

ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1908.

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 409

Are We Bloodhounds or Beagles?

Jan Pouden Must Be Saved from the Czar's Hangman—Uncle Sam Shall Not Do Cossack Service for the Muscovite Murderer of Russian Nation's Political Liberty.

Editor D. Douglas Wilson, Machinists' Monthly Journal, Issues Appeal in Pouden's Behalf.

Yearning for liberty themselves and realizing to the full that others were possessed with the same desire, the men who founded this Republic did a wise, a liberal and a far-seeing thing. They threw down all barriers and opening wide the portals of the country they stretched forth their hands across the sea to welcome the oppressed in every land who might wish to come this way. To all who were weary of the tyrant's yoke, to all who felt the flames of freedom burning within them, to every turbulent soul who was consumed with divine unrest they promised shelter and a home. The wisdom of this wise and democratic action has been repeatedly shown and the policy has stood the test of all the years since the Republic was born. It attracted the best men and women from the northwestern part of the old world and gave us the cream of the citizenship of every European country. It has contributed as nothing else has done to make this the most wonderful, the greatest and the most progressive nation upon which the sun has ever shined. This is so apparent to all who are endowed with even the slightest ability to reason things out for themselves that no one will question the wisdom of the policy or suggest that any change should be made. Nothing would be said upon the subject now if it were not for the fact that certain events are transpiring that suggests a reflection upon the wisdom of the Fathers when they invited the oppressed of all lands to find a place of refuge and safety within our gates.

Political refugees from many lands have found an asylum here and any attempt to drag them back to the countries from which they had escaped would have been resented with all the force and machinery of our government. There is scarcely a foreign nation that has not at one time or another been represented by some fleeing citizen who found a refuge here. At the time of the great emigration from France in 1793, this country got many temporary residents and some permanent citizens. Later came some of the Bonapartes and the military and political family of Napoleon. Talleyrand was here for a time and so were some of the Bourbons at one period or another. We laid it down as a law from the start that this country would not return as a matter of treaty or comity those charged solely with political offenses.

A little later we went farther. Our population grew rapidly and to a great extent by immigration. We demanded that our adopted citizens be treated the same as those who were natural born, and we went to war with England a second time to uphold that principle. But it was during the revolutions of 1848 that we got the greatest number of political refugees, many of whom became naturalized. The foreign nations, as a rule, in those days did not accede to the right of expatriation and classed as citizens all who had been born in their territories. Out of a contention on this point came the first Hulsseman Letter, so-called because it was addressed by Secretary of State Daniel Webster to the Austro-Hungarian charge d'affaires of that name. In this letter, which was rather more fulsome than necessary, containing a little more rhodomontade than is now found in State papers, Webster laid down the fundamental principle that a naturalized citizen of this country was as much entitled to our protection as a natural born citizen, and that as a matter of fact he would be so protected. He was, and the individual in question got back to this country through the efforts of the navy. At present there is a Russian citizen of Jewish blood in this country who is demanded by the Russian authorities on the ground that he is a criminal and extraditable under treaty stipulations. The name of this man is Jan Janoff Pouden.

The Russian authorities claim that this poor Jew has been guilty of certain crimes for which they wish to take him back to Russia, so that he can be tried and punished, but common sense suggests that they wish to get him so that they can punish him for the part he took in the great revolutionary movement of last year. If he were a common criminal, guilty of arson and such crimes, they would be only too glad to get rid of him and would never make any effort to get him back in Russia again. The truth is he has been guilty of the most heinous of all crimes in the eyes of the Russian autocracy, he has dared to think and let his thoughts run in the direction of liberty. He has dared to do as his ancestors have done for five thousand years, and like them was willing to sacrifice his life in an effort to free his people. It is because of this that the United States has been asked to surrender his body, and it is for this that he would be tried and tortured in the way that delights the official Russian heart. What he did and what awaits him if he is sent back to Russia is thus graphically told by a correspondent:

"Jan Pouden is a simple Lettish peasant. Two or three years ago his village went mad at the agony of Russian oppression and revolted. Every reader of this felt his heart go out to these revolutionists; but sympathy and mad agony could not win against Cossacks, and the revolution was suppressed.

"And then began things too horrible to think of. A commission with authority to kill political offenders without trial subjected newly arrested persons to torture until they confessed. They were beaten with clubs and whips until senseless, and roused by cold water to new tortures. Officers caved in prisoners' chests with their boots. Men's legs were pounded until the flesh dropped off. Eyes were gouged out with fingers and pencils. The bones of the living feet were crushed. Pools of blood ran over the floor of the torture chamber from the bodies cut with wire whips. Nails were torn out, hair was pulled out and bones broken. When the flesh turned to an open wound, the torturer laid a wet rag over it to replace the skin or rubbed salt in it, and went on with the fiend's work. When a New York stepographer was given the task of copying the official record of these things from the proceedings of the Duma, she burst into tears and could not copy it. For there are things worse than the above, too shameful to be hinted here.

"When one 'confessed,' those named by him were tortured. When he refused, he was taken out after torture and shot, 'while attempting to escape.' Oh, it was hell, simply hell!

"Jan Pouden got out of Russia and came to New York. Russia followed, hired the best lawyers and asked his extradition for burglary, arson and attempted murder. Clearly these offenses were the acts of a soldier serving his revolutionary cause. The offense was political. We have always refused to extradite political offenders. Irishmen have been protected by this nation when accused of crimes of violence in the land of troubles, because the troubles were political."

According to the testimony taken by the Duma this poor Hebrew workman's little eight-year-old daughter was seized by the Cossacks and brutally whipped in an effort to make her confess the whereabouts of her father. This was when he first escaped and when he was on his way to find refuge in the United States. Should they seize his little girl again and beat her as unmercifully as they did before she can only say that he is in America, the Land of the Free, and that he will never, never be given up. Even if this patri-

otic workingman had been guilty of the crimes attributed to him the deeds were done during a revolutionary uprising and do not therefore come within the list of crimes for which a person is extraditable. This has been recognized by the highest tribunals, and clearly in the celebrated Castioni case when England refused to surrender an Italian-Swiss who had killed a member of the Swiss Parliament during some riotous commotion and had fled the country, and the Queen's Bench held that the refusal was proper because the killing was committed as part of a political movement and uprising in which he was taking part.

Our national spirit and every tradition of our country is in favor of giving this Russian refugee the benefit of the doubt. Indeed all that is asked for, all that is expected by his friends and every lover of liberty is that an investigation be made and all the facts in the case be brought to light. Then if it is found that he has been guilty of offenses other than political ones, and it is to answer for these that the Russian government has asked that he be surrendered, let him be sent back, but, on the other hand, if this can not be proven and he is sought to answer for political offenses, Russia may as well stop trying, for he never will be given up. The President of the United States will see to that, for he knows all about Russia and Russia's methods and has no sympathy with the brutal iron heel of "The Bear That Walks Like a Man." Public opinion and the voice of the people of this country will be stronger than the mailed hand of Nicholas, and the hunted man who sought safety upon our shores made no error in judgment when he came here, nor placed his confidence where it is likely to be betrayed.—Machinists' Journal.

Official Socialist Vote From 33 States

We have received the official vote from 33 states, which polled a total of 260,136 Socialist votes in 1904. These same states show a total Socialist vote of 281,198 in 1908, or a total gain of 21,062.

These figures include the heavy losses in Illinois (about 30,000), Iowa (about 6,500), Kansas (about 3,000) and Nebraska (about 4,000), making a total loss of about 44,000 votes in these four states, as compared with 1904.

It required most of the gains in the other states to make up this "deficit."

