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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 407

## The Tortured Millions

By Florence Wilkinson.

The cry of the tortured millions rises to me  
Like the cry of a glacial river in its gorge,  
And the smoke of their suffering surges upward to me  
Like the mighty clouds of the twilight valley lands.  
I shut my lids in the dark and I see them toiling,  
The burdened backs and the glazing eyes and the fettered hands.

They are dying that I may live, the tortured millions,  
By the Ohio River, the Euphrates, the Rhone.  
They wring from the rocks my gold, the tortured millions;  
Sleepless all night they mix my daily bread;  
With heavy feet they are trampling out my vintage;  
They go to a hungry grave that I may be fed.

They do not know my face from a million faces,  
Nor have I ever beheld those poor oppressed.  
I only hear the sound of their groans in the valley,  
The hiss and the grind and the heat of their torture-wheels,  
Engine and oven and murderous flying loom,  
Poison of dust and faces sheet-white in the gloom.

I do not demand their service, no, not I.  
They are my slaves whom I wish to be free and happy,  
But I may not free them or thank them or mercy cry.  
Hunger and thirst and cold and aching bodies,  
This is the priceless price that buys my health,  
Emptiness, hopelessness, pitiful wickedness, this,  
This is the stuff I sew for the purse of my wealth.

What shall I do for my slaves who work without hire,  
What shall I do, I who have asked them not?  
Shall I fold my hands on my mountain-peak in silence?  
This is the natural order, this the common lot,  
I will call to them, I who am one but they are many,  
To cease their toil; but no, they know me not.

I warm my hands at the fires of ruining houses;  
On a dying mother's breast I sink my head;  
Last night my feet were faint from idleness,  
I bathed my feet in blood her children shed.  
Oh thou eternal Law, I wish this not to be.  
Nay, raise them from the dust and punish me.

—Florence Wilkinson, in McClure's Magazine.

## A Pair of Twins

By John M. Work.

To a capitalist, there must be something uncanny about the way in which the Socialist party in every country almost always bobs up with an increased vote at election time.

To a Socialist, it is of course the most natural thing in the world. He knows that the minds of men are simply evolving in accord with the evolution of industry.

However, it would not have surprised some of us if we had come out of the recent election with a decreased vote.

Those comrades who seriously considered the fact that fully half of our votes in 1904 were the votes of anti-Parker Democrats, and who spread out before them the list of states, the list of 1904 votes, and the list of locals, and tried quietly and calmly to figure out how many votes we could expect to get, realized that if we merely held our own we would be doubling our strength. That is, we would be doubling the number of genuine Socialist votes.

If we have polled six hundred thousand votes, it follows that we have trebled our strength.

The result of the election therefore should be very gratifying to us.

The thing for us to do now is to turn our faces confidently and courageously to the future.

There are many duties awaiting us.

Of these, I want to emphasize the two that are the most important.

We must push the circulation of the Socialist papers. How in the name of reason can you expect a man to vote the Socialist ticket if he is not taking a Socialist paper? Without underestimating other powerful influences, the press is far and away the most influential factor in forming the opinions of the people.

If we can get every voter to take a Socialist paper, we can snap our fingers at all other influences.

One of the two supreme duties of every Socialist is therefore to get subscribers for the Socialist papers. I take it that you live in the field covered by St. Louis Labor. If, so, it is your duty to get subscribers for Labor. If you are one of those who are too timid to approach people on the subject, get another comrade to go along with you. You will stiffen up each other's backbone. Set aside certain evenings to solicit subscriptions for Labor. Go direct to the non-Socialists, at their homes or elsewhere, and ask them to subscribe. Don't quarrel with them. If you do not get them, leave them thinking well of you and the cause. You will get a goodly number of them. In a few weeks, go back again and see those who did not subscribe. Keep a list of all subscriptions taken and go and get their renewals when they expire.

This kind of work is not a bit spectacular. But it brings results. And it is results that we want.

The other twin duty is to push the work of organization. If we had had a hundred thousand dues-paying members during the recent campaign we would have put several men in Congress. We would have accomplished these things because we could have done over twice as much effective, systematic work with a hundred thousand dues-paying members as we could with thirty or forty thousand. It is safe to count on polling about fifteen times as many votes as we have dues-paying members, even when the capitalist parties trot out their most radical candidates. When none of their most radical candidates are running, we can count on polling twenty times as many votes as we have dues-paying members—sometimes even more than that.

The increasing of the size and quality of the organization is a part of your duty to the cause. Invite every genuine Socialist to join the party. Attend the local meetings. Help to make them interesting and attractive. Help to make the local activities effective. See that your local urges the state and national organizations to shove the organizers out into the unorganized territory. And see that your local gives them its share of the wherewithal to do so.

From the national headquarters to the smallest branch, push the work of organization.

We can just as well as not go into the congressional campaign of 1910 with a hundred thousand dues-paying members, cast a million and a half of votes, elect several congressmen, and put a lot of Socialists into the state legislatures and the minor offices.

Don't you think it is worth while?

## LETTER BOX.

Mrs. A. C., City: It is true that there was a movement on foot in favor of offering the Southern slave owners compensation for their slaves, but before said movement had gained any considerable strength or influence the rebellion started and was followed by one of the bloodiest civil wars in the history of mankind. The government, as such, never got as far as offering compensation.

## How to Keep Out of Politics

Recently the "Machinist" asked this question: "If any brother can explain how to find a remedy by keeping out of politics, he might do so now while the recent Supreme Court decisions and other matters act as an inspiration.

While the inspiration may not have come, and the remedy be not at hand, we would like to suggest the following:

Refrain from banding yourselves together for mutual good.

Do not do anything which will help your fellow worker.

If he is dissatisfied with his job and strikes, be sure and jump into the place made vacant.

If he has been trying to send his children to school with whole shoes and clothes, don't you try to keep your children in the shop or factory ten or fourteen hours a day. They won't need anything but work and a board to sleep on.

Don't buy anything with the union label on it.

Don't buy anything but what is made by convict labor.

If you have any money left over after paying for the privilege of working, spend it for sweatshop goods.

Don't antagonize the man who prefers to hire infants to men of family.

Don't take issue with the man who occupies the prominent place in the "amen corner."

Don't have any opinion of your own; always find out what you shall think by asking the proprietor or foreman.

Don't be afraid of working three or four hours overtime; the boss will appreciate it and your wife and children will be glad you are working for your health.

Don't pay more than 60c for a pair of shoes.

Don't carry around the idea that you are entitled to wear something else besides a denim suit of clothes—overalls should be a luxury.

Forget that you live under the flag of the free and brave. Imagine, if you can, that you are a "nit," and you will have no difficulty in convincing even your best friend and worst enemy that you have no excuse for living, and much less any excuse for exercising the voting privilege.—W. J. Bohr, in Cincinnati Chronicle.

## KAISER'S ST. LOUIS CONSUL

Is Reminded That There Are Over Three Million Socialist Voters in Germany—Amusing Incident at the Banquet Table.

The following amusing incident is reported by St. Louis daily papers:

GERMAN CONSUL'S POLITICAL STAND CAUSES COMMENT.

Congratulations on Taft's Election Bring Reply From John P. Herrmann.

An incident in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the German institute of St. Louis, in which John P. Herrmann, a prominent German-American, took issue on political matters with Dr. Max von Loehr, the Imperial German Consul at St. Louis, has caused considerable comment among some of the Fatherland.

During the course of his remarks the German Consul took occasion to congratulate the Germans for their part in the recent Republican victory. Dr. von Loehr's remarks were couched in very diplomatic terms, and Mr. Herrmann's reply was equally diplomatic.

The German Consul said: "The Germans are able to accomplish whatever they undertake, even in political matters. I congratulate all, who care to have my congratulation, on the recent victory."

Mr. Herrmann, formerly a Republican, is now a Socialist, because of the colonial policy of the United States, for which he holds the Republican party responsible. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Anti-Imperialist League, with headquarters in Boston, and is very much opposed to our government's policy in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Herrmann responded to the toast, "Our Guests," and said in the course of his remarks that he had accepted the wisdom and teachings of the Germans faithfully, probably more so than many others, because in the field of political economy, upon which the honored guest, Dr. von Loehr, had touched during the course of his remarks, that he was the only one of the John Eyer students who had followed the teachings of the Germans and had voted at the recent election with the 3,250,000 Socialists of the Fatherland.

### Guests Took Notice.

When Mr. Herrmann made this remark the guests of the evening straightened themselves up in their chairs as if to receive the next shock. Mr. Herrmann assured the guests that he regarded the Consul's remarks as humorous. However, the incident caused a great deal of discussion, especially as it is not usual for the representative of a foreign government to refer to political matters in his speeches.

The banquet was given to celebrate the founding of a famous German school, of which John Eyer was principal. Mr. Herrmann has followed the Socialist movement in Germany very closely, and did not look with entire pleasure upon the efforts of the Emperor to suppress the movement there by proroguing the Reichstag and redistricting the country so as to eliminate as many Socialists as possible therefrom.

This action on the part of the Emperor is said to have increased the Socialist vote from 2,900,000 to 3,200,000, although it reduced their representation in the Reichstag from 82 to 43.

### WOMAN WAGE WORKERS IN BRITISH FACTORIES.

A late official return as to employment in factories in the United Kingdom other than textile gives interesting particulars as to the proportion of male and female workers. Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories, 197,320 were women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,984 men. Out of a total of 102,489 employed in boot and shoe factories, 31,467 were women; and out of 18,962 lithographic printers, 6,538 were women. In explosives factories there are 5,538 women employed out of a total of 15,114, while 2,947 out of a total of 12,431 persons employed at bottling beer are women. There are also 26,603 women included in the total of 34,112 workers in tobacco, snuff and cigar factories.

## Beware of the Gift Bearers

By John M. Work.

In the recent campaign the Socialist party met a severe test and met it successfully.

With capitalistic radicalism running rampant, all other minor parties were swept from the field.

The Independence party, the Prohibition party and the People's party are all in the hospital wounded unto death.

But the Socialist party stood like a stone wall.

It came out of the fight far stronger than it went in.

It demonstrated that it already holds the balance of power in these United States of America.

The Democratic party can never hope to win another victory by its own strength. It is doomed to wither away and die unless it can take on a new birth by absorbing the Socialist party.

Rest assured that the Democratic politicians are sagacious enough to recognize that fact. In numerous places during the coming four years the Democratic politicians will come to the Socialists with honeyed words, proposing an alliance in order to secure the offices.

Be prepared for them.

And turn them down cold.

We want the offices. But we don't want them at the cost of suicide.

The Democratic party would have been dead before this if it had not given itself a new lease of life every little while by swallowing some other organization, such as the Grange movement, the Greenback party, the Knights of Labor and the Populist party.

It wrecked and ruined all of those organizations.

It would wreck and ruin us if we allied ourselves with it. Wherever the comrades are so weak and unwise as to force such an alliance, if there shall be any such places, the Socialist movement will be wrecked and the painstaking work of building it up will have to be done all over again.

Any political organization which stands for the continuation of the capitalist system of industry is our deadly enemy. Whenever it seeks an alliance with us, it does it for the purpose of running a dagger into our vitals.

Don't forget it.

Don't be fooled by smooth words.

Turn them down cold.

The Socialist party stands for no compromise.

## Consumption Chiefly Caused by Habit of Spitting

Read This to Your Family, Friends and Neighbors.

Consumption is a disease of the lungs, which is taken from others, and is not simply caused by colds, although a cold may make it easier to take the disease.

The matter coughed up and sneezed out by the consumptives is full of living germs or "tubercle bacilli" too small to be seen. These germs are the cause of consumption and when they are breathed into the lungs they set up the disease.

Don't Get Consumption Yourself.

Keep as well as possible, for the healthier your body the harder for the germs of consumption to gain a foothold. Every person should observe the following rules:

Don't live, study or sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air. Fresh air and sunlight kill the consumption germs and other germs causing other diseases, therefore have as much of both in your room as possible.

Don't live in dusty air; keep rooms clean; get rid of dust by cleaning with damp cloths and mops. Don't sweep with a dry broom.

Keep one window partly open in your bedroom at night, and air the room two or three times a day.

Don't eat with soiled hands; wash them first.

Don't put hands or pencils in mouth or any candy or chewing gum other persons have used.

