have succeeded in doing and compelled the voter to admit that I was right. Of course, there are some things for which we stand that must be changed somewhat, but as we grow we will find a way, and with the help of all we will succeed. With best wishes for the future success of the party, I am, yours truly,

Robt. H. Hicks.

A MOST VITAL SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

If good health, instead of disease, was contagious, the virtues of the mother, rather than the vices of the father, would be conferred on the children.

Virtue would multiply and evil diminish. Disease is the result of the ignorance of the laws of health. Disease comes from neglect, from dirt and laziness.

Can good health be made contagious? Naturally people should be healthy. If people will violate the laws of nature they will have to suffer the penalty of ill health.

People eat food adulterated with poisons; they breathe air loaded with dry poison, in the form of noxious dust; they live in houses where sunlight and fresh air are excluded; their sewers become clogged and the poisonous gases pour into the houses, causing epidemics of typhoid.

But, you argue, the people do not own these unsanitary and unsightly abodes, and thus they should not be held accountable for the results.

Why are the owners willing that men, women and children should endure the penalties exacted by Nature for violation or ignorance of her laws?

Material interest—personal interest. If houses are built to admit sunlight and air, they must occupy more land, and land is dear.

More windows must be provided, and windows are easily broken, and hence are expensive.

The landlord wants to avoid spending money for alterations. Every cent expended that way he looks upon as wasted, although he is willing to spend large sums for pleasure for himself, family and friends.—W. W. Baker.

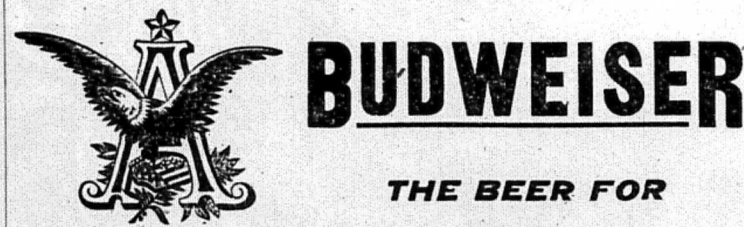
Socialist Sunday School.

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

You Can Do It.

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

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S



THE BEER FOR Home, Hotel, Club and Cafe Served Everywhere FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY GROCERS

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.

Every campaign is simply a skirmish in the great political class struggle between the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat. With every battle we increase the strength of our proletarian army. We grow more numerous the oftener we meet the enemy in open battle, because our cause is the cause of the working class, the great, sacred cause of the people.

CARL HOLLENBERG
BAKERY AND LUNCH ROOM.
UNION LABEL BREAD
918 Manchester Avenue.

Dr. Otto Vierling
PHYSICIAN
4555 ADKINS AVENUE.
Bell Phone, South 1967.
Bell, Main 646. Kinloch, Central 1697.

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.

L. G. POPE
..LAWYER..
714-720 Roe Building,
S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

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

SHERIDAN WEBSTER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
603 Granite Building,
FOURTH AND MARKET ST.
Phones: Kinloch, Central, 700.
—*—Bell Olive 603—*—

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY
19th and N. Market Sts.
Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

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

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. Hawk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co.

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

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

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

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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