If these four states—Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—had held their own, the 33 states below reported would show a net increase of over 60,000 votes.

One of the most significant is the Wisconsin vote. There Debs practically held his own, while the straight Socialist ticket was increased by 4,000 votes. The Taft landslide and the Bryan-Labor work showed their effect on the Socialist presidential vote.

The Pennsylvania vote is not less interesting, though in another direction. We speak of Pennsylvania in the editorial columns of this week's St. Louis Labor. In studying the returns of Nov. 3, and by comparing them with the 1904 vote, we find that in Pennsylvania the great gains of the Democrats, Prohibitionists and Socialists was the result of a general indignation wave against the corrupt Republican machine politics in that state.

That Kansas lost 3,000 votes is a surprise; probably the "unprecedented" prosperity of the farmers had something to do with this loss in Socialist votes.

Nebraska, Bryan's own state, made a poor showing for the Socialist Party. No doubt Bryan secured some of the Debs votes of 1904. The main cause, however, may be traced back to the lack of a militant Socialist organization, due to factional fights and internal troubles during the last three or more years—troubles which had their origin in the bona fide De Leonism which some individuals had introduced into the Nebraska Socialist Party movement.

Socialist Presidential Vote in 1904 and 1908 in Thirty-Three States.

State.	1904.	1908.
Alabama	853	1,347
Colorado	4,304	7,974
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Florida	2,337	3,747
Georgia	197	584
Idaho	4,944	6,305
Illinois	69,225	39,711
Indiana	12,013	13,476
Iowa	11,847	8,287
Kansas	15,494	12,420
Kentucky	3,602	4,060
Louisiana	995	2,538
Maine	2,101	1,758
Minnesota	11,692	14,471
Mississippi	393	1,048
Missouri	12,909	15,398
Nebraska	7,412	3,524
New Hampshire	1,090	1,299
New Jersey	9,587	10,249
New Mexico	1,046
North Carolina	124	345
North Dakota	2,005	2,405
Oklahoma	21,752
Oregon	7,619	7,430
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
South Carolina	22	101
Tennessee	1,354	1,878
Texas	2,791	7,870
Utah	5,767	4,895
Virginia	218	255
Washington	10,023	14,177
West Virginia	1,572	3,676
Wisconsin	28,240	28,146
Totals	260,136	281,198

THE DEATH OF PETTIBONE.

While his life was at its zenith, and the warm-blood rich and red; Darkling clouds of death fast gather'd over his devoted head. Clouds of corporate might and vengeance, shades of darkest, blackest hate.

Hovered o'er that fearless spirit—settled down and sealed his fate. Torn from home and friends and fireside, immured within a prison drear; Accused of deeds of crime and murder, removed from all that life holds dear.

There it was the fatal sickness fastened on his iron frame; Death! has carved his name and his'ry high up on the scroll of fame. Accused of crime, but vindicated, when at last his trial came, With all shadow of suspicion lifted from his honored name. A martyr to the cause he perished, calm, undaunted and serene, But the countless hosts of toil will surely keep his mem'ry green. In the graveyard 'neath the flowers, mourned by all who knew him best,

Free from pain and persecution, Pettibone is laid to rest. Laid to rest, but not forgotten, for he made his life sublime; And his still unconquer'd spirit marches down the aisles of time. If there be a God of Justice in the world as yet unknown, May his retribution wither those who murdered Pettibone.

—L. V. Callahan.

COMRADES, ATTENTION!

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

GENERAL MEETING

Sunday, Dec. 13, 1908

at 8 p. m.

Druids Hall, Market and Ninth

Order of Business:

1. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.
2. SELECTION OF COMPLETE CITY TICKET FOR SPRING ELECTION.
3. ELECTION OF SECRETARY OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS.
4. ELECTION OF LOCAL ORGANIZER.
5. ELECTION OF EDITOR AND MANAGER OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.
6. TRANSACTION OF SUCH OTHER BUSINESS AS MAY COME BEFORE THE MEETING.

The importance of the Order of Business makes it imperative for all members to attend this general meeting.

BY ORDER OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

Profits: \$192,847,990.56

Wages: 160,825,822.00

By Ben Hanford.

Some months ago, under the caption of "Dirty Dollars," I review the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year 1907. I now wish to call attention to just two items in that report.

On page 36 I find that after the cost of operation and production are deducted from the gross receipts for the year there remained a balance of \$192,847,990. This sum really represents the net profits of the corporation for the year. From this sum the report shows a deduction of more than \$5,383,000 for taxes and a number of subtractions for other purposes, but it also shows other income of nearly \$10,000,000. So when I say that for the year 1907 the Steel Trust "made" ("got" would be a better word, and "stole" would not be wrong) over \$192,000,000 I am well within the mark. Of course this sum was not all divided among the stockholders and bondholders. They made "divvy" of only \$63,000,000 of the "swag." The rest was held in the surplus reserve or put into additional property. Thus the corporation bought and paid \$34,000,000 for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., and it appropriated \$18,500,000 to the Gary construction account, as well as large sums for the purchase of other properties too numerous to mention, all these purchases adding just that much to the real and exploiting value of the corporation, and making the stockholders and bondholders richer just the same (or more) than if the entire net income had been paid to them. Just remember that item of \$192,000,000 of profits for the men who OWN the Steel Trust. How about the men who WORK for the Steel Trust? What did they get?

On page 23 of the report of the trust for 1907 it is stated that the total "salaries" and wages paid to 210,180 employees was \$160,825,822. Note that word "salaries." That means that the fancy sums paid to the officials is included in the amount stated. Also that the officials are numbered in the 210,000 "employees." Some of these "officials," it is true, actually performed some useful service in the production, but many of them, particularly those with the fancy salaries, did absolutely nothing useful to the production of steel, but devoted their energy and time to the villainous work of corrupting courts, bribing legislatures, debauching elections, destroying competitors and a thousand other things equally injurious to society and equally useless to the production of steel.

But let us suppose that the entire \$160,000,000 paid out by the Steel Trust in "salaries" and wages went to the men who did the real work of production. It would still remain true that the OWNERS, who did nothing to produce steel, were \$192,000,000 richer at the end of the year, while the WORKERS, whose labor produced the steel, received only \$160,000,000 for their year's work. Which simply means that these 210,000 men, in order to get \$160,000,000 for themselves, had to produce \$192,000,000 in excess of their wages and give it to their employers—the OWNERS of the raw material and tools with which they worked. Every time a worker for the Steel Trust earned \$160 for himself he first had to produce \$192 and give it to his bosses. Every time an employe of the corporation got \$1.60 in wages he first had to produce \$1.92 in profits for the bondholders and stockholders.

So you see the stockholders and bondholders got a profit of more than 100 per cent on the labor of every employe. The employe produced more wealth for his boss than he got for himself. Of course the boss doesn't state the case this way. The way he puts it the wage earner simply produced his wages, and nothing more. As the capitalist puts it, the surplus values remaining after the wages and other charges of production are paid is produced by capital. He does not say that he squeezed the work out of 50 per cent of his product. Nor does the capitalist say that he made 100 per cent on the wages he paid the worker. The capitalist says he got such and such per cent on the capital invested. According to him, capital produces that portion of wealth which he gets in the form of profits.

But the capitalist is wrong, whether intentionally or otherwise. A moment's thought shows this. No matter how great the capital, no matter what the nature of the capital, you can not make capital produce wealth. No matter how big the pile of dollars, they will not make other dollars and add them unto themselves. No matter how big the factory, it will not run itself. No matter how wonderful the machine, it will not build itself. It takes labor to build the factory, it takes labor to make the machine, it takes labor to oil the machine, it takes labor to operate the machine, it takes labor to produce the raw material, and it takes labor to feed the raw material to the machine, and it takes labor to carry the finished product from the machine, or it takes labor to make and tend other machines to do all these things.