Don't keep soiled handkerchiefs in your pockets.

Take a warm bath at least once a week.

Don't neglect a cold or a cough, but go to a doctor or dispensary.

How to Get Well if You Have Consumption.

If you or anyone in your family have consumption, you must obey the following rules if you wish to get well.

Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or dispensary. If you go in time, you can be cured; if you wait, it may be too late.

Don't drink whisky or other forms of liquor.

Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

Good food, fresh air and rest are the best cures. Keep out in the fresh air and in the sunlight as much as possible.

Keep your windows open winter and summer, day and night. If properly wrapped up, you will not catch cold.

Go to a sanitarium while you can and before it is too late.

The careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works.

Don't give consumption to others.

Many growing people and children have consumption without knowing it, and can give it to others. Therefore every person, even if healthy, should observe the following rules:

Don't spit on the sidewalks, playgrounds, or on the floors or hallways of your home or school. It spreads disease, and is dangerous, indecent and unlawful.

When you must spit, spit in the gutters or into a spittoon half filled with water.

Don't cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth or nose.

### THREE HUNDRED MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Hamm, Westphalia, Germany, Nov. 12.—An explosion of fire damp in the Raddob mine this morning is believed to have resulted in a heavy loss of life. Already 27 bodies have been brought to the surface and 300 men are still underground. Four hundred men were working in the pit at the time of the disaster. About 70 of them have been brought to the surface. Of these a majority are more or less injured and one has since died. One hundred and fifty men are in shaft No. 2 and it is believed that they are all doomed. Rescuers arrived from all directions and the work of getting below was at once begun. These efforts, however, were necessarily slow and attended with extreme difficulty. One of the shafts, together with its elevator cage, has been completely burned out. An improvised cage was sent down with a corps of rescuers who made heroic efforts to reach their comrades. At 1 o'clock the fire had made such headway that the rescuers had to be called back to give way to the fire fighters and the flames were still spreading. Later information is to the effect that 300 men lost their lives in the catastrophe.



# Woman's Study Corner

## Woman and the Ballot

### A Study of Woman's Civic Obligations Under the Newer Democracy.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Marsh's Magazine.)

Charlotte Perkins Gilman is too well known as a literary woman and a leader of contemporary thought in America to need any introduction. She is a grand-niece of Henry Ward Beecher, the wife of a prominent New York lawyer, an authoress of international reputation, and a most prominent figure in the fields of social reform and woman suffrage. Among her more prominent works are "Women and Economics," "Concerning Children," "Human Work," and "The Yellow Wall Paper." Her "Women and Economics" has been translated into a number of foreign languages. This present article, dealing with a question vital to every progressive woman, should do much toward awakening interest in one of the most pressing questions of our time.—Ed. of Marsh's Magazine.

(Published by courtesy of the Literature Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.)

#### I.

Women without the ballot can do things that will show the unconverted what the suffragists want, and of what they are capable. In trying to reach people with a sense of the value of woman's ballot, we find these obstacles—the old theory of government and the old theory of woman's natural place.

The old theory of government regarded it as something which governed, which gave orders, which made laws, which managed, which commanded; and people objected to having women put in a position where they were to give orders and to govern. Against that, we have to put the new theory of government, the idea which belongs to democracy, which is part of democracy, that government is service. And certainly nobody on earth ever objected to women servants. As soon as we get the new view of government, that of service, incorporated in our minds, it will do much to alter the objection to giving women the ballot.

Beyond that lies this consideration: Suppose you were in a country ruled by a King or Queen. They have to face the awful responsibilities of that position. You remember Dooley's magazine article on the duties of a King. He said that the King is not allowed to choose his job, and that, if he tries to get away, they would "back him in." Even if he accomplishes anything of worth, he gets no credit for it; all the credit is given to the Prime Minister. If anything goes wrong, the King is always blamed for it.

Knowing the inexorable position that stands before him, the King is trained to meet its responsibilities. The young Prince has to work, just as any other young man does, to get the proper education for his business. He has to study hard for this. Practically the same thing is required of the young Princess, because her position is the same.

Democracy is a new thing on the earth; that is, the real democracy. We have never had a whole democracy yet. Our democracy goes farther than any other, however, for it takes in one-half of the people. The democracies of Rome and Greece only took in one-half of a very few people. But we have never had a democracy yet that took in the whole of the people. We have never yet realized that in a democracy every man and every woman is a responsible fraction of the government, a fraction of the King or Queen, and that we can no longer unload our responsibilities on another person's shoulders; but everyone, every citizen, is responsible for the condition of the government, the fulfillment of the law, and the making of better laws if the old ones do not suit. We have never yet realized that in a real democracy we are all responsible, with no exception whatever, except idiots, imbeciles, criminals, lunatics and infants. If this is so, if all of us are workers in this form of government, then to be a member of a democracy is a responsibility like being a King. Then it behooves us to study our business. And this can be done by the suffragists without a ballot.

Those who are sufficiently courageous and intelligent to recognize the truth of the suffrage movement, are a little ahead of other people. If they are, it surely belongs to them to show it by their larger knowledge of civics and their larger interest in all public movements; by their intelligent opinions and actions on all matters concerning the public good.

We have had it cast up at us, especially by our friends, the "Antis," that women without the ballot can accomplish a great deal. Yes, they have accomplished a great deal. But the "Antis" use this fact as a singularly pointless argument that we do not need anything else. They seem to think that if woman, as she is, within the sphere of her own feminine influence, can accomplish things, to give her the ballot would rob her of all her capacity to accomplish things. Yet this is not the fact in masculine affairs. Does it rob a man of his capacity of accomplishments when he enters politics? No, he has an influence of the greatest power there. If that part of the population of our country which is most opposed to suffrage, really represented the amount of intelligence and the amount of public spirit that it claims, this would be shown by concerted action on matters of common good and public questions generally.

It may seem to be asking too much of people who demand a common right that they should be expected to go without that right, and accomplish things without it. Consider the facts involved. We have been working for the ballot for some fifty years. We have certainly accomplished something in that time. During those fifty years many things have been accomplished by suffrage workers, without the ballot, which they expected to accomplish only with the ballot. In that time we have seen it proved, at least, not only that women have accomplished much for the public in the line of service, but that they knew what was for the public good. That, in itself, is one of the best arguments for woman suffrage. Jane Addams and others in Chicago, and many women in New York and Boston, and in every great city, have proved what they could accomplish. These things are a living proof of the capacity of woman for further use in public affairs, for further public service.

I should like to ask what seems to you to be the nearest, the most immediate public need? All of us, who care for our country, must feel today that it is greatly in need of something. We have been through a very violent struggle for the last few years. There has been criminal mismanagement by our public servants. We are casting about to know how to better these things.

Some think what we need is simply more good people. I wonder how many of you read Dr. Ross' paper in the Atlantic on "Smokeless Sin," i. e., things that are wrong and make no show? Those are evils which we do not notice.

The thing that we need most is not merely more good people. You can put good man after good man into public position, men that are as honest as others—and, with almost appalling unanimity, they go over to the majority and become dishonest. They give way to the pressure and become part of the public in which they live and move. It is a difficult thing to set one human conscience against the combined conscience of his class, his time and his associates. There is a more general need than the need of more good people; something which it takes longer laboriously to accumulate.

#### The Grades of Ethics.

What we need is a different kind of conscience.

There are three grades of ethics for the human race.

First, and lowest, and oldest, that with which we begin—personal ethics. Personal ethics are about as limited as anything you could imagine. Personal ethics consist in keeping ourselves clean and healthy. And very few of us are perfect yet, even in personal ethics. We are mostly clean, but not as healthy as we might be. However, that standard is within our reach.

Secondly, family ethics. This is much larger, much more recent. We were members of the most rude, primitive tribes for thousands of years before the family was evolved—the family with a male head. That brought with it new ethics. The father or the oldest son was the great leader. All the wives and the children and the servants and relatives were under the dominion of the oldest male. The property belonged to him. The family was a little social unit of immense service to the world. It carried a supreme standard of ethics for years. It slowly grew into that higher form of social grouping, the State.

Please remember, when you are considering matters from an ethical point of view, that our ethics are most vitally colored by the Hebrew ethics. The ethics of Christianity have made but slight impression on our standards, as yet. The Hebrew ethics came from the old patriarchal house. Later, when the family grew to the tribe, and the tribe grew slowly to the State, then there came to be a new ideal, a new standard of duty, a new code of honor, a new line of service, the third grade of ethics. Then came the call for statesmanship. Then we began to consider the interests of the whole, irrespective of blood relationship. Then came devotion to country, which was taught for years by the simple symbol of the King. The King stood for the people. You remember a line from one of Shakespeare's plays, "Hail, Royal, England comes!" It was nothing but a man, nothing but the King. But he represented England. That is why the idea of a King carried such weight. Each King represented the whole people, and each man gave his devotion to the King, and through him to the State. Assyrian duty to the King transcended family affection.

A certain Prime Minister of ancient Assyria went shooting with the King. The King was fond of the chase. He drew his arrow and took aim at a young man in the distance, and shot him, to show how well he could shoot. The Prime Minister proved to be the father of this young man, and such was his devotion to the King that he merely praised the King's marksmanship. That was what an Oriental despot required of his subjects. Devotion to the State was carried to a very lofty degree, and through all periods of human history we find examples of sacrifice for the King, for the country. The highest sense of duty was to serve King and country. And when our country was nearly torn in two, all of us, almost to a man, to a woman, recognized our highest duty, and gave our lives freely, gave our property, gave our husbands and our sons, gave everything for our highest ideal to the country, to the principle of liberty and truth and justice for which this country stood. But we all know about that. That is Fourth of July talk.

But why is it that we continually forget it in our daily lives? Why do we not bring up our children to recognize their civil responsibilities and duties?

We forget many things, we continually forget, in the stress and pressure of daily living, the peculiar characteristics of the human mind. The human mind is one unbroken stream, which has flowed on from the time that the first creature began to think into it. We have our brains. But the brain of every new-born child is modified by heredity; it represents the brain behind it. There is a chance of improvement in each young brain. But as fast as it is born, we seize upon it with our unquestioned authority, and cram into it as much as our own brain tradition, and habit, and prejudice, as we possibly can. We take the clean mind, that is as clean as a piece of white paper, and teach it shame. We teach it that certain things are things to be ashamed of. And we do not give to the child, nor to ourselves, any reason for our action. We do it just because it was done to us, because it has been the habit of our race for centuries. We teach them our own prejudices, even to the last and least that we have. We cram into their minds what we think is good. We might be a little more discriminating in our judgment. We might have some standard in all this. We might recognize that the child is a citizen, and that he has rights as a citizen which no family prejudice has a right to limit or interfere with.

Think of the way mothers struggle to prevent their sons from learning to swim! A great many of them will not let their children go near the water. Every human being should be able to swim; just as able to swim as he is to walk. A baby can swim before it can walk. There are examples of this in the Hawaiian Islands. If every child were taught to swim, not one-tenth of the deaths from drowning would occur. We don't think anything about a child's right, either as a citizen or an animal; we only think that we are afraid, and so we object to his learning to swim. That is one instance where a common standard should be set up before personal prejudice. We seem now to be carefully transmitting the habits of our ancestors.

We come into this democracy of ours handicapped by just these things, instead of coming into it with a knowledge of democracy. And we still grow up in our happy homes, live useful lives, and die with a comparatively clean conscience, without having troubled our heads about our civic duties, or our social duties, or our relationship to the State as a whole.

#### HORRORS OF CHILD WAGE SLAVERY.

Not less than eighty thousand children, most of whom are little girls, are at present employed in the textile mills of this country. In the South there are now six times as many children at work as there were twenty years ago. Child labor is increasing in that section of the country. Each year more little ones are brought in from the fields and hills to live in the degrading and demoralizing atmosphere of the mill towns. Each year more great mills are being built to reap the profits which these little hands make possible. In one southern town there are five great mills and five settlements of workers—"pestridden, epidemic filled, filthy" settlements "to be shunned like the plague;" each with its poverty stricken, hungry looking wage slaves; and each with its group of box-houses, looking all alike and built high above the malarial clay-mud. Tin cans, rubbish, filth, are strewn everywhere inside and outside of the houses. The great mills shriek at 4:45. The men, women and children turn out of bed or rise from mattresses on the floor, gulp down some handfuls of food and leave the home for the mills. Sleepy, half-awake, frowsy girls; sleepy, yawning, half-dressed children; drowsy, heavy men and women hurrying along in crowds to be in time to begin their twelve or more hours of continuous work. The day in winter is not born when they start their tasks; the night has fallen long before they cease. In summer they are worked far into the evenings. And after the day of labor they are too tired to eat, and all they want to do is turn their aching bones on their miserable mattresses and sleep.—From R. Hunter's "Poverty."

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.

## When I Went to Big City to Meet My Little Brother

For Eugene V. Debs.—By Horace Traubel.

When I went to the big city to meet my little brother,  
Wondering how I would find him, a drop in so great an ocean,  
My heart filled with concern lest we might pass each other unseen,  
Then it was that I discovered the terrible poverty of the rich city,  
And discovered the unbounded riches of my poor brother:  
And then it was the city that was small and mean and hard to find,  
And then it was my brother who was big and generous and easy to see,  
For the city could answer questions but could not answer the main question,  
While my brother who could not answer questions could answer the main question,  
For the main question is not the question of property but of souls,  
For the main question is not the question of how much fame you have but  
of how much justice you contain,  
And the city asked the question of love could only answer with hate,  
But my brother asked the question of love answered with love again over  
and over.

I see him now, the single man confronting the million men,  
And I see him now, his forefinger raised, calling upon the million for reasons,  
And I see him now waiting, waiting, with gentle assuaging eyes, silent, so  
silent,  
And I see that the million are unable to give the divine reasons:  
For the questioner, my brother, standing there, is asking for reasons:  
Not the reasons of goods, not the reasons of ambition and reputation:  
Not these reasons: he knows all about these reasons, but these reasons do  
not satisfy him:  
He stands there asking for reasons of equity—asking for reasons of right:  
Asking for no reasons of enemies or owners—asking only for reasons of  
brothers:  
And the proud city is humbled, lost for the one vital reason in the thousand  
reasons,  
And the august city is shaken to its roots before this simple accuser,  
And that which seemed built upon eternal foundations of might rocks to  
its fall.

It was no accident that brought the outcasts and the victims to my brother:  
They came in their hunger and thirst knowing he would not turn them away.  
They would not knock at the doors of the contented and the comfortable,  
They did not go to the storehouses looking for charity, begging the dole of  
alms—  
They went straight to him invoking his measureless good will,  
They figured well: look at him as he stands there; he is their defiant  
spokesman:  
He refuses nobody: he has room enough for all: they crowd him full,  
Stand aside, you starving cities, you adverse populations, for your master  
comes:  
(My brother, master of the bad, servant of the good):  
He will feed you, cities, so that you may lift yourselves out of death:  
He will overthrow you who league against him: he is the evangel of the light:  
Sunbeams are his swordblades: before them falsehoods perish.  
Stand aside, you scholars, lying in your learning—he speaks words not  
familiar in your well-dressed jargon,  
Though you call him by dreaded names, though you reject him, laughing at  
his message,  
The crowd draws near, sees his face—the vulgar crowd that you scorn  
needs no introduction:  
It takes him up—it puts him on its shoulders—it proclaims him its voice!  
Stand aside, listen: (what do I hear?): he is citing you for contempt—  
You have disinherited your innocent children and he is calling you to account.

There is a fierce fire spread over the nations: my brother is the answer to  
the fire:  
There is a wrathful wind blowing across the seas: my brother is the answer  
to the wind:  
There is a black despair settling upon the peoples: my brother is the answer  
to the despair.  
There is the clank of slave chains growing clearer and clearer in our ears:  
my brother is the answer to the chains:  
He comes in the fullness of evil times and knocks the cup from your hand.  
I thought I would not know my little brother in the big city;  
But I found I hardly knew the little city in my big brother:  
I would remember nothing about the big city if I did not remember my little  
brother,  
For I learned that my little brother was big enough to contain ten thousand  
big cities with room to spare  
When I went to the big city to meet my little brother.

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.

#### Socialist Sunday School.

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

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.

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

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# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM

By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

### I. Preface.

In these short lessons the writer has endeavored to give a concise exposition of the fundamentals, and at the same time write in a simple, conversational style. No "dictionary" words are used. The series is intended as a "starter." It will serve as a foundation for a more extended study of Socialism.

Some of the clerks, correspondents, bookkeepers, stenographers, foremen and the better paid wage earners, men who get "salaries," may think from my statements about the working class that they are not included in the Socialist proposition. So many of them think that a workingman is one of those unfortunate beings who has dirty hands and face and who wears shabby clothes; all others, they think, belong to the "middle class," meaning by this that they are a little above the average in intelligence.

The term "working class," used as the Socialists use it, includes every man, woman or child who works for a wage or a salary.

There is no class of workmen whose condition is worse than the clerical workers—the so-called intellectual class—and the sooner they abandon the idea that they do not belong to the working class and join hands with their brothers, the mechanics and day laborers (the real producers) the better it will be for all. Sooner or later they will be forced to do this by economic conditions.

### Lesson No. 1.

For the sake of clearness of thought, the subjects will be divided into propositions.

Proposition (a): Since the beginning of civilization the history of all society has been a history of class struggles.

You very often hear a man say, when you talk Socialism to him: "You can never do it; this system has always been and it always will be." Nothing could be further from the truth. This system has only been in existence for four or five hundred years, and in some parts of the world this capitalist system has not yet appeared. But there is one thing that "always has been" since the beginning of civilization, and that is the class struggle. When people began to emerge from barbarism into civilization the class struggles began. Then the workers were chattel slaves. They belonged, body and soul, to their masters, who did whatever they saw fit with them. The next stage was feudalism. Under this stage the worker belonged to the land and the land belonged to the lord. The next stage of society was capitalism, under which we are living at the present time. Under this system the worker works for a wage and the tools belong to his master, the capitalist.

How all these changes came about would make a long and intricate story. Suffice it to say that every advance was made by a struggle between classes. It would be well to look into this further. There are lots of books written on the subject which are very interesting.

Proposition (b): The present struggle is between the employing class, or the capitalists, and the employed class, or the workmen.

How hard it is to make some people believe this. Especially workers in America. In this glorious land of freedom there are no classes, yet the very people who tell us this are continually talking about the "capitalist class" and the "working class."

Were you ever awakened from a nice, comfortable sleep, about 5:30 in the morning, by an infernal machine, known as an alarm clock? This impish device says: "Get up, you slave, get up. Go to work. If you are late you will have to hunt another master or starve." Doesn't this convince you that the other class holds you in bondage?

If not, how about strikes and lockouts? What do these mean? They mean just what is stated above—there is a struggle continually waging between the worker and his masters, the capitalists. "But," you say, "I'll admit some bosses are mean, but that is no reason to condemn the good ones; they are not fighting the working class."

Well, if you are not yet convinced, what you need is a taste of the blacklist. This will show you whether or not the capitalists stick together when it comes to a struggle between their brothers' slaves and their masters. There is no capitalist good enough to employ a blacklisted man—or at least he has not yet been found.

We will take it for granted that after you have digested this thoroughly we can give it to you a little stronger—let us take

Proposition (c): The interests of the working class and the interests of the capitalist class are diametrically opposed.

This is so simple than any one ought to understand it. But every one doesn't.

The most important thing to a workingman is what? A good living, is it not? To get this he must have good wages and he is continually trying to "better himself" along these lines. This is natural.

What is the most important consideration to a capitalist? Big profits. You will certainly admit that he isn't in business for his health or yours. He wants profit and he wants it badly, and in order to get as much profit as possible he hires men as cheaply as he can. Did you ever have a boss say to you: "Now, really, my dear fellow, you can't live on \$6 a week, I think I had better pay you \$25 a week." Well, I guess you didn't. He usually says, when you plead for \$6 a week and tell him you can't possibly support your family on less: "Well, good-bye, I can hire barrels of men at \$7." And then you say that your interests and his are mutual and identical. Go 'way, you're only fooling.

Just put this down in your note book: you want as much wages as possible and the boss wants to pay you as little as possible. Don't let any one tell you differently, for it can not be proved.

## Robert Owen and Socialism

When Robert Owen, nearly a hundred years ago, was the first person to hold the baby Victoria, afterwards Queen of England, in his arms, he must have thought the coming of Socialism near at hand.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, afterward Emperor of Russia, the princes of Austria, and nearly all the nobility of Europe, came to Owen to discuss his economic theories.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex frequently came to see him. They were particularly interested in some cubes which he had invented, contrasting the size of the various social classes and their wealth incomes.

When the Duke of Sussex saw the contrast between the tiny little cube representing the royal family, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the large volume of wealth that went to it, and the large cube representing the working class and the miserable volume of wealth which went to it, he impulsively turned to his royal brother, saying, "Edward, do you see that?"

When the duke became more familiar with Owen's views he gave them his hearty support. "They would offer," he said, "an equality that will give more security and happiness to all than the present system can give to any."

Later the duke formed a committee to promote Owen's views. The tremendous popularity of Owen enabled him to address manifestos to the potentates of the earth. He sent personal petitions to the ruling powers and to the houses of Parliament. He was often asked to address bodies of public officials, and when he came to America to establish his colony he gave a course of lectures from the speaker's chair in the House of Representatives at Washington—the Cabinet, the senate and the judges of the Supreme Court being present.

Since then nearly a century has gone by. The potentates have continued to rob the people as before. Wars, barbarities and poverty are still with us. Political, social and industrial oppression have gone on unabated, and today the cubes of Owen would mark a far greater disproportion between the masses who own nothing and the few who own nearly everything.

Like many another great soul, Owen tried to convert the useless, helpless, contented class. Like our own Tolstoy of today writing letters to the Czar, Owen tried to convert the powerless who appeared all powerful.

Yet no man is more helplessly bound up in the cogs and wheels of the social mechanism than the man at the top. No man is more powerless to alter social and industrial evolution than the Morgans and Rockefellers themselves.

If they do not crush other men, other men will crush them. The economic system under which we live demands that there shall be victors and victims.

The autocrat can not alter autocracy. The monarch can not abolish monarchy. And Rockefeller, the king of capitalists, can not abolish capitalism.

Marx was one of the greatest of those who saw that economic laws and not weak individuals were responsible for economic conditions. Of those who tried to convert the few he placed Owen the highest, and yet he considered even him a visionary. He saw, as many more of us are coming to see, that it is silly to appeal to or condemn the so-called potentates. The system places upon every man the imperative necessity to fight with tooth and nail for security in life, and as long as the system lasts, every man, rich and poor, magnate and pauper, king and child laborer, must fight to gain this security in life.

Shelley, Byron, Kingsley, Carlyle, Ruskin, all appealed to the conscience of the few. But they did not convert the few any more than Owen converted the few or than Tolstoy today converts the few.

Marx gave little thought to the few. He spoke to the millions who toil. He appealed to all those who suffer, to those who find the present system intolerable, and into whose very flesh the chains of modern slavery are sunk.

He appealed to the toiling class who have produced this civilization and all other civilizations by the labor of hand and brain. Ultimately they and they alone will make Socialism possible.

Keir Hardie spoke the other day at the fiftieth anniversary of Owen's death. He said it was fortunate that their late Queen was not a Socialist. They did not want Socialism because a king or queen believed in it. If it came in that form to them it would be a curse. They wanted Socialism because the hearts of the people demanded that Socialism must come as being essential to their welfare.

Hardie sums up the whole case—and one which has taken us centuries to learn. We can have Socialists among the nobility, we can have socialists among the potentates, we can have millionaires and parlor Socialists galore, but we can never have Socialism until the people themselves want Socialism and are fitted to achieve it for themselves.—Robert Hunter.

### A TALK WITH THAT TALL PRINTER.

(By W. W. Baker.)

"There is no use talking to me about Socialism," said the tall printer. "You fellows have got about as far as you'll ever get. You are only wasting your breath and good white paper talking and writing on that subject. Things have always been this way and they always will be this way, and you can't change them, so what's the use of wasting time over it?"

"I am going to take your assertion," said the Socialist, "and see where it will lead to. You said things have always been the way they are now, they always be this way and they can't be changed. You were a baby once, and, as things never change, you must still be a baby, and will always remain a baby, and there is not much use in talking politics to a baby, I must confess."

"Hold one," fiercely interrupted the printer, "I protest against the use of such personalities. You know I am no baby, and I shall resent any such inference."