Labor does it all, reader. And the OWNERS of the Steel Trust get more than the WORKERS for the Steel Trust.

And what is true of the production of steel in the United States is true of the production of many other things. Wherever men are compelled to sell their labor to the owners of the means of production, those men are exploited—robbed. Each man is not robbed in

just the same sum and measure as the others, but all are robbed in some measure.

The Socialist proposes to stop the exploitation. He proposes that those who do the world's work shall own the things with which they work. Then they will no longer be exploited.

The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about, reader. Look into it. Investigate it. If you are a wage earner, it is to your interest to become a member of the Socialist Party.

Socialist Vote for St. Louis and Kansas City Court of Appeals in 1908

Making total for entire state ticket of 12,021 in 1904, and 15,244 in 1908.

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.		KANSAS CITY DISTRICT.	
Vierling.		Lipscomb.	
County.		County.	
Audrain	12	Adair	268
Barry	138	Andrew	14
Bollinger	27	Atchison	18
Butler	146	Barton	196
Cape Girardeau	28	Bates	82
.....shrdl emfwy shrdl etaqluuu		Benton	19
Carter	57	Boone	26
Christian	145	Buchanan	157
Clark	5	Caldwell	4
Crawford	50	Callaway	13
Dent	32	Camden	33
Douglas	281	Carroll	32
Dunklin	260	Cass	103
Franklin	117	Cedar	56
Greene	445	Chariton	12
Howell	198	Ray	25
Iron	5	Clinton	1
Jefferson	64	Cole	30
Knox	25	Cooper	8
Laclede	49	Dade	37
Lawrence	304	Dallas	8
Lewis	19	Davless	9
McDonald	81	De Kalb	2
Madison	52	Gasconade	11
Marion	148	Gentry	24
Mississippi	12	Grundy	11
Monroe	12	Harrison	14
Montgomery	10	Henry	58
New Madrid	70	Hickory	28
Newton	282	Howard	4
Oregon	122	Holt	7
Ozark	40	Jackson	894
Pemiscot	36	Jasper	1,030
Perry	1	Johnson	7
Phelps	20	Lafayette	85
Pike	9	Linn	77
Pulaski	28	Livingston	42
Ralls	17	Macon	172
Reynolds	42	Maries	4
Ripley	5	Mercer	9
St. Charles	36	Miller	59
St. Francois	443	Moniteau	31
Ste. Genevieve	5	Morgan	11
St. Louis	490	Nodaway	52
Scotland	19	Osage	4
Scott	626	Pettis	191
Scott /	shrdluuu	Platte	9
Shannon	59	Polk	9
Shelby	18	Putnam	52
Stoddard	275	Randolph	41
Stone	127	Ray	57
Taney	52	St. Clair	73
Texas	58	Salline	16
Warren	41	Schuyler	19
Washington	18	Sullivan	20
Wayne	80	Vernon	171
Webster	74	Worth	2
Wright	55		
City of St. Louis	4,865	Total	4,509
Total	10,735	1904 for Barnesley	4,354
1904 for Sentenne	7,667	Making total, for entire state, of	
		12,021 in 1904, and 15,244 in 1908.	

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is not true.

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

The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

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

American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries:

Heydt Bakery Co.
Condon Bakery Co.
St. Louis Bakery Co.
Freund Bakery Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
Home Bakery Co.

These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is

This bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

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

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

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.

Last month a rather innocently minded gentleman found his way into the White House at Washington and when interrogated as to his business stated that he came to see if he couldn't be permitted to open the Cabinet meetings with prayer. He had only a vague idea of Cabinet meetings and did not seem to suspect that they might sometimes be opened with a corkscrew. He went away disappointed.

Woman's Study Corner

Why, Coming to the Front Door!

Here is a story that Stuart Reid has brought back from Newport, R. I.:

"A certain matron had been classed as one of the two leaders of Newport society. Her husband's name is in the papers every day as a man of wide and varied interests. She has a handsome and manly son, who is addicted to outdoor sports. One day last summer the son was driving a skittish horse through Newport's streets. The colt got the bit in his teeth and ran away. That a serious accident would have happened is certain except for the bravery and address of a young man, the son of a year-round resident of Newport, and in no way connected with society. He fastened to the horse's bridle, finally stopped and held him, just in time to prevent horse, runaway and social son going over the cliff onto the rocks below. The scion of society got down, white and more than a bit shaken, and shook hands with his rescuer. 'I can't tell you how grateful I am,' said he, 'except that I know you saved me from death or serious injury. I'd rather you came to the house, and permit my mother to thank you in person. Will you come this afternoon?'"

"The unfashionable hero didn't want to do so. But the other insisted. And that afternoon, feeling very sheepish, he walked up the long, sparkling drive to the palatial cottage of the social leader. He presented himself at the front door, and was welcomed by the son. 'Mother, mother,' cried the latter, his hand clasped in that of his rescuer, 'I've told you of my morning's adventure. I want you to thank this young gentleman for me.'

"The social leader minced down the great hall, lifting an eye-glass as she did so. 'Outrageous,' said she. 'The very idea of such persons coming to the front door. Tell the person to go to the servants' entrance and I will come around there and thank him.'

"The person was walking down the sparkling drive about that time shaking his head, and searching for words with which to express his opinion of one grand snob."—Machinists' Journal.

Marriage in Socialist Society

By Jean Jaures.

In the relations of the sexes, as in economic relations, real individual liberty exists only when each party enjoys certain guarantees against the encroachments or abuses of the other. Upper class individualism is as evil in its exploitation of woman as woman as it is in its exploitation of the workman as a workman. When the new Socialism gives the young girl and the young woman a real and thorough education and enables them to support themselves by labor proportionate to their strength and talents, then will the "weaker sex" be guarded against surprises and traps, then will the married woman cease to be a dependent being held in servitude through the fear of want and wretchedness, then will she be safe from the worst effects of cowardly desertion. The education and the laws of Socialism will not allow a father to escape his duties toward his children by simply turning out into the street their unmarried mother, as can be done today in this beautiful land of France.

But when Socialism shall have taken all these precautions in the interest of the individual of both sexes, when it shall have guaranteed the rights of all human beings, and especially the rights of the so-called weaker sex, it will not, at the same time, be guilty of rendering marriage a restraining contract of any kind. Each one of the contracting parties will be free to continue to lead the joint life or will be free to break a bond which may have become galling; for it will be held by society and the laws that where there is no longer any accord or affections or a desire to prolong the common existence, this existence becomes but a lie and should end. At the same time the Socialist code will teach that no idle fancy must play a part in this decision. This would degrade the party guilty thereof. It will never cease to teach that the noblest act of two beings is to give an eternal impulse to their love, that when those who have sworn everlasting affection become involved in fatal misunderstandings and are animated only by deadly hate, it would be a crime to try and curb two such souls by any legal chain. Socialistic society will hope that it would be hypocrisy or hardness of heart to show any sign of reproval if two such beings sought happiness in another union. However, they will be expected to confess to one another that they have failed and missed the highest ideal of human life, which is to mingle the heart and the senses in a single and unchangeable affection. When the young woman weds under the Socialist regime, as under the present one, she will believe that she is taking a lasting step. But in the new world, as in the old, she will surely sometimes make a terrible mistake, and will find that the human affections can not be really bound by laws. The ideal dream of eternal love will be dissipated. But our Socialistic code, which will strive to bring man to the highest point of perfection and happiness, will combat a too easy admission of failure in this soul life. It will make man ashamed of all the lies and commonplace adventures which render monogamy a most cynical falsehood.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR SCHOOL TEACHERS?