"I was only trying to show you," said the Socialist, "that you were mistaken in asserting that things do not change. To carry the illustration a little further, and still holding to the same position, that things remain always the same, the type, which you set up day after day, week after week, year after year—has always been type, can never wear out, must always occupy the same space, and convey the same ideas. No one went into the mines and dug out the metals, and amalgamated them, and cast them into type. All these ideas are merely dreams. The stool on which you sit was always a stool. No one went into the forest and cut down a tree, had it sawed at the saw mill and turned up into a stool at the furniture or chair factory? Do you see how utterly foolish such an assertion is?"

"It doesn't look as if I had the right end of this argument," admitted the printer. "Let us take a drink and call it off."

### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TRADE UNIONISTS AND SOCIALISTS IN EUROPE.

The greatest movement of the times all over the continent is the effort to bring the trade unionists and the Socialists closer together, writes the London Labor Leader. In Austria they are succeeding just as splendidly as we are in this country—a fact which is well attested by the following speech delivered by Dr. Victor Adler, the leader of the Austrian Socialists, at the seventh International Textile Congress, which was recently held in Vienna: "The fact," said the doctor, "that this congress is held in Vienna we owe to the support which for the last ten years we have given both to the trade unionist and Socialist sides of our movement, which in Austria forms one whole and united party. The entry of 87 Socialist members into the German parliaments has created a more tolerable atmosphere for the working classes. Trade union propaganda may go on more freely, as it is easier than it was before to get free speech for the working classes—who, divided into eight nationalities, are sinking under the burdens of misery and ignorance. Among the textile workers—the classic model of industrial exploitation—we can see this exemplified to the full. When one wishes to express the extreme of human poverty, one says, in Austria, 'as poor as a textile worker.' Yet the number of men in the trade unions continues to increase! At Milan three years ago it was 14,000; now it is 51,000. Our trade union members in all number some 500,000. We are the third nation in Europe and we sent more Socialists to parliament than any other land. It is to the people organized in their unions and Socialist societies that we owe this surpassing political power. There are countries where trade unions have been strong for many years, and the problem presents itself to them to add political to their industrial action on the present system of society. In Austria, on the contrary, the question has never presented itself whether trade union

action should be entirely distinct and separate from Socialist action in the field of politics. We would be inclined to think the man mad who ventured to support any such contention!"

### THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

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

## Missouri Socialist Party

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### 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. Kichi Kaneko contributes a brilliant article on "What is The Matter With Our Teachers?" Besides other valuable school articles there is a most heart rendering, thrilling, realistic story by Gertrude Breslau Hunt which alone arouses the reading public of this country. Now comrades spread this special teachers' edition among your school teachers, instructors, college professors and mothers at home. See that every teacher in your community reads this issue. Yearly 50c. In bundles 2 cents each. \$2 per 100. Send your order today. THE SOCIALIST WOMAN, GIRARD, KANSAS.



# LABOR.

Workings of  
of all  
Countries, Unite

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

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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

## MISSOURI'S ELECTION RESULTS

For the last two weeks we have been informed by the daily press, every morning and every evening, that all the official election returns from the state had reached Jefferson City, except the vote from Jackson County.

It seems that the Kansas City vote is held back for a purpose. The vote of the Democratic and Republican candidates on the state tickets was so close that for instance in the case of the candidacy for Lieutenant Governor there was a plurality of two votes, which later on was increased to about 60. For Secretary of State Swanger and Roach came within several dozen votes, which by last Tuesday had increased to about 600 in favor of Roach, the Democratic candidate.

Whenever it pleases the election managers of Jackson County to send their vote to Jefferson City, the official count of the state vote will be made, but not before.

Just think of what great value about one thousand Socialist votes would be to either of the old party state machines! If there is a chance of stealing a few hundreds of our votes it will certainly be done, but at this late date such action would be rather risky and dangerous. There is a limit even to stealing Socialist votes by capitalist ward heeled. And we are glad of it.

## CHINA'S REVOLUTION

The emperor of China is dead, and the empress died, too. How it happened no one seems to know. There is something suspicious in the sudden "departure" of the Chinese rulers.

China has been in the throes of a great revolution ever since the days of the plundering of Peking by the "allied army" of the great powers, at the time of the Boxer uprising.

China has entered the arena of modern capitalist production and commercialism. With natural resources unequalled by any other country on the face of the earth; with a population of about five hundred million people for consumers; with almost inexhaustible cheap labor markets, the Chinese Empire is to-day the center of attraction. The capitalist rulers of America, Japan, Germany, Russia, England and France have their eyes fixed on the new giant of the Orient.

China herself has been gradually realizing her own importance on the world's industrial and commercial chess board. Methods of European militarism and American industrialism have been adopted and much attention has been paid to general education. Many thousands of China's young men are at present studying at foreign universities, in Japan, Europe and America. Chinese capitalists and merchants have been studying European and American business methods.

Meanwhile Russia and Japan have been competing with each other in securing political influence in Chinese domestic affairs, while Uncle Sam has left no stone unturned, to secure commercial advantages from the great empire of the Orient by all kinds of questionable diplomacy, flattery and diplomatic business bribery.

The China of to-day is different from the China of 25 years ago; and the China of 25 years hence may dictate new problems to the powers of the world. Problems which will completely revolutionize the machinery of International capitalism, and which will make Socialism and the International labor movement the leading world power.

China, Japan, India and Persia will proclaim the absolute reign of Capitalism in Asia, and with this proclamation will appear the Socialist and trade union movement on Asia's historic soil. The recent establishment of constitutional government in Persia, preceded by the Revolutionary struggles in the streets of Teheran, was simply another flash of lightning from the clouds of the great industrial and political revolution which will disturb the vast area of Asia within the next twenty-five years.

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.

### You Can Do It.

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

## "Apostle of Failure"

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. is ready to go to jail. That's what he says now.

He had been fighting "government by injunction" like Cervantes Don Quixote was fighting windmills. With prominent legal talents, such as Judge Parker and others, Mr. Gompers challenged Van Cleave, Post, Parry & Co. to battle in the arena of capitalist class justice. He lost out. He was outgeneraled by the powers of capitalist corporations. His injunction campaign was a failure, hence he himself stands before the American people as another "apostle of failure."

Now, he is ready to go to jail, like other "apostles of failure" did nearly fourteen years ago. A press dispatch from Denver says:

Treasurer John B. Lennon said he had discussed the matter of safeguarding the funds with good attorneys, and they all agreed that it was impossible without resulting at some time in perjury by some persons.

Mr. Gompers warned the delegates that if a way were found to hide the funds the courts would thereafter "appoint a receiver, not necessarily to secure in some way the hidden funds, but to get the money being contributed."

By request Mr. Gompers explained the status of the Danbury hat case. The lower courts held that there was no case under the Sherman antitrust law, but the United States Supreme Court had reversed this decision and remanded the case to the lower court for retrial. Continuing, he said:

"Our standing is menaced by the courts of law. The matter of the application of the Sherman antitrust law to unions has reached final adjustment by the United States Supreme Court.

"The United States Supreme Court has said the final word, and the law of this country is that labor organizations of this country are now conspiracies and combinations in restraints of trade.

"Referring to the case against me in the District of Columbia, I want to say that I will never consent to the American Federation of Labor ever paying one cent of fine for me. I don't want to go to jail, but I will not tamely submit to the federation being mulcted for me. I am not pleading poverty, but if I had the means I would not use them in payment of any fine imposed on me for exercising my rights as an American citizen."

Now, Bro. Gompers, the Bryan campaign is over, the anti-injunction fight lost, why not republish that Am. Federationist editorial on "The Apostle of Failure"? It would be timely at this stage of the game.

The worst thing that could happen to Sam Gompers at this time would be to keep him out of jail, for that would make his failure worse.

## THAT TERRE HAUTE RECEPTION

Terre Haute, his home town, was the last place visited by comrade Eugene V. Debs on his Red Special campaign tour.

The Terre Haute Tribune paid its tribute to the Socialist presidential candidate by publishing the following editorial eulogy:

"Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the presidency, will close his campaign in Terre Haute. This will be the last town to be visited by the 'red special,' which has had a remarkable run in this campaign, covering north and south, east and west.

"However much The Tribune may differ with Mr. Debs' political ideas, it believes that he should have a tremendous reception when he comes to Terre Haute, his home, for his last speech of this wonderful campaign he has made. Above politics—above business, industry, commercialism, and the things that puts man at the throat of man, and sends us back to our forbears in the jungle, with instincts to rend and tear our fellows with tooth and claw, is that great, strong tie that civilization is weaving about the hearts of men—the love and sympathy of one man for another.

"No sane man of honest purpose can be opposed to any man who stands for the broadening of human ties for the uplift of his fellows, for the advancement of his race. Whether right or wrong as to the correct method of procedure, Eugene Debs is surely doing as much or more than any other man to lift his fellows to glorify his race. It may be that he seeks a Utopia no mortal shall ever find—but his mark is high, his purpose holy. Within the human breast there beats no nobler, purer, gentler, manlier heart than that in the bosom of Eugene Debs. He lives here. He is one of us. He is our neighbor—and God knows the night was never so dark, the clouds never so black, the storm never so bitter that Eugene Debs wasn't ready and willing to help a fellowman.

"Let's give him a greeting and a welcome. Let's forget politics and the bitterness of campaign strife and show our appreciation of a distinguished, honored fellow citizen."

In reporting the reception of Debs by the people of Terre Haute the "Terre Haute Star" of November 3, says:

"In celebration of his home-coming and the close of his campaign, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, last night addressed two of the largest political gatherings of the campaign just ended, one at the Coliseum and one at the Armory. Both demonstrations were attended by thousands of enthusiastic Socialists, who by their keen interest and the display of red, the color of the party, christened the event 'Debs Day.'

"Although the 'Red Special' arrived two hours and 50 minutes late, due to a breakdown of the engine at Perrysville, Ill., the Socialist leader was welcomed home by an immense crowd of people, wearing red ribbons bearing the name of Debs. Immediately upon the arrival of the train, a procession was formed of the Terre Haute members of the party and the delegations from the surrounding cities and towns, and the presidential candidate was escorted to the rallies to the tunes of half a dozen bands and the shouts of several thousand supporters."

"Mr. Debs spoke at the Coliseum first, and immediately after he went to the Armory, where a large crowd was awaiting him. He received floral offerings at each place. Besides the two indoor meetings, a number of open-air demonstrations were held in different parts of Terre Haute to accommodate the overflow from the two larger rallies.

"Before he began speaking, Mr. Debs was tendered a hearty reception on the stage at the Coliseum. President Van Horn of the District Mine Workers and chairman of the meeting introduced William Haywood, one of the three miners who figured in the mine troubles in the West, who in turn introduced the Socialist leader.

"When Mr. Debs appeared the crowd began a continued applause which lasted for fully five minutes. As he stood there trying to speak, two children, little Dale Prentice and Vivian Cobler, car-

ried forward a large basket of flowers and presented it to Mr. Debs as a token of the appreciation of Terre Haute Socialists. Mr. Debs stooped and kissed both of the children, causing the applause to increase manifoldly."

This demonstration concluded the Red Special tour. The great educational and propaganda work done during the last sixty days of the 1908 campaign can not be appreciated today, not even by our leading Socialists. It was only too natural that everybody expected immediate results expressed in one or two million Socialist votes. Yet every Socialist knows from his own experience that one big meeting and one good speech in one city will not convert thousands of people to Socialism within 24 hours.

The Red Special was the powerful steam plow which prepared the soil; the "steam" was generated by the 100,000 Socialists and sympathizers who contributed to the Red Special fund, and the sowing was attended to by Eugene V. Debs and his Red Special campaign speakers.

Now it is for us to protect the crops against the weeds and prepare for the harvest.

Harvest day will be a day of glory for the working class.

## Editorial Observations

Five Million of Unemployed Men and Women Who Have Not even an empty dinner pail.

God Bless the Labor Leaders Who Are Dined and Wined by Theodore Roosevelt & Co. The working people of this country have good reasons to distrust them. Roosevelt is the father of the Open Scab shop.

Now for the Fight of 1909. The Socialist Campaign Never Ends—"Always after the enemy" is their motto. In 1909 a sheriff and jury commissioners are to be voted for. Get your ammunition ready, for it will be a hot fight.—Frackville Star.

The Taft Prosperity Wave Has Not Yet Reached St. Louis. Some concerns reopened, worked a few days, and shut down again. Men and women out of work, with families dependent on them for support, do the last act of hopelessness and despair—commit suicide.

Fido Wears a \$2,000 Collar, Has a Maid to Take Care of Him and see that he gets his daily bath, while children a few blocks away are dying from lack of nourishment, and countless thousands go to school hungry, and this in a civilized country.—Switchmen's Journal.

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitement is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

The Revolutionary Pioneer, Nicholas Tchaikovsky, Who Went back to Russia on a visit from this country and was pounced upon by the Czar's government, has been admitted to bail. His arrest stirred so many influential people in other nations that the Czar evidently felt it best not to proceed too brutally in this particular case.

The Next Job of Theodore Roosevelt Will Be to Write Editorials for the "Outlook" magazine, which is in the hands of James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and affiliated with the Standard Oil Co. This will give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to write with Standard Oil against the Standard Oil Co. A somewhat oily business!

Secure Your Naturalization Papers Now! The Missouri Legislature may change the state election laws at any time and compel foreigners to live five years in this country before they will be permitted to vote. It has just been done in Wisconsin to check the Socialist movement. It may be done in Missouri with the same dispatch and without much noise.

As Already Mentioned in Last Week's St. Louis Labor, the votes of Eugene and Theodore Debs in their Terre Haute precinct polling place were not registered by the voting machine. Investigation has since brought out the admission by the election officials that there were at least eleven Socialist votes cast in Debs' precinct. In a statement Comrade Debs said: "I voted the straight Socialist ticket and so did my brother. There were a number of men in this precinct who went into the voting place with Socialist badges on, and I am sure they, too, voted the Socialist ticket."

When the German Reichstag Called Kaiser Wilhelm to Account for his irresponsible way of meddling with the international relations of the empire, His Majesty went up in the air—in one of Zeppelin's balloon ships. These airships are good things to have for the European emperors and kings. Whenever their time is up, they may escape by way of the aerial route. In 1848 the present Kaiser's grandfather experienced considerable trouble in escaping from Berlin. If it had not been for the help of a revolutionist who spirited him out of the city disguised as a Berlin merchant, Grandpa, who was then a young prince, might have lost his head, and the present Kaiser's latest airship flight would not be recorded in the world's great historical events.

We Socialists Are Not Much Given to Singing the Praises of the old party politicians, says the New York Evening Call, even of those who stand somewhat above the general low level of their class. Once in a while, however, there is a case where a certain acknowledgment should be made. It is not to be forgotten that the late Senator Carmack was the only man in the Upper House at Washington who would consent to introduce there the petition on behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the victims of the western mine owners' conspiracy, and so help to call public attention to the atrocity which was being attempted by the organized capitalists against Organized Labor. We must place Senator Carmack along with Governor Altgeld, Congressman Baker and General Sherwood among the few old party representatives whom we can except from the general well-merited condemnation.

What Next? Asks the Scott County Kicker, and Answers in his own characteristic way: "What are you fellows going to do now—you fellows who hoped to get 'reform' through the Democratic party? Are you still going to let them deceive you in the hope that 'we'll get 'em next time?' In Catholic communities, where Socialist sentiment had not yet developed, the local spellbinders denounced Socialism fiercely. In communities where the sentiment had developed and appeared threatening, they told you that Socialism stood for many good things, but that Bryan stood for all these good things, etc. They couldn't point to their platforms for the good things—but to Bryan! Well, I guess you will agree that Bryan is now a



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

lead one. And with him goes the Democratic party. He is all that has kept it alive among the masses for twelve years. What are you going to do now? In the next presidential campaign the lines will be clearly drawn between capital and labor—the workers and the shirkers. The Republican party will stand squarely for capital—as it always has. The Democratic party will be no more—except in spots. Where will you be found in a fight of that kind, Mr. Worker? Line up NOW—and help to line up your brother worker."

**The Average Democratic Country Editor Is in an Amusingly bad frame of mind just now, as the following editorial expression of political woe may show.** Editor Walker of the Portageville (Mo.) Critic unbosoms himself like this: "Are we, as Democrats, wrong, or are the Republicans better at counting the election returns? We must discard Bryan ideas, turn down Hearst's independence theory, and bury the gold standard thought, if we succeed as a national party. We have tried Bryan as a free silver candidate; we were led by him four years later as a more conservative candidate on the silver issue, and Tuesday he led us to defeat as a believer in the government ownership of railways, the lowering of the tariff and the guarantee of bank deposits. Where are we? Who can lead us from the wilderness into the path of 'what is right!' To go into the Republican party, we will not, for fear that our children may be forced to attend the same school with negroes. To go into the Socialist party, we hesitate, lest our means be given to those who toil not, neither do they spin. To become anarchists, we dare not, for fear we will be executed. To join hands with the Prohibitionists, we can not, because it is the party which betrayed us into the hands of the Republicans. To go into the Labor party, we may be served with injunctions that labor has no rights that capitalists must respect. Whither, Democrats, are we drifting? Where is our destiny? We are at sea."

**With Taft Victorious, They'll Have Homes Now.** Here is an interesting dispatch of Oct. 28 from New York, the center of wealth of our country: "With 50,000 men unemployed and 10,000 of them homeless and sleeping in the city's parks, the city faces a humanitarian problem for which a new solution has been offered by the shelter committee of the unemployed bureau. Through the suggestion of H. T. McCormick, chairman of the committee, Dock Commissioner Spooner has written the corporation counsel's office for permission to turn several of the recreation piers into shelters. The plan is to install cots in those buildings, which are covered and can be heated, and allow the free use of them to all men out of work and homeless. If a man is given employment and refuses it he will be debarred from the building. No opposition is expected." That was before Taft's election. Those 50,000 unemployed men will all have jobs now, at wages that will enable them to make large deposits every week in unguaranteed banks, and the 10,000 homeless will awaken not later than March 5, 1909, and find themselves in comfortably furnished apartments. Cots? Why speak of cots for the homeless when Taft is to be President? Uncle Sam can no longer give every man a farm, but the unemployed and homeless man will have from Taft good jobs, high wages and a double bed. Send your empty dinner pails to William Howard Taft, care Theodore Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C., and they will be filled.—San Francisco Star.

**Not "Obviously Intended" to Reflect.—Before the Appeal** mailed the letter, for the mailing of which Warren is to be tried at Fort Scott, the envelope, containing the offer of the reward for the kidnaping of ex-Gov. Taylor, was submitted to the local postmaster with the request that he decide whether it was mailable or not. The local postmaster ruled that it was mailable—that the offer of the Taylor reward was as legitimate as the offer of reward made by city or county officers for the apprehension of alleged criminals. The fact that this envelope was submitted to the only government official in Girard before an attempt was made to mail it, does not show a disposition on the part of the Appeal to violate the law or to use "scurrilous, defamatory or threatening" language concerning anyone. A year ago Judge Pollock, who is to try the Warren case, expressed the opinion that Warren had as good a right to mail an offer of reward for Taylor as a sheriff or city marshal had to mail an offer of reward for a fugitive from the law elsewhere. It remains to be seen if he will be of the same opinion this year. It remains to be seen whether the government will try to rule out the evidence that the Appeal had sought an opinion as to the mailability of the card before it was mailed, and whether, if the government should make such an effort to suppress this testimony, it will be sustained by the court. Does this effort of the Appeal to find if the card was mailable, indicated that it was "obviously INTENDED to reflect" on anyone, as the indictment charges, and as will be necessary to prove in order to secure a just conviction?—Appeal to Reason.

**Uncle Sam Has to Do Police and Secret Thug Service for the** Czar of Russia. Theodore Roosevelt says: "So mote it be!" The Russian government has employed the Pinkerton Detective Agency to help it hunt-down men who had been active in the Russian revolution and have fled to America for safety. Appollinarius Alexandrovitch, a mere youth, for whom the Russian government was looking, was arrested in South Chicago by a Pinkerton detective on charges of forgery on which he had already been tried and acquitted in Russia. He was arrested, together with Christian Rudevitch, a poor mujik, against whom the Russian authorities have trumped up charges of murdering women and children. The Chicago Daily Socialist, in a review of the agencies that demand the extradition of the political offenders and the friends of freedom, says: "The Pinkertons are not acting for this government. They are employed directly by the Czar himself, through his consuls, and the whole Pinkerton system, with all its ramifications throughout the country, is now an adjunct of the Russian secret service bureau. A few months ago sixty of the leading Russian secret service agents landed in New York from one vessel. These men are now scattered throughout the country, aiding the Pinkertons in the Czar's man hunt. The plan of campaign is for the Pinkertons to run down the political prisoner, however humble he may be, that the Czar wants. Then the complacent authorities at Washington kowtow to the bloody handed butcher of Red Sunday, the arch murderer of the twentieth century, the torturer of little girls, and hands the prisoners over to 'justice.' This is the place in which the American government finds itself in the arrest of Ankidine Iatoski, of Jan Pouden and now of Alexandrovitch and Rudevitch, and allied with the Pinkerton Detective Agency and the Czar."

## TIMELY APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN.

Workingmen, Unite! These are times that test the convictions of men. When times are fair and a chance to get a job is not like looking for a needle in a haystack, wage workers don't seriously object to give up a certain percentage of their earnings to carry on the work of trade unionism. But with jobs at a premium we meet a different proposition. Everyone tries to hold on to what he has, and gives only when he absolutely must. Thus a bad condition is aggravated and made worse. So far Organized Labor has been able to hold a part of its own, and with a little mature thought and reflection the existing unions will come through all right. It is always darkest just before the dawn. Stand by your union. Demand the products of Organized Labor when you provide for your wants. Don't let a single dollar of your earnings go into channels opposed to your interests. Point out to unorganized workers that their standard of living has been upheld by the resistance of the labor organizations. Therefore, as a matter of self-preservation they should join the unions of their craft and seek emancipation in a united movement of the workers of the world, centring in an industrial democracy, when no man, willing and able to work, need ever suffer for the things that sustain life. Workingmen, unite! Your safety lies in concerted action.—Trackmen's Journal.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

**Extracts From President's Report—Gompers' Re-Election May Be Practically Unanimous—British Fraternal Delegates Express Their Views on Conditions in United States.**

Denver, Col., Nov. 15.—Nearly all the delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor today made an excursion to the mountains near Denver as guests of local unions.

Frequent reference was made in conversation among the excursionists to the fact that today was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the organization now comprising 1,586,885 members, of which Samuel Gompers has been president 26 years.

The members of the Committee on President's report have unanimously agreed to a report approving every utterance of President Gompers in his annual address, which was read last Monday, and the convention is expected to concur in the report of the committee without discussion.

No member of the committee made any objection to President Gompers' proposals that union leaders refrain from raising funds for the employment of counsel for the defense in injunction cases, and to go to jail, if need be, after personally defending their rights before the court.

One of the expected controversies of the convention has been averted by the announcement of President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers that he was not a candidate for the vice-presidency of the Federation in opposition to John Mitchell.

It is announced that a fight will be made against the re-election of Daniel J. Keefe as sixth vice-president and member of the Executive Council.

President Gompers' report says:

We have issued during the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1908, the following charters:

Industrial departments .....	2
State federations .....	4
City central bodies .....	73
Local trade unions (having no internationals) .....	100
Federal labor unions .....	55
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>234</b>

He reported "with satisfaction the great growth of the labor movement in Canada, and quoted at length from the report of Secretary P. M. Draper of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, who is fraternal delegate to the Federation." He referred in the same strain to Porto Rico, where the Federation is directly organizing, through its representative, Santiago Iglesias.

Considerable space was given to the growing intimacy between Organized Labor and the organized farmers, and predictions were made that the interests of the wage workers and the farm workers would be mutually protected. Welcome was extended to the fraternal delegates from other countries, as promising further advancement toward international economic solidarity.

### The Buck's Case.

The report went at some length into the recent court decisions against labor's right to boycott, dealing particularly with the Buck's Stove and Range case, and saying: "As a citizen and a man I can not and will not surrender my right of free speech and freedom of the press," and appealing to the courts "and that higher tribunal, the public conscience of the people of our common country."