By Kuchi Kaneko in The Socialist Woman.

At the university every great treatise is postponed until its author attains impartial judgment and perfect knowledge. If a horse could wait as long for its shoes and would pay for them in advance, our blacksmiths would all be college dons.—Bernard Shaw.

In spite of the nature of their profession, and their opportunity for learning, school teachers are often among the dulllest and most uninteresting persons we meet in present-day society. They are like machines. No wonder that when children get through with their schooling they have nothing in their brains but dry, mechanical, text-book information! It is not so only with the school teachers of the lower grades, but with the high school teachers as well, and the college professors. They teach their pupils with their text books, in a most mechanical way, and they seem not to try to point out the real meaning and relative significance of the things the books contain.

I remember when I was a student at one of the highest and oldest universities in this country, the professors came to our class rooms merely to impart their mechanical learning to their knowledge hungry and innocent students. They gave lectures on the history of pedagogics, history of ethics, theory of economics, principles of philosophy, or sociology, or most anything.

But their lectures were dry and dead in spirit. They had no life. They had no connection with the present-day problems. When they came to deal with present-day problems, they tried not to say anything. I found that the libraries were more interesting places in which to pursue my studies, than were the lecture rooms, for I could secure there brilliant teachers of all ages and all countries.

The lectures at our schools today are nothing but the merchandise of a merchant. The teachers sell their learning to their pupils by the hour and by the pound. They are not interested in develop-

ing the pupils' minds, nor do they try to educate them in the true sense of the term.

One hundred years ago when Friedrich Hegel was teaching philosophy in the great Berlin University his were not only lectures on mere speculative philosophy, but he was trying to apply it to the actual problems of life and the universe. Hegel taught in the manner that Confucius and Socrates taught their philosophies. He wanted his pupils to adapt it to every-day life problems. He was anxious to see his philosophy tried in the actual world. He was not afraid to solve the problems of the day from his firmly-believed life views.

Look at our universities today! Where is our Socrates? Where is our Confucius? Where, even, is our Hegel? The biologists are teaching biology, and they don't want to apply it to the question of life. The philosophers are lecturing on philosophy, but they don't want to touch the subject of the religious superstitions of today. The economists are teaching the principles of economics, but they don't want to scratch the great, gigantic, evil institution of trusts. The sociologists are trying to investigate social problems, but they don't want to talk much about Socialism.

What can we expect from these pseudo scientists, philosophers, economists and sociologists? They can not develop men like Marx, Lasalle, Liebknecht, as Hegel has done. The universities today are a hell for real students and scholars. When we see more or less interesting professors like Charles Zueblin, Edward Ross, Thomas Will, Oscar Triggs and others, in our universities, we always find them with their troubles, going from one institution to another, and sometimes dismissed entirely.

There are over 600,000 teachers, instructors and professors in our various educational institutions, and if we find the majority of them are dead in their interests of life and the problems of the hour, we can pretty surely tell what kind of influence they are exerting upon the minds of the coming generations. This is the gravest outlook of our race and society today.

Machine education can only make a machine civilization, such as we have in this country. The machine teachers can only produce machine students. The teachers are machines because they are trading their learning for an amount of money. They are machines because they do not think of the problems of life, the questions of the hour, and do not try to apply their knowledge to the need of the actual world. They are machines because they are afraid to investigate things that surround them. They are machines, because they shut their eyes to the great social movement which is raging in all the civilized world today.

The moment the teachers begin to touch and get interested in these problems their faces will be brighter. They will become more interesting personalities than they are now. They can not help but become alive, active, self-sacrificing, and above all, the most useful persons in the community.

Wake up, teachers, instructors and professors! Get interested in the great, vital, social problems of the age. It is not only for the sake of your own salvation that you should do so, but for the good of society as well.

A NEW WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

New York, Nov. 24.—Supported by hundreds of women and many professional and business men, a new movement for the advancement of suffrage for women has been started in New York and will be revealed to the public at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall Dec. 4.

It is proposed to work on broad and dignified lines; to give the movement an impetus from the sympathy and co-operation of the more influential members of society.

Street-corner campaigning is to be dropped, and the propaganda is to be carried on more actively among those who will treat it with great thought and seriousness. Plans are being made to carry the fight to Albany this winter, with the hope of obtaining the long-coveted constitutional amendment, which will give equal suffrage rights to men and women in the state of New York.

At the same time a vigorous campaign is to be opened in Washington. These plans will be revealed at the Carnegie Hall meeting.

All the boxes in the hall have been sold at good prices. Every reserved seat has been engaged. There are now in the hands of the Committee of Arrangements more applications for places on the platform than can be provided.

Among those who will occupy the first tier of boxes are: Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Robert Golet, Mrs. Henry Miller, Richard Stevens, Ralph Pulitzer, Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. John Pratt, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Dorothy Whitney, Dr. Charles F. Aked, Col. George S. Harvey, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Fred Nathan, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, Mrs. E. William Helmuth, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Van Beuren, Mrs. H. S. Blatch, Miss Grace Strachan and Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller of Geneva, N. Y.

In other boxes and upon the platform will be many other personages, including William M. Ivins, Charles C. Sprague Smith, Prof. John Dewey, Mrs. Bourke Cockran and Mrs. Richard Aldrich.

There will be a large attendance from the Collegiate Equal Suffrage Association of New York, the Equal Suffrage League of New York and other organizations of the kind. Many representatives of the movement from other cities are also expected.

Addresses will be made by Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of a member of the English Parliament; Dr. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance.

For a long time quiet, but effective work has been going on among the suffragists to enlist the support of influential women. Arrangements for the Carnegie Hall meeting and the names of participants have been kept quiet so their announcement would produce a dramatic surprise. Mrs. Catt said the presence of these women would not signify merely supine indorsement, but that they would work hard.

Work of organizing for the campaign in New York City has been done by the Interurban Woman's Suffrage Council, a strong central body, which includes officers and delegates of all the woman suffrage clubs in the city.

WOMAN AND THE LORDS.

London, Nov. 16.—On Thursday last, for the first time in forty years, a woman pleaded at the bar of the House of Lords. Miss Chrystal Macmillan, B. Sc., was the heroine. She is one of five Scottish lady graduates, the other four being Miss Margaret Nairn, M. A., Miss Simson, M. A., Miss Elsie Inglis, M. B., and Miss Helen Melville, M. A., who are appealing against a rule of the Court of Session which debar them from voting at the University Parliamentary election. The University Courts of St. Andrews and Edinburgh are joint respondents.

The University franchise, which is not a property franchise, but rather a franchise of intellect, is of recent creation. The first contested election for the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, since women became graduates, took place in 1906. The five ladies now appealing intimated to the Registrar that, being on the register, they were entitled to record their votes. The latter, however, refused to issue voting papers to any women on the register. The Court of Session upheld the action of the Registrar, hence the present appeal.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM

By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

Lesson No. 4.

Proposition (a): A complete revolution in the method of producing has taken place in the last fifty years, improved machines, increased division of labor and large corporations, making it possible for the workmen to produce nine times as much as they did fifty years ago. (See Census Bulletin No. 150.)

There was a time, up to about fifty years ago, when machines were few in number, crude and comparatively inferior, and the factories were very small. Hundreds upon hundreds of small shops were in existence and hand work was the rule and not the exception, as it is today. In those days the workman got a much larger proportion of his product than he does today, but he did not produce nearly so much. Just about this time the invention of machinery received an impetus on account of the extensive use of steam as a motive power. Large factories were built up and there was an increased division of labor, which continued gradually improving until today the workman is given a simple task to perform and kept at it. At present the division of labor, together with the use of machinery, has been carried to a very high degree of perfection. For instance, there are over sixty separate and distinct tasks in the making of a pair of shoes, while formerly this work was done by one man. This division of labor, combined with the improved machinery and large factory organization, makes it possible for the workman to produce nine times as much as he did in 1850.

Proposition (b): This wonderful change has been brought about by the changing of the method of production from an individual or competitive basis to a social or co-operative basis.

As noted before, there has been a complete revolution in the manner of producing in the last half century. Fifty years ago, nearly everything was done by hand; today almost everything is produced by machinery. The present wonderful productivity could never have been possible under the old handicraft or individual system. While it now takes over sixty men to make a pair of shoes, as compared with one in the olden times, these sixty men can produce many times more shoes than an equal number of men could have done on the individual plan. We now do everything co-operatively. The large department stores are co-operative institutions, the immense factories are co-operative—in fact everything is co-operative nowadays in production. However, when it comes to distributing the wealth thus produced by the workers, the capitalist class, who comprise 15 per cent of the population, receives 83 per cent; and the working class, who comprise 85 per cent of the population, get 17 per cent. Not much co-operation there.

Proposition (c): But while this change has taken place in producing, the workers are only partially benefited by it, the capitalist class reaping the largest rewards in increased profits.

Think of the progress that has been made in the past half century. Now there are electric lights, electric cooking apparatus, electric heating, telephone, sanitary plumbing, houses of a grander scale such as was never known before, clothing of the finest fabrics and furniture of all kinds better made than ever before. In fact at the present time it is possible for a man to live in absolute comfort and comparative luxury. You produced these things—that is, you did your share, together with your fellow workmen. What do you get? Poverty, tumble-down shacks that are not fit for a dog to live in, with no sanitary plumbing, no conveniences, no telephone, your clothes are shoddy, your furniture is cheap and poorly made, and your food is adulterated to such a great extent that you are surprised if you discover an article of food that is pure. Who is it, then, that has these fine things? The capitalist class, the class that owns the factories, mills, mines, etc., etc.—the class that appropriates your product after you toil so hard. They do all the traveling, they have all the conveniences, and you get most of the discomforts.

Proposition (d): Therefore it is evident that it is the private ownership of the means of productions and distribution which prevents the workingman from receiving the full social value of his product.

Now, is it not plain to you that if the class you belong to, the working class, which produces everything, lives in poverty, while the capitalist class, the class which owns the machines, the factories, the mills, mines, railroads and land, live in luxury, that the cause of your poverty must be in the ownership of the means of life? This capitalist class owns everything; but they offer you the opportunity to produce wealth for them and then they give you a miserable pittance, barely enough to allow you to exist. They would not give you even this, only you would starve otherwise, and therefore would not be able to produce any more wealth for them.

Oh, what a chump you are! Just think of a man who will work all his life making things for other people and taking nothing in return for himself except enough money barely to keep him alive. How foolish it sounds when you come to think about it in the right light!

But I will not call you down very hard. If you will promise to vote for a change of the system, I will consider that you have a little common sense left. You see, it won't do for me to call you too many hard names, because I used to be that kind of a fool myself once. I used to think the boss was very kind to me to give me enough to live on. Now, since I have my eyes open, I realize how kind I have been to him. For many years have I given him everything I have produced. The only thing that worries me now is how long YOU will keep me from getting the full share of my product. You are the only obstacle in the way. Until YOU vote the Socialist party ticket, too, I shall have to stand it.

Lesson No. 5.

Propositions.

(a): It has been seen that all progress since the dawn of civilization has been a series of class struggles; that the present struggle is between the capitalist and the worker; and that the interests of these two classes are diametrically opposed.

(b): That political parties are the representatives of class interests, and any party which stands for the continuation of the profit system is essentially a capitalistic party, no matter what its name may be, or what reforms it may propose.

(c): That the profit system must of necessity fail.

(d): That the revolution which has taken place in production and which has greatly increased the product of each worker, has been brought about by co-operative methods and that the only thing which prevents the worker from living in comfort and security, instead of his present poverty, is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Therefore:

The Socialist Party, a party of the workingmen, organized strictly on class lines, proposes to abolish this system before it brings disaster upon the people and institute a co-operative commonwealth by the following methods, which are the only ones possible:

First, Gain control of the powers of government and exercise them in behalf of the working class.

Second, Operate all industries collectively, giving the worker the full social value of his product.

The above things we have learned in the four previous lessons. Much more could have been said on the subjects covered in each lesson, but it was the writer's intention to make these lessons short and simple.

Now that you have mastered the subject, what do you think of Socialism? Count the points in its favor, shown in the first four lessons:

Lesson No. 1 shows that the Socialist movement is evolutionary in character, and is based upon a most vital principle—the class struggle. That's no idle dream nor fanciful theory—it is a fact, a cold, stubborn fact.

Lesson No. 2 shows the necessity of the workingman breaking away from the old capitalistic parties and joining a party which has for its purpose the abolition of the damnable system under which we are living, which causes so much misery and poverty. Every vote that is cast for any other party (and this is not an egotistical boast, but a logical conclusion) simply forges another link in the fetters which hold the workingman in bondage.

Lesson No. 3 shows that it is impossible for the present system to last for any great length of time and that sooner or later it will fall. Its doom is certain. And there is a very great possibility of there being bloodshed and internal war, brought upon us by the capitalist class, through the ignorance of the workers. If the people are sufficiently educated as to the Socialist solution this period of disorder may be greatly shortened and perhaps prevented altogether. But should ignorance prevail, it is hard to say how long it will last.

Lesson No. 4 shows that the cause of the evils of this system is the private ownership of the means of productions and distribution—the means of life, in short—and proves that the only way to get rid of the effects is to remove the cause.

After carefully considering all these things you must certainly come to the conclusion that Socialism is not only not impracticable, but it is inevitable; and that it is not only your privilege to vote for the Socialist Party, but it is your DUTY. It is a duty that you owe to your wife and family, and to yourself. It is not only your duty to vote right, but it is also your duty to do all possible to induce others to do likewise; for should the crisis come before the people, or at least a very large majority of them thoroughly understand that the only possible remedy is Socialism, the vast army of unemployed, starving workmen are liable to cause a good deal of damage—perhaps provoke a bloody internal war. YOU can help the Socialists to solve the matter peaceably.

The very best way to help bring Socialism is by the united efforts of thousands; ergo: join the party; find out where there is a branch in your neighborhood, and join it at once. If every man who votes the ticket even now should join the party organization and work in harmony with his comrades, Socialism would be very near at hand.

ANCIENT SOCIETY.

There is just one American who is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, and his title to greatness is found in a book first published thirty years ago. Its title is:

Ancient Society; or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress; From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization.

It is the classic statement of a long series of vitally important facts without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It traces the successive forms of marriage that have existed, each corresponding to a certain industrial stage. It proves that the laws governing the relations of the sexes have constantly been changing in response to industrial changes, and thus explains why it is that they are changing still. It shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which amiable reformers have wailed in vain. It points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

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WOMAN'S VOTE NOT WANTED BY G. O. P.

The helplessness of the middle class was never more completely exemplified than in the woman's suffrage advocates' efforts to get their plank in the Republican party's platform. A group of really able and earnest women were politely flouted by the organization simply because they had nothing behind them, no organized force. To appeal, as they did, to a sense of justice, was utterly futile, and if they have learned that much by their experience it will not have been in vain. An organized body of working women is the only power which can have any effect. The poor things, in several cases, actually wore Taft buttons in the hope of placating the Republicans. It seems a little cruel to say, but the turn-down served them right.—The World, Oakland, Cal.