### Initiative and Referendum.

The initiative and referendum movement is praised as a movement in states and nationally, but it is not recommended within the Federation.

### The Labor Press.

The report contains the following tribute to the labor press of the country:

The official journals of our international unions and the labor press, as a rule, have continued to render the cause of labor invaluable service. In spite of the precarious financial conditions of many of the latter, and the temptations to yield in their loyalty to the cause and justice, they have intelligently and heroically thrown the weight of their influence and power with the toilers.

The editors of these journals, the editors of the labor press generally, have performed magnificent service to our cause during trying times, and I am confident that in the near future greater tangible good results will follow to the cause of which we have the honor to be a part.

No language of mine can express too strongly my own personal appreciation of their co-operation and excellent work, and I sincerely hope that the men of labor will attest their appreciation of the labor press of America by greater financial and moral support than has been given heretofore.

### Secretary Morrison's Report.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907, \$127,910.02; received during the year, \$207,655.23; expended during the year, \$196,937.36; balance on hand Oct. 1, 1908, \$138,627.89, divided, in general fund, \$33,345.80, and in defense fund, \$105,282.09. The most astounding items include the sum of \$7,555 spent to keep two organizers in Los Angeles, Cal., for eleven months, and one showing that although the "American Federationist" did over \$20,000 worth of business during the year, but \$72.57 profit is shown. It appears that 50 per cent of the "American Federationist" is given to a man named Morrison for soliciting advertising.

### THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THE BRITISH TRADES UNIONS.

Denver, Col., Nov. 16.—Government by injunction and Joseph G. Cannon rule are two features of the American government, supposed to be representative, which the fraternal delegates to the A. F. of L. convention from Great Britain, where royalty is supposed to rule, can not understand.

### Comparisons in Government.

In discussing conditions in his own country as compared with those in the United States, J. H. Skinner, general secretary of the Typographical Association of England, Ireland and Wales, said:

"Through the medium of the daily press we on the other side are, of course, more or less well informed as to what is going on in the labor movement in the United States. We read of the frequent strikes invited apparently by employers and at times by the employees with considerable avidity. We also read of the activity of the courts in such disputes. Both situations cause no little comment, for in England we have reached a stage in the development of the trade union movement where neither employer nor employee cares to enter upon a strike if it can be avoided, that must be both costly and demoralizing to the industry. Conciliation is the order of the day.

### English Courts in Strikes.

"When we do have strikes it is rather unusual than usual for the courts to become involved in them, and when they do become involved it is not until a situation is really serious. Then they act within the laws that have been enacted by Parliament and do not attempt themselves to legislate, as seems to be the system in America.

"Our unions, of course, have run the gamut of all sorts of strikes, and quite likely that bitter educator, experience, is responsible for the better condition that now exists. Under the conciliation system that is being generally adopted the employers in the large industries and the employees, through their unions, form boards composed of an equal number of representatives from each side, with a chairman who is entirely independent. When grievances arise

they are referred to these boards for adjustment and are usually settled without much difficulty.

### Many Arbitration Boards.

"Such boards exist in the mining industry, the railroad service, the steel and iron industry, the textile trades, the printing trades and practically all of the important industries of the country that are organized. In the steel trades wages are regulated automatically by the fluctuation of the market.

"We believe that the political activity of the unions has had a great deal to do with the improvement in labor conditions. This activity has now taken the form of a well-organized political party, called the Labor party. Its membership is made up of trades unionists, members of the Socialists' organization and of the various co-operative societies that exist in the United Kingdom.

### Labor Is Political Power.

"The membership now is about a million voters and it is growing rapidly in all of the industrial centers. The trades unionists hope to be able by thorough organization to develop their strength to a point where they will hold the balance of power in the House of Commons between the Liberal and Tory parties and through this power to be enabled to obtain such legislation as they require.

"The Labor party now has 31 representatives in the Lower House of Parliament elected on its own ticket at the last election, and 24 more who were elected on the Liberal party ticket. These 24 make up what is known as the Trades Union group of the Liberal party, which is the party now in control of the government. Under the laws governing the Labor party no candidate or member of the party is permitted to give support or to receive support from any other party in an election, so the lines politically between the party members and the Trade Union group of the Liberal party are closely drawn. A working agreement, however, exists between the two groups in the House, under the terms of which both work together in all matters of interest to labor that come before the House.

### Representatives Are Paid.

"The members of the Labor party in the House are paid by the unions or groups of unions, for the government allows no compensation. They are also guaranteed 25 per cent of the cost of making the returns in their election contest, which, under the laws of the country, must be defrayed by all the candidates, instead of by the city, county or state, as is the case in the United States.

"The representatives are elected for a term of seven years, but frequently the term is shortened through the resignation of the ministry, when its aims along special lines are defeated. The Labor party has a well-defined policy and its representatives are honest and capable men. One of the most important measures the party has advanced is the 'right to work' bill, which was introduced as a solution of the unemployed problem. This bill, if it becomes a law, will impose upon the government the responsibility of furnishing work under trades union conditions for the men and women who may be thrown out of employment in the various industries and for the maintenance of their families while work is being secured.

### Hatred of Cannon Strange.

"Another thing that seems strange to me is the apparently universal hatred of Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the Lower House of Congress. I have heard much of this since coming to this convention and have seen the speaker caricatured and excoriated by the newspapers. In the House of Commons the chairman, who occupies the same relative position as the speaker, enjoys the confidence and respect of all of the members, regardless of whether they be of the dominant or minority party. The chairman, of course, is generally of the dominant party, but as soon as he is chosen to the chairmanship he casts aside his party obligations and is equally fair to all parties in his rulings and appointments of committees.

"I should say that under the system in vogue under Speaker Cannon the speaker rather than the party of which he is a member is the government of the United States."

### GOMPERS WON'T PAY FINE.

**If Guilty of Contempt He Is To Go To Jail.—Federation of Labor President Discusses Outcome of Case in Courts at Washington—Organization Plans to Keep Funds From Attachment.**

Denver, November 16.—President Samuel Gompers at the afternoon session to-day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that if he were found guilty and fined in the contempt proceedings against him at Washington he would go to jail before he would pay his fine or before he would allow the federation to pay any fine for him.

This statement was made by Mr. Gompers during discussion of the report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report. The committee recommended that immediately following the adjournment of the convention the Executive Committee shall take up the proposition of placing its funds where they may be removed from danger of attachment.

The report brought out a political discussion, in which several members declared themselves in favor of the formation of an independent political party.

Treasurer John B. Lennon said he had discussed the matter of safeguarding the funds with good attorneys, and they all agreed that it was impossible without resulting at some time in perjury by some persons.

Mr. Gompers warned the delegates that if a way were found to hide the funds the courts would thereafter "appoint a receiver, not necessarily to secure in some way the hidden funds, but to get the money being contributed."

By request Mr. Gompers explained the status of the Danbury hat case. The lower courts held that there was no case under the Sherman antitrust law, but the United States Supreme Court had reversed this decision and remanded the case to the lower court for retrial. Continuing, he said:

"Our standing is menaced by the courts of law. The matter of

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the application of the Serman antitrust law to unions has reached final adjustment by the United States Supreme Court.

"The United States Supreme Court has said the final word, and the law of this country is that labor organizations of this country are now conspiracies and combinations in restraint of trade.

"Referring to the case against me in the District of Columbia, I want to say that I will never consent to the American Federation of Labor ever paying one cent of fine for me. I don't want to go to jail, but I will not tamely submit to the federation being mulcted for me. I am not pleading poverty, but if I had the means, I would not use them in payment of any fine imposed on me for exercising my rights as an American citizen."

**THE PRINTERS' HOME.**

**Pictures and Special Features to Be Sent Free of Charge on Application to Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce.**

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 18, 1908.—The Chamber of Commerce will at any time furnish gratis pictures and special features on the Printers' Home. Clippings of this item will be appreciated.

The Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col., was on Nov. 11 the Mecca for more than 500 of the labor leaders and delegates to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, who made the pilgrimage as the guests of the International Typographical Union. The visit brought the country's representative laboring men in touch with the greatest institution of its kind in the world, an institution which stands as a monument to the labor movement.

The delegates were taken in carriages to the Home, situated on an eminence a mile east of the city, where they were served with an old-time western barbecue. Then followed an inspection of the buildings and grounds, and afterwards many made the trip to the Summit of Pike's Peak.

Fraternalism in trades unionism, as exemplified by the Union Printers' Home, was a revelation to the labor leaders, and many of them, enthused by their inspection, declared their intention of advocating the establishment of national homes and sanatoria by other organizations. In fact, the Barbers, Teamsters and Musicians are now considering Colorado Springs as a site for this purpose.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., said: "The Union Printers' Home is a magnificent institution; a monument to the intelligence and the humanity of the labor union movement." Mr. Gompers, as well as John Mitchell, expressed the hope that other trade organizations would not be slow in following the example of the I. T. U. T. L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. of A., said: "The Printers' Home is the most remarkable institution of its kind in the country. The visit of the delegates of the A. F. of L. will educate labor throughout the country to the importance of such institutions. What impressed me most was the splendid management, the perfect arrangements for caring for invalids, and the humane features in throwing out safeguards against disease and in providing homes for those who have finished their life's work and are unable in their declining years to care for themselves." Officers of the American Federation who were present were: President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison, Treasurer John B. Lennon, First Vice-President James Duncan, Second Vice-President John Mitchell, Third Vice-President James O'Connell, Fourth Vice-President Max Morris; Fifth Vice-President D. A. Hayes; Sixth Vice-President Daniel J. Keefe, Seventh Vice-President W. D. Huber and Eighth Vice-President J. F. Valentine. James Lynch, president of the I. T. U., and Superintendent Deacon were official hosts.

Since the main building of the Home was dedicated May 12, 1892, nearly \$800,000 has been spent. Every cent of this, with the exception of the original Childs-Drexel gift of \$10,000, has been contributed by the union printers of North America. The annual income of \$90,000 is derived from a 15-cent monthly per capita tax. The average number of residents at the Home is 145, the average cost per month per resident being about \$33. There are now six buildings, surrounded by beautiful landscape gardening.

Within the last few years the trustees have devoted special attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, and results have been so satisfactory that a proposition to transfer the sanatorium to Arizona was decisively defeated at the Boston convention in August. The most approved and scientific methods are being employed to fight the disease. In 1904 ten tents of special design were erected. Their efficiency in the treatment of lung trouble has been demonstrated and officials of the union are authority for the statement that fully 50 per cent of the patients who have had the advantages of tent life have recovered health and resumed their business duties.

Colorado Springs is an ideal location for such a home. Its rare climate, particularly beneficial for lung troubles, its unsurpassed scenery, pure mountain water and almost perpetual sunshine, are essential qualifications.

**LEADER OF RAILROAD STRIKE RESIGNS.**

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nov. 15.—On demand of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Pacific Mechanics' Unions, Bell Hardy, chairman, resigned Saturday night owing to the dissatisfaction of the men over the settlement of the strike a few weeks ago.

**OPEN SHOP FOR PAPER MILL WORKERS.**

Berlin, N. H., Nov. 18.—The mills of the International Paper Co. in this city, which have been idle since August 1, when the paper makers went on strike against a reduction in wages, were started up on Monday. They will be run on the "open shop" plan.

**SIX HUNDRED GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE.**

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16.—About 600 Garment Workers employed by Henry Sonneborn & Co., went on strike against the newly introduced system of piece work, which was equal to a 30 per cent wage reduction. Until last week all the men employed by this firm were paid by the week.

**THE JAMAICA PRINTERS MAY STRIKE.**

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 18.—The typesetters, machine men and bookbinders of all printing establishments here, except the government printing shop, today tendered their employers 15 days' notice, in accordance with instructions from the Typographical Union of North America, with a demand for the American scale of wages and an eight-hour day.

**KNIGHTS OF LABOR MEET AND ADJOURN.**

Washington, Nov. 13.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor met here and elected officers, as follows: John W. Hays, general master workman, Washington, D. C.; I. H. Sanderson, general worthy foreman, Toronto, Canada; I. D. Chamberlain, general secretary-treasurer, Pueblo, Col. The next meeting of the assembly will be held in St. Louis in 1909.

**Roosevelt Labor Dinner To-Night.**

Washington, November 16.—Although the guest list is not announced, it is said at the White House that the President labor legislation dinner will take place to-morrow night, according to schedule. Although the principal labor men who were first named as intended guests have declined, it is asserted that the President will still have a representative body of labor men around his board.

**KANNAPELL SUES BREWERY WORKERS.**

Frank Kannapell asked the Circuit Court Saturday to enjoin the Joint Local Executive Board in St. Louis of the International Union of the United Brewery Workers of America from interfering with him in procuring a position with the Independent Breweries Co., and for damages he alleges he has sustained by reason of such interference. Kannapell says the Joint Local Executive Board caused him to lose his position as brewmaster for the Independent Breweries Co. in Granite City, Ill., on July 2 last. The board, as named in the petition, consists of Joseph Hahn, Joseph Fessner, Frederick Gebhardt, Julius Schwehr, William Frech, John Roosfeldt and Gottlieb Yager.

**HOW WILL THIS PLEASE THE UNION MUSICIANS?**

The Marine Band is now permitted to accept outside employment! The election is over and the machine in Washington is doing business at the old stand. A press dispatch, dated Nov. 11, says: The decision of the Attorney General that the Marine Band of the United States does not come under the statute which prohibits army and navy bands from accepting outside employment was received at the Navy Department today. The decision was made several weeks ago, but was held up by the Attorney General, at the suggestion of the President, until after the election. It was feared that the announcement, which was adverse to the contentions of labor representatives, would have a bad effect on the Republican campaign.

**GOMPERS CONTEMPT TRIAL ON.**

**Labor Leader and Others Charged With Boycotting St. Louisans.** Washington, Nov. 16.—The contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, who are charged with violating the injunction not to boycott the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, was called in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day. Justice Wright presided.

The session of the court to-day was consumed in the reading of the testimony taken before a special examiner. This testimony consists of 1,000 pages of typewritten manuscript. The arguments are expected to occupy two days.

Judge Alton B. Parker, counsel for the labor leaders, was not present to-day.

**LOCKED-OUT TAILORS WIN IN LOS ANGELES.**

The following is taken from the Citizen of Los Angeles, Cal.: "For over a year the struggle between the Tailors' Union and the employing tailors of Los Angeles dragged along. The union tailors were the victims of a lockout precipitated by the bosses. At the time of the lockout the bosses carried large advertisements in the Los Angeles Times, 'Gen.' Otis' scab paper, publishing their determination to run their shops without union help, and bidding for the trade of 'free and independent American citizens.' At the time of these publications the Citizen predicted that the workers would win. That they have done so is shown by the fact that all of the shops affected by the lockout have signed up with the union men, and several more that never employed union help before the lockout have also signed."

**GOVERNORS OF NINE STATES DISCUSS PLANS FOR MINE LAWS.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15.—Starting tomorrow and continuing until the close of the first week in December, Pittsburg will be the scene of three important conventions and an official celebration of this city's sesquicentennial. At these gatherings there will be many men of national prominence. The first convention will meet tomorrow, when the joint annual session of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Federation will be called to order. This convention will continue four days. On Nov. 25 the official celebration of the sesquicentennial celebration of Pittsburg will be held. On Dec. 2, 3 and 4 the convention of the American Mining Congress will be in session, and on Dec. 1, 2 and 3 a great religious meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church for the purpose of organizing a national Lord's Day Alliance of the United States. During the sessions of the mining convention there will be a conference between the governors of nine states for the purpose of obtaining uniform laws in the principal coal mining states for the protection of life and the prevention of waste. Among the governors who will be present are Deneen of Illinois, Buchtel of Colorado, Hoch of Kansas, Folk of Missouri, Hanly of Indiana, Harris of Ohio, Stuart of Pennsylvania, Dawson of West Virginia and Willson of Kentucky.

**THE CRIME OF BEING HUNGRY.**

Seventeen hungry men were fined the other day in New York \$1 apiece for eating food given them by Sisters of the Poor. Their offense consisted in eating their crumbs on the steps or in the shadows of an apartment house, and the wealthy occupants complained. The sight of ravenous human creatures was repulsive to many aesthetic souls. Some of the men didn't even wear collars; their clothing had not been pressed nor their shoes shined. It was terrible. When they get out of prison these horrible criminals will know better than to eat at places other than where cut glass, immaculate linen, silver knives and spoons adorn tables. Two or three days ago a guest of a fashionable New York hotel escorted his dog into the dining room, had a plush-covered chair drawn to the table for it, assisted it in taking its seat, had the waiter draw a napkin around its neck—quite a vulgar thing to do, and serve it with dinner, in courses, as he himself was served. On the day following the newspapers contained long stories about the funeral of a dog. Its body lay in a velvet-lined coffin. On top of the casket were huge and costly floral wreaths. The handles were of silver, a pair of white horses drew the hearse containing the dog to the cemetery, where, amid sobs and tears, the precious bones were laid to rest.

These things happen in our advanced stages of civilization, and they are not unusual or unique. But, for a man out of work to accept bread of charity and unwisely sit down on someone's doorstep to swallow it is vicious and criminal.—Los Angeles Examiner.

**SACRIFICING YOUNG GIRLS IN PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS.**

In a Pittsburg foundry girls are employed to make simple cores for castings. A quick girl can make 10,000 a day, for which she receives \$1. According to the investigator who reported to charities on "Pittsburg Women in the Metal Trades," this work is carried on in clouds of drifting dust. As the cores are finished they are set on trays, which the women carry across the room to the ovens. A loaded tray weighs from ten to 25 pounds. In an electrical factory in East Pittsburg 650 women are employed on piece work in winding coils for armatures. The fastest make \$1.47 a day. The work is so taxing that the employes give out readily. Only 25 have been in the factory four years. Three screw and bolt works in the same city employ 543 women. A bolt trimmer—to use one class of labor as an illustration—stands for ten hours before a machine. She feeds bolts to the mechanism at two-second intervals—16,000 times a day—for a wage of 96 cents. Bad conditions these for women to work under and likely to have an indirect effect in weakened and stunted children. Doubtless the employers feel that they are not to blame, that they are forced by competition for cheap goods to hire cheap labor. If any one of them should hold out and refuse to use the methods of his competitors he would be forced to the wall. So it is up to organized society to take a hand and fix the rules of the game. Conditions for the employment of women and children must be determined and enforced by the State. Otherwise society is at the mercy of a demand for cheapness that sacrifices the future of the race.—Kansas City Star.

**THE DOUGLAS SHOES ARE UNFAIR.**

To Whom It May Concern: So many misleading articles have appeared in the public press with reference to the Douglas controversy, we issue this brief and accurate statement of facts: In January, 1908, the Douglas company transferred 25 cases (600 pairs) per day of \$3.50 shoes from their No. 1 factory to their No. 2 factory, and expressed their willingness to accept inferior work, for which they would pay the same wages as paid on their \$3.00 shoes. In June, 1908, they had increased the \$3.50 shoes so transferred to 1,800 pairs per day. These shoes were then transferred back to the original No. 1 factory, at which time the wages on their entire \$3.50 product, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 pairs per day, were placed under this No. 2 or reduced scale of wages, thus establishing a condition wherein no transfer of shoes had taken place, which justifies us in the conclusion that the transfer of shoes was for the purpose of securing a reduced labor cost, contrary to the arbitration method in vogue between the Douglas Company and the Boot and

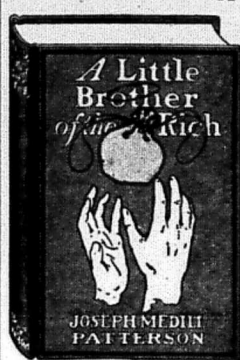
Shoe Workers' Union for the previous nine years. We contended that this method of securing reduced wages was inconsistent with collective bargaining and we assert, contrary to our arbitration contract with the company. The company, sustained by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, both in their right to transfer and to pay a lower labor cost, we exercised our legal and moral right to discontinue the arbitration contract at its expiration Nov. 1, 1908. We have complied with all the decisions of the State Board of Arbitration and all our obligations under the contract without a stoppage of work in any department during ten months of disagreement as to the right of the company to transfer and to impose a new scale of wages without the consent of the union. Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the Union Stamp of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union. Please bear in mind that no shoe is union-made unless it bears a plain and distinct Union Stamp.—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, By John F. Tobin, General President.

**TO OUR READERS.**

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**SOME BOOK BARGAINS.**

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Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensation and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

**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.

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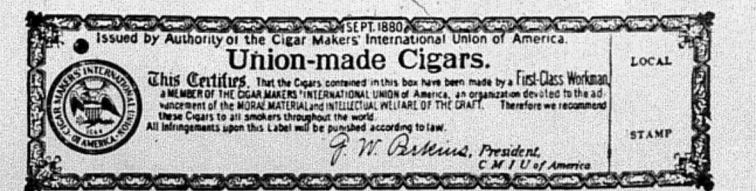
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# Missouri Socialist Party

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

By the Way—

Have you filed your expense account? If not, you had better do so at once and avoid a heavy penalty. Still no official count of our vote in Missouri. Watch the Republican outfit line up at the pie counter. Puzzle Editor—How long will it take the Republican administration to become as corrupt as the Democratic one? Did you look to see whether your local was paid up to date? Don't simply talk Socialism—be one. Join the party. How would you like to be a Democrat that voted for Folk and now has to swallow "Baking Powder" Stone? Are you aware that the organization in your county needs a good deal of improvement? Take a look at it and see. The only possible basis on which the Socialists can ever hope to win is to have a well-organized army of dues-paying members. That means solidity and power. It means that the state headquarters can map out work and then go ahead and finish it.

To Help Along.

The Quorum requests locals to make a small contribution for the purpose of meeting the deficit. The sum is small, only about \$60, and a little from each local will do it. The Quorum thought a voluntary contribution would be better than to institute an official assessment. So lend a hand, comrades, and chip in your share. Organizers should be routed through the state, but posters, etc., cost money and bills now outstanding must be paid first.

County Organization.

This week you will find an account of Scott County comrades in an effort to improve their organization. Like most efforts at county organization, their first attempt was not much of a success. Just as many locals lapse after being organized the first time and then reorganize later and get down to real business, just so the county organizations develop. The idea readily appeals to the comrades and it is only afterwards that it is discovered that county organization means more hard work, more responsibility, and competent officials. Without a capable county secretary it is better not to start. Again, until the locals in the county number at least eight to ten, and are of a solid, substantial nature, it is better to wait awhile.

Scott County comrades have now had their initial experience. The recent campaign has pointed out the weak spots and, like true Socialists, they have set about building a county organization that is one. What would seem to be a mistake is the setting of dues at 15c instead of 25c. Most any man spends 25c per month in ways that do not benefit him. Let them learn to apply it on their dues. However, that is a matter that can be easily remedied, and experience will lead them to adopt the universal 25c rate.

St. Francois County comrades are the latest to consider forming a county organization. This would seem to be an instance where success will follow. The county has a number of good locals that have been on the firing line for some time and the miners understand the necessity of dues paying to support the organization. Furthermore, with Comrade O'Dam as secretary, organizer, chief cook and bottle washer and all-around hustler, there would be something doing in the organization line. Wherever unions exist, the dues system is readily understood and appreciated. In districts where the workmen are not organized the payment of dues must be taught, just like anything else.

Getting Ready for the Next Battle.

There is no sign of apathy among the Socialists of Scott County. A meeting was called right after the election to consider ways and means of improving the organization. The following extracts from Comrade Hafner's report are instructive:

"Saturday was the day set for the county meeting at Morley. I had feared that because of their optimism before the election the result might have cooled them off somewhat, but I found the comrades just as aggressive and full of fire as ever. All were highly pleased with the gains made. Two years ago we polled but 85 votes, and this year the vote was 631, a gain of nearly 8 to 1, to say nothing of the 30 or 40 votes lost by the comrades falling into the trap set for them and voting the Socialist-Labor ticket. If we gain proportionately one-third as many in the next two years we will carry the county in a walk. And it ought to be no trouble to do that. All that it requires is the effort, and, judging from the spirit of the comrades present at Morley, there need be no doubt about that.

"The meeting decided that vigorous work should begin at once and that we begin at the bottom and reorganize with an active dues-paying membership. To do this, all Socialists are requested to meet at the places where they first organized and reorganize by electing the usual officers. There was considerable discussion over the amount of the monthly dues. Some thought they should be 25c, while others thought that many could not afford this. It was finally agreed that the dues should be 15c per month and increased by referendum vote if the membership desired it. Of the 15c paid by each member, 5c goes to the national organization, 5c to the state organization and 5c to the county organization.