THE DAY-FLY.

Dost thou know the tale of the day-fly? When the full moon beams above, She rises up from the waters to dance at her feast of love. And then, when the moon is paling, called from life's midst away, She dies at the break of morning for the joy of one brief day. Such is the tale of the day-fly; ah, human heart, is this Not like to thy own life's story, the story of one-day-bliss?—Hebe.

Socialist Sunday School.

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

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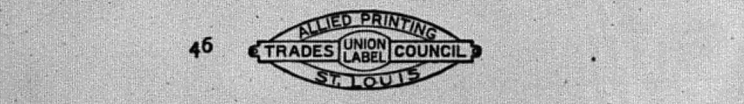
LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



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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

His Reward

The presidential campaign is over. Now is the time to "reward our friends."
Daniel J. Keefe, until recently a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Board, has just recently received his reward for the meretricious work he performed for Roosevelt, Taft & Co. during the recent campaign.

Keefe differed from Gompers as to the meaning of the term "friends of labor." While Samuel heralded Mr. Bryan as labor's savior, Daniel insisted that Taft was the better man and real "friend of labor."

Samuel's claims were put into print as Democratic campaign literature, while the Republican campaign committee took hold of Daniel's words of praise for Taft.

Democratic party organs publish the following dispatch, giving the details of the kind of a reward labor leader Keefe harvested:

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Roosevelt today rewarded a loyal Organized Labor man; brought another of New York's "400" into Washington's official life, and moved his friend Newberry into the Cabinet.

Daniel J. Keefe, who vigorously endeavored to obstruct the plans of Samuel Gompers in the last campaign and who therefor was turned down for re-election as sixth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, becomes the Commissioner General of Immigration, succeeding the late Frank A. Sargent.

Herbert L. Satterlee, millionaire, yachtsman, former naval volunteer, financier, society leader and son-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan, succeeds Truman L. Newberry as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the same position once held by Roosevelt himself.

Newberry has entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Navy.

Keefe is the head of the Longshoremen's Union. The position as Chief of the Immigration Service has come to be regarded as one to which a labor man is entitled. It is the best-paying and most responsible position given to a representative of labor. Keefe's appointment, of course, is regarded as wholly political. President Roosevelt was intensely chagrined because of the course of Gompers and the majority of the Federation leaders in opposing Taft. The President singled out Gompers as a target for his personal vengeance and has been careful to show his personal favor to the few labor men who attached themselves to the Taft interests.

The most conspicuous instance of the latter sort was found in the list of guests at the recent "labor" dinner at the White House. Keefe was invited, but, being in Denver at the time, could not accept. It is openly stated in administration circles that, as Commissioner General of Immigration, Keefe is expected to accomplish much toward breaking the power of Samuel Gompers in the Federation.

Had Bryan been elected there might have been a few more "rewards" dished out to labor leaders.

Thus Mr. Keefe entered the house of political invalids. Others will follow. After all, what's the difference between a Republican longshoreman Keefe accepting a political appointment from Roosevelt, and a Democratic John Mitchell accepting a \$6,000 job from Belmont's Civic Federation! One is as long as the other is broad.

Whenever the great mass of the American trades unionists take a hand in real, bona fide working class politics there will be little anxiety on the part of the capitalist statesmen to reward the labor leaders with political jobs. The capitalists like the Keefes, John Burns, etc., but for the Keir Hardie, Will Thorne and Pete Curran type of labor leaders they have absolutely no use, because these men can not be used for the dirty political work of Capitalism.

Pennsylvania

Some time ago the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in its editorial columns, proudly proclaimed that even the workmen of Pennsylvania remained true to the cause of the Republican party by voting for Taft and Sherman.

Since then the G.-D. carefully avoided mentioning anything about the election returns from the anthracite coal state. Almost a week ago the official vote was published by the eastern daily papers, but the Globe-Democrat did not see fit to take notice of it.
Here are some interesting facts and figures: Taft's Pennsylvania

vote in 1908 was 745,779, Bryan's 448,785. Compared with the vote of 1904 Taft lost 95,170 votes, while Bryan's vote increased over Parker's by 113,355.

The Socialist vote increased from 21,863 in 1904 to 33,913 in 1908, while the Prohibitionists polled 36,694 against 33,717 in 1904.

Thus the returns show that the Democrats, Prohibitionists and Socialists gained a total of 128,375 votes, while Taft lost nearly one hundred thousand.

And this in spite of the Republican wave that swept the country! The Republican corruption in Pennsylvania, especially in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, etc., had reached a stage where nearly one hundred thousand Republican voters became utterly disgusted and expressed their indignation at the ballot box on Nov. 3.

Allegheny County (including Pittsburg) had 7,311, Philadelphia 5,192 votes for Debs, i. e., over one-third of the entire state vote.

Pennsylvania's vote of Nov. 3 may be taken as a danger signal by the Republican party machine. With a hundred thousand "rebels" in its own ranks the Republican machine of Pennsylvania may be put out of business within the near future.

Christmas Presents

A good, nicely bound Socialist book will make a Christmas present which your husband, your wife, your friend will appreciate.

This is the time to read up on the great problem of the day, which is the labor problem. Socialism means the study of this problem in all its relations to the welfare of the human family. Socialism proclaims the labor question as the problem of all problems. On the solution of the labor question depends the welfare of society; on it depends all human progress and civilization.

Our great statesmen may proudly talk of their diplomatic achievements; our princes of industry may pride themselves of their colossal expansion, and our knights of modern business may think themselves bigger than God Almighty in Father Abraham's or Moses' days; but all their achievements, expansion and power is based on labor, on the labor, and toil, and sweat, and tears of the millions of working men, women and children.

Labor is the basis of their wealth and power. Without the labor of the millions of human beasts of burden their luxury, pride and power would crumble into dust, as it undoubtedly will some day, not far distant.

To arouse the working class to intelligent action, bring about improvements in labor's conditions and the emancipation from wage slavery is the main object of Socialism and the Socialist movement.

For good, handsomely bound Socialist books and other Socialist and freethought literature, apply to Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street.

Lawful Murder

Less than a month ago about 350 miners lost their lives in an explosion near Hamm, Germany. On Nov. 28 at least 125 men were killed in a mine explosion at Marianna, Pa. Hardly a day passes without some mine disaster where workmen are killed or maimed. Of the principal mine catastrophes of the last fourteen years we mention the following:

Year.	Place.	Lives lost.
1894	Albion colliery, South Wales	280
1902	Fraterville, Tenn.	200
1902	Rolling mill mine, Pennsylvania	105
1903	Hanna, Wyoming	175
1904	Tercio, California	21
1905	Virginia City, Alabama	152
1905	Ziegler, Illinois	35
1905	Coal mine in Prussia	55
1905	Kurtsisk, Russia	300
1905	Welsh coal mine	120
1905	Wilcox, West Virginia	35
1906	Courriere mine, Calais, France	1060
1906	Japan	250
1906	Westfork, Virginia	75
1907	Fayetteville, West Virginia	80
1907	Saarbruck, Prussia	200
1907	Las Esperanzas, Mexico	123
1907	Forbach, Germany	75
1907	Tokyo, Japan	470
1907	Tsing Tau, China	112
1907	Monongahela, Pennsylvania	393
1907	Yolande, Alabama	81
1908	Hanna, Wyoming	120
1908	McAlester, Oklahoma	30
1908	Hamm, Germany	339
1908	Marianna, Pennsylvania	125

While we admit that mine explosions and accidents can not be absolutely and entirely prevented, yet we hold that this wholesale slaughter of workmen CAN be prevented and the number and extent of the catastrophes be reduced to a minimum.

In the recent mine explosion in Hamm, Westphalia, where about 350 miners' lives were blown out like the light of a little coal oil lamp, it was claimed by reliable men of experience that for years the mines had not been properly sprinkled, owing to a lack of water and sprinkling facilities. Repeatedly coal dust one foot deep would accumulate, and all complaints of the men were of no avail.

For several years the Hamm mining corporation had been trying to secure "cheap water supply" at public expense, but failed, and one of the results was the recent murdering of 350 brave mine workers. In order to harvest exorbitant dividends the mine owners neglected the most necessary means for protection of their employes.

We suppose that the Marianna explosion may be traced back to similar causes as the Hamm catastrophe in Germany.

The Globe-Democrat Published the Following Editorial Note:
"Mr. Debs polled fewer votes in New Jersey this year than in 1904, though his meetings were much larger. Another agitator is finding out the difference between noise and votes." If the G.-D. editor would be more conscientious in attending to his duties as a public teacher he would have to inform his readers that Debs gained nearly a thousand votes in the state of New Jersey. Please, make this little correction; Mr. G.-D. editor!

Honor Where Honor Is Due! There is One Man in Missouri who has done more than any other to get the Direct Legislation clause inserted in our state constitution at the Nov. 3 elections. His name is Dr. Wm. Preston Hill, the leader of the Missouri Direct Legislation League. Honor where honor is due. Thus our ideas grow. Several hundred thousand Dems. and Reps. indorsed a proposition which only a few years ago was denounced as the "dream of Socialist cranks." We'll present some more of these dreams.

"CROAKERS"

Our readers are well acquainted with the almost hopeless fight for the municipal free bridge.

At a recent meeting of the Joint Free Bridge Committee it was decided to oppose the granting of any further franchise to the St. Louis Terminal Association, the corporation that is the chief opponent to the free bridge movement.

One of the strongest organizations represented in the Joint Free Bridge Committee is the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union. At its last meeting, after listening to a report of Secretary Kreyling, it unanimously indorsed the action of the Free Bridge Committee concerning the Terminal Association.

Last Tuesday evening the friends of the Terminal Railroad Association appeared before the Council Railroad Committee under the leadership of President James E. Smith of the Business Men's League. Mr. Smith, who is also president of the Simmons Hardware Co., a non-Union, or better, an anti-Union concern, in his address to the Council committee, denounced the Free Bridge advocates and anti-Terminal citizens in most bitter language. He branded them as "croakers" and pseudo-philanthropists, whose arguments are absolutely ridiculous, "in view of the fact that none of them has ever shipped a pound of freight or even seen a bill of lading in his life." Then he continued:

"I will content myself by saying that the parties who oppose this bill are not, in my opinion, entitled to serious consideration at your hands. This bill is in the interest of the commerce of our city, and the shippers unanimously demand its passage, while there is not a merchant, manufacturer or shipper of any importance among its opposers.

"At the last hearing of your committee one of these self-appointed protectors of the public, in a long harangue, attacked his imaginary enemies by calling them dreadful names. The members of the Business Men's League were called Judas Iscariots, and some of us were dubbed mushrooms. Now, I don't know that I object to being called a mushroom except that, as I understand it, a mushroom, to be a good mushroom, must be a product of very rapid growth, and as I was planted in St. Louis thirty-five years ago, my growth as a mushroom has been disappointingly slow, and if I've got to be a mushroom, naturally I'd like to be a good one. However, I'd rather be a mushroom than a cactus, for a mushroom has its use, while everybody looks upon a cactus as an obstruction, a barrier in the path of progress, a thing to be avoided."

Among these "cactus opponents," of whom Mr. Smith spoke so bitterly, are the representatives of the Central Trades & Labor Union.

Why do we lay so much stress on this point?

Because Mr. James E. Smith is the president of the same Business Men's League that provided Mr. James B. Conroy with \$150 to make the junketing trip to the Denver A. F. of L. convention. Are you surprised when capitalists call the representatives of the common people "croakers" in view of such illogical transactions?

Editorial Observations

The Proprietor of a Printing House in Stuttgart, Germany, named Schoenlein died and left three million marks for benevolent purposes. The city of Stuttgart is to receive two million marks, but under this one condition: that no Socialist be ever placed on the Board of Trustees. Since the Stuttgart City Council is getting more and more Socialistic in its makeup, Mr. Schoenlein's legacy may soon create some interesting problems.

Five Editors in the Philippines Were Thrown Into Jail After It was known that Taft was elected. The editors are charged with criticising the administration and now, while the Republican party is drunk with victory and while the political spoilsmen are congratulating themselves on the expected plunder that will be enjoyed for the next four years, our subjects in the isles of the Pacific must be taught that censure of political princes under the Stars and Stripes is a crime that can only be atoned for by incarceration in jails. When the Filipinos congratulated themselves that the yellow rag of Spain was banished from the Western ocean they had but little conception of the burdens they were assuming as they hailed another flag that has become the emblem under which tyrants prate about liberty.—Miners' Magazine.

Democratic Party Moribund! The Public, of Chicago is the most thoughtful and sincere Democratic paper that we see. It takes the defeat of Bryan hard. Last week it stated its conclusions as to the future of the party thus: "The probability of a revival of the Democratic party is not encouraging. Recent experience seems to demonstrate that it is in the plight of the Whig party of the early '50s, when slavery was the issue and the Whig party was composed partly of pro-slavery and partly of anti-slavery men. For today, when industrial questions are insistent, is not the Democratic party composed partly of democratic and partly of plutocratic elements? And are not these elements irreconcilable—as much so as were pro-slavery and anti-slavery Whigs?"

In Perth Amboy, N. J., the Brickyard Workers Went Out on strike against starvation wages. The presidential election being over, it is quite in order that "our friends be rewarded." Hence the governor of New Jersey ordered the state militia to Perth Amboy to teach the strikers a lesson in capitalist law and order. Here is the latest capitalist press news about this strike: Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 28.—The strike of the clay workers in the eight or ten plants in this vicinity remains practically unchanged. Valentine's plant opened again today with its full complement of eighty men working at the old scale, but this was rather more than offset by the fact that the workers in the Lorillard plant, belonging to the National Fireproofing Co., near Keyport, have gone out. The men, like those employed in the National's other three works near Perth Amboy, were getting \$1.35 a day, which is the highest scale paid in the vicinity, but they struck for \$1.50. H. M. Keasby, vice-president and general manager of the National concern, thinks the strike was fomented by men from his other works, who went to Keyport to a dance the other night and did a little missionary work on the side. No violence was reported during the day. This morning Gov. Fort called up Col. Frederick Gilkison, assistant adjutant general, on the telephone and suggested that as the purpose for which the troops had been called out has apparently been served he was considering the advisability of recalling them.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

Are You Anxious to Read Up on Socialism? Have-a-Look at the fine assortment of pamphlets and books of the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The More the Merrier! Exclaims the Appeal to Reason. A press dispatch reveals the intention of Edmund E. Barbour, a wealthy retired merchant of Boston, to endow thirty colleges throughout Massachusetts for the combating of Socialism. It is to be hoped that thirty more merchants, rich and retired, may do the same thing for thirty more states, and that the number of Socialist-combating colleges be increased to thirty times thirty or until there is one such institution in every county and parish of the whole nation. There is one thing about Socialism which those who have more money than brains have not discovered; and that is that no one can talk of it, either for or against, without helping it. The only effective opposition Socialism ever felt was when the press felt justified in ignoring it. But that time is past, and if we can have thirty college professors in each state talking like Chancellor Day, Socialism will thrive like a New York walk on a dairy farm.

Injunction Violation Not a Crime.

Contempt of court in the violation of a labor injunction is a crime which consists not in the violation of statutory law, but in the violation of judge-made law.—Erie Labor Journal.

Glass Workers Fight Against Wage Decrease.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.—A conference of window glass workers will be held here next Thursday to consider means of resisting a decrease in wages throughout the country. A. L. Faulkner, president of the National Window Glass Workers' Union says the window glass blowers and gatherers' organization agrees to consolidate with the national organization. A sliding scale based on the market price of the product now prevails.

New Canadian Railway Union.

Ottawa, Ontario, Nov. 20.—The action of the Intercolonial Railway employes in forming a Canadian Railway Brotherhood has extended to the employes of the Grand Trunk here. The trainmen, car workers, yardmen and carpenters have thrown up their international chapter, it is said, and gone over to the new brotherhood. They claim that the Canadian Pacific men were practically ignored by the international officers during the strike.

Organized Labor in Germany.

Latest statistics from Germany show that during the past three years the trades unions in that country succeeded in reducing the hours of labor for 774,743 workers and in raising the wages of 1,623,103 during the same period. This was accomplished despite the fact that there has been a chronic industrial depression of a more or less severity in Germany for several years. All of which goes to show that our German brethren are not nearly as slow as some people imagine. Based on the rate of population, Germany has today the strongest labor movement in the world.

The One Fact for Union Labor

To remember is that Mr. Van Cleave is still manufacturing stoves in St. Louis. He has a right to do so, but Union Labor also has the right to buy or not buy these products, knows as Buck's stoves and ranges, which are non-union, or anti-union, as you may put it. Says the New York Evening Call: "The American Federation of Labor has been forbidden by the courts to 'boycott' the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. That does not alter the fact that the company is a scab concern and that loyal workmen and sympathizers with the labor movement should refrain from buying it."

Against Convict Labor System.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 2.—Governor Folk is now at work on his message to the Legislature, in which he will make several recommendations, among the more striking of which will be a plan for abolishing the contract system of working convicts. As indicated some three weeks ago in The Republic, the governor will recommend that in place of the contract system being continued indefinitely, that it be abolished when the present contracts expire and that in the future the able-bodied convicts be employed in the manufacture of wearing apparel and other articles for the charity institutions of the state. Most of the contracts will expire in about a year, so the state will be afforded ample time for the change, which in direct money receipts will mean a very large sum of money annually. A large appropriation will have to be made directly from the revenue fund for support of the prison. This, if Governor Folk's ideas are carried out, will come back indirectly. There were planks in all the political platforms of this state last fall demanding the abolition of the contract system, so it seems reasonably certain that a change of some kind will be made and that the system itself will have to go, no matter what the consequences may be. Organized Labor is so bitter against this system that no party now dares to stand for it.

Union-Made Hosiery in Market.

Please assist us in giving publicity to the fact that the Wilkesbarre Knitting Mills Co. has recently become affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America. Their local union number is 630. We have organized a home co-operative department in order to come in direct touch with the consumer. The yarns used, in quality and combination, are worked to produce wearing qualities in the goods. The dyes used are such as not to injure the wear or the health of the wearer. When you spend your money for stockings buy the best, bearing the stamp of Local 630. Ask your dealer for them. If he hasn't them, send us the money and we will send them to you by mail, postage prepaid. Price list of union-made hosiery—Men's black, tan or slate color, six pairs for \$1; men's black, with half white foot and heel, six pairs for \$1; ladies' black, tan, white or slate color, six pairs for \$1; ladies' black, with white feet, six pairs for \$1; ladies' extra wide tops for fat people, six pairs for \$1; ladies' undyed balbriggan, six pairs for \$1; misses' black, tan or white, six pairs for \$1; boys' black or tan, six pairs for \$1; infants' black, tan, red, pink, blue or white, six pairs for \$1; infants' wide tops for fat babies, six pairs for \$1. In order to avoid mistakes in ordering, be sure to give distinct and correct address and state the size of hose wanted or the number of the shoe of the wearer. Address Wilkesbarre Knitting Mills Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa. N. B.—We especially recommend for men's wear the black hose with half white feet and white heel. It is a strictly sanitary hose, has especial wearing qualities and can be worn with a low shoe without the white showing above the top of the shoe.

Berger on the A. F. of L. Convention.

No one who knows anything about the conventions of the American Federation of Labor entertained the idea that Samuel Gompers and his executive council would be defeated. The men who make up the executive council and the general organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who are dependent upon the executive council for their jobs, cast the overwhelming majority of the votes. It would be too much to expect that they would vote against themselves on account of the miserable blunder of the American Federation Bryan campaign. The American Federation of Labor is simply a loose affiliation of various international and national unions. A few leaders cast all the votes, according to their own wishes, without in any way consulting the will of the rank and file of the membership of their respective organizations. For instance, the seven delegates of the Mine Workers of America cast 2,525 votes. The seven representatives of the Carpenters cast 1,796 votes. The six delegates of the Painters cast 648 votes. The five delegates of the Cigar Work-

ers cast 409 votes. The five delegates of the Clerks cast 500 votes. These delegates represent national and international unions. And, on the other hand, the delegate of the State Federation of New York, with its 500,000 members, casts only one vote; and the delegate of the State Federation of Pennsylvania also casts only one vote. They only represent central bodies. These latter delegates are sometimes instructed, but as a rule they also vote according to their own sweet will.—Victo L. Berger, in Social Dem. Herald.

Labor Ministry in Australia.

Melbourne, Dec. 2.—The defeat of Alfred Deakin's administration by an overwhelming majority has resulted in Andrew Fisher, the leader of the Labor Party, accepting from Earl Dudley, the governor general, the charge to form a ministry. The Labor Party is in a minority in the House, and Mr. Fisher must rely upon the protectionists under Mr. Deakin for support. Andrew Fisher, the new prime minister, is typical of his party. He began at the bottom and has won through by the force of a strong personality. Unlike Mr. Deakin, he is not an Australian native, but he was caught young, and the commonwealth can claim to have molded the man she is now placing in command of her government. Mr. Fisher is another triumph for Scotland. Born of poor mining parents in Crosshouse, in Ayrshire, in 1862, he was taken underground to work before he reached his teens, and from that day until now he has never been out of harness. Having in mind the Andrew Fisher of today, one can picture a tall, slight, brown-eyed boy in the Ayrshire mine, a merry, optimistic boy not in the least cowed by the darkness of the work underground. For the dominant note in the new prime minister's composition has been rather a happy disposition that saw gleams of promise in the worst of circumstances than a big, rugged force sweeping aside the successive obstacles to his ascent. Ayrshire was not large enough for a young man of this kind, and when about 20 Mr. Fisher emigrated to Queensland. He went at once to the Gympie diggings and continued the life of a miner. But very soon his mind was ranging beyond his daily labor, and he became a conspicuous figure in the trade unionism of the goldfields. Making his way with the miners, he was returned to the Queensland Parliament in 1895 and has not since been out of politics. He was a member of the labor ministry in Queensland which lived for two or three days, and four years ago he was for a few months minister for customs in J. C. Watson's short-lived Federal Labor ministry. Mr. Fisher is not an orator, but he is a clear, forceful speaker who has always held the House, and he has the quality, rare in Australia, of brevity.

JUST A WORD OR TWO WITH THE PRINTERS.

"What makes me hesitate to embrace Socialism," said one member, when the Printers' Economic Club convened in regular session, "is the Socialists' bitter lack of consistency. As a case in point, I requested a loan of \$5 from a Socialist