"It was urged at Morley that they who are able to do so should pay three, six or twelve months' dues in advance, so as to get funds with which to buy literature to place among the people during the long winter evenings. The organization is also in debt as a result of the campaign just closed. And Mose Wetmore, vice-president of

## 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	4441 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	2375 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Thursday		F. F. Brinker
11	South Branch, 7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday		Wm. Klages
11	North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every Wednesday		E. Plambeck
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday		Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday		W. H. Workman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday		D. Burekhardt
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday		Jul. Slemers
17	2122 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		Peter Frank
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 Junata 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

the Tobacco Trust, who financed the Bryan campaign, will not hand us any \$1,000 checks.

"Get busy! The 631 who voted the Socialist ticket at the late election ARE Socialists. Every one of these should become dues-paying members and agitators. If they do this, the work will be easy for all. Don't sit back and expect someone else to pull you out of the hole. That is just what you have been doing, and you ought to see where you are at. Make a move as if you intended to crawl out by your own efforts. If you don't they are liable to put the lid on the hole—and you in it."

Lids, On and Off.

Missouri has been considerably agitated for the last two or three years by a "lid" that was applied by one Joseph W. Folk. And now, curse the luck, comes "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, the very spirit of booze and boodle, and beats Folk in the senatorial primaries. A still more peculiar outcome of the lid-agitation is that many workmen think it is a vital issue for them. Some want the lid to stay on and others want it off. Now, take it either way, what difference does it make to a man out of a job and no prospect of getting one. Neither the presence or absence of a lid will buy food and fuel for the coming winter. You can't eat a lid, nor wear it. It looks as if the lid business is a capitalist sideshow. While we dispute about it, Mr. Capitalist is skinning you a little closer all the time. Let the people with large bank accounts argue back and forth about the merits or demerits of the lid. As Socialists we have more important work to do.



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.

How to Help.

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

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Author.	Title.	Cloth.
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DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
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INGERSOLL	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
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KAUTSKY	The Social Revolution	50
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LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
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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

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# SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

## Kentucky Will Have 5,000.

In Kentucky it is estimated that our party has polled 5,000, being an increase of about 10 per cent.

## Arkansas' Socialist Vote.

The Arkansas vote is about 7,200, as against less than 1,900 four years ago—a gain of nearly 300 per cent.

## The Montana Socialist Vote.

Practically complete reports from Montana put the Socialist vote there at 6,000—an increase of 20 per cent.

## New Hampshire Official Vote.

The official count in New Hampshire shows 1,228 votes for Debs and Hanford, an increase of 138 over the vote cast for them in 1904.

## Socialist Vote in Virginia.

Of the 137,555 votes cast in Virginia, Bryan had 82,948, Taft 52,579, Chafin 1,104, Debs 254, Watson 106, Hisgen 52 and Gilhaus 25.

## Socialist Vote in Oregon.

Oregon gives about 6,800 votes. This is 400 less than we had four years ago. It is not certain, however, that the official report will not show a better result.

## Our Vote in Texas.

Texas correspondents estimate the Socialist vote in that state at from 20,000 to 25,000. If the official count verifies these estimates, it will show an increase of 600 per cent or more.

## Red Special Picture.

Comrade Henry Thompson, County Chairman of Macon, Mo., Socialist Party, sent us a post card bearing a splendid photograph of the Debs Red Special meeting at Macon. It is the best Red Special picture we have so far seen.

## Entertainment of 16th and 17th Ward Clubs.

The 16th and 17th Ward Socialist Clubs will give their third annual reception at Dodier Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets, Saturday, Nov. 21, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. Family tickets \$1.00. Refreshments free.

## New York's Vote.

The vote of the Socialist party in the state of New York will total about 42,000, which is an increase of 16 per cent of that cast four years ago. New York City has completely regained all that was lost to the Hearst movement in 1905 and 1906, and has made a net increase of about 1,000 votes over the record of 1904.

## Young Lord a Socialist.

Young Charles Lister, who has just been celebrating the accession to his majority, is the eldest son and heir of Lord Ribblesdale, and attracted a considerable amount of attention three or four years ago, when, on emerging from Eton, he wrote to the leading London newspapers to convey to the world an assurance that he was an ardent Socialist by conviction and that he was firmly convinced of the evils of leaving the land in the hands of the aristocracy.

## Propaganda Meeting at Druid's Hall.

A public meeting of the Socialist party was held last Saturday evening at Druid's Hall. The committee on arrangements and the audience were somewhat disappointed when at the last hour a telegram was received from Comrade Mrs. Pevey of Ohio to the effect that her voice had given out and that she could not fill the engagement. Comrades Pope, Hoehn and Brandt were called upon to deliver short addresses and, judging from the liberal applause, their remarks were well received and appreciated.

## Good Man for State Senate.

The Press of New London, Wis., says: "Rev. W. R. Gaylord, who was formerly pastor of New London's Congregational Church, was the successful candidate of the Socialists for state senator in the Sixth district—a part of Milwaukee—winning by a plurality of 516 votes. Mr. Gaylord is a brainy man and a good speaker and has many friends here who will be pleased at his success. The Sixth will have as good a right to be proud of its Socialist member as most of our Republican districts have of theirs."

## It Will Be Significant!

The Socialist vote for President will be gathered somewhat slowly, compared with the returns for the two leading parties, and interest in Mr. Debs' strength will have time to gather volume. It would not be surprising if the Socialist total for the country showed some decline compared with four years ago, for the reason that the candidates of the more moderate parties ran on radical lines. The average voter could find various degrees of radicalism from Taft to Watson before coming to Debs. It will be very significant, consequently, if the Debs vote shows, under these conditions, an increase over the poll of 1904.—Editorial in Springfield Republican.

## Initiative and Referendum Amendment Is Carried.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 18.—According to advices which have been received here only one of the eight proposed amendments to the constitution, submitted at the recent election, has carried. This is the one providing for the initiative and referendum. It received a substantial majority in each of the three large cities and most of the populous counties in the state also voted favorably upon it. Four years ago it was decided in the state by a majority in excess of 53,000, and it is believed it has been carried this time by a vote almost as large. St. Louis city and county combined gave it nearly 35,000 majority, while in Jackson County the vote in its favor was 9,697.

## Job Harriman Back in Party.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 18.—The members of the Socialist party here are greatly pleased over the fact that Job Harriman, the running mate of Eugene V. Debs in the campaign of 1900, has been admitted to membership in Branch Los Angeles, after submitting a statement which, after stating how Harriman believed that the Socialist party should support the trades union movement whenever it took political action independent of the capitalistic parties, concluded with: "In this respect I have not changed my mind, and if I were reinstated in the party I would still advocate what I think our attitude toward the trades unions should be, and should abide by the decision of the party, whether it was in accordance with or adverse to my views."

## Oklahoma Vote a Puzzle to Politicians.

A St. Louis Republic dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., says: The present condition of affairs makes it especially interesting to note the fact that the vote of the Socialist party increased 12,474 this year over 1907. This increase set alongside the Democratic loss of 13,734 has led many prominent Democrats to the belief that this furnishes the explanation for a very large part of the Democratic decrease. The remainder could very easily be accounted for by the fact that there was a large stay-at-home vote. It is conceded that the majority of the Socialist votes were drawn from the Democratic party, but that fact does not account for the material increase in Repub-

lican majorities in 25 of the counties which were carried by that party this year. While the returns show that the total Democratic vote fell off more than 13,000, the total Republican vote was 254 greater than last year. The Republicans polled 110,550 votes this year as against 110,296 last year. Total Socialist vote this year was 21,752, compared with 9,303 a year ago, or a gain of 132 per cent.

## Persecution of Socialist Writers.

As is well known, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of the late Socialist leader, is now undergoing a term of imprisonment of eighteen months on account of his famous pamphlet on Militarism and anti-Militarism. A very determined attempt to ruin his career as a lawyer has just proved futile. The public prosecution in Berlin endeavored some months ago to induce the Court of Honor in connection with the Law Chambers, to strike Liebknecht's name off the list of lawyers. The Court declined to do so, whereupon the Supreme Imperial Counsel appealed against the decision: It was then decided to submit the matter to the Honor Court at Leipzig, a tribunal composed of the President of the Imperial Court, three judges and three counsellors-at-law. The case was heard last week, and to the joy of all lovers of justice Liebknecht has been acquitted. The decision is welcomed, not only by Social Democrats, but also by Freisinnige Liberals and sober-minded men of other parties.

## Tenth Ward Socialist Club.

Met last Thursday evening at Southwest Turner Hall and discussed next spring's campaign work. Comrade Ruesche reported that he had received the following contributions to the Old Campaign Debts Fund:

Collected by Wm. Ruesche—J. Fries \$1, J. Bauer 50c, P. Morlang 80c, Hofmeister 25c, F. Scherer 25c, Wm. Siroky 90c, Wm. Fischer 25c. Collected by F. F. Brinker—Oscar Evertz \$1, George Henneberger 50c, F. Moser \$1, South Second street \$1, A. Zimmermann 25c, B. H. Brinker 25c. Collected by G. A. Hoehn—L. Blaettler \$10, Otto Kern 50c, Edw. Ottesky \$1, Tenth Warder \$10. Collected by L. Hausermann—H. Denger \$1, Emil Scheumann 50c, J. Hahn 50c, Chas. J. Hermann 50c, G. Weder \$1, Phil Matz 75c. Collected by Hy. Plassmeyer—H. C. Plassmeyer \$1.05, Sam Wolfson 25c, D. Burak 10c, Reinhardt 10c, A. C. Calloun 10c, H. Kohlenback 10c, R. Stulman 10c, H. Steimmel 10c, George Baja 10c, Jacob Bachman \$2. Collected by A. Zimmermann—Wm. Boeckesck 75c, John Miegenoll 50c, Mich Miegenoll 25c, John Bachmann 25c, John Weber 50c, John Gramlich 25c, Frank Kurz 25c, George Weber 25c, J. Janesch 25c, Joe Schneider 50c. Collected by J. Schaerpf—N. Hegel 25c, A. Gschwind 50c, J. Schaerpf 25c, Carl Milich 25c. Total \$46.70. The comrades of the Tenth Ward are preparing for a lively spring campaign.

## Milwaukee Socialists in Good Trim.

Never were the Milwaukee Socialists in such an earnest fighting mood as today. At the last meeting of the County Central Committee a plan was adopted to train every member for propaganda work. A program is to be published monthly in the Social-Democratic Herald, embracing a brief course of reading and study on some particular objection to Socialism. At the next open meeting of each branch, this objection will be discussed and every member required to reply to it. We can not all be spellbinders (luckily), but by this method all our members will be trained to answer all anti-Socialist arguments, and to make an active personal agitation. During the last month of the recent campaign 335 Social-Democratic meetings were held in Milwaukee alone. Of these, 140 meetings were held at the gates of the factories. The total cost of the Milwaukee campaign was over seven thousand dollars. The Milwaukee landlords and loan sharks have devised a new method of keeping on the trail of their victims. This is an ordinance introduced in the Milwaukee City Council, requiring that every expressman, drayman, etc., removing the goods of any person from one residence to another shall be required to report the fact to the police headquarters. It is needless to say that the Social-Democratic aldermen will vote unanimously against this Russian measure.

## George Baer Reigns Supreme.

In a recent interview, Mr. George Baer, the coal and iron magnate of Pennsylvania, is reported to have said: "It is nobody's business whether I fix the price of coal or not," and "Well, now I think of it, why shouldn't I fix the price of coal? Ain't I the president of the coal and iron company?"

I desire to ask the coal consumers of St. Louis if they think it is any of their business whether Mr. Baer sets the price of coal? It is one of the staple commodities. It is something all must have. In a month or two we will be having weather where one will perish if not provided with coal. Mr. Baer sets the price. You must pay the price or freeze. He can refuse to sell any coal unless he receives a price satisfactory to him, and thus the lives of thousands of citizens and their families are at the mercy of a whim of a single individual. This whim depends upon the temper of Mr. Baer. He holds the key to Nature's fuel storehouse, but demands a tribute

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell you: "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!"

This is not true.

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

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

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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.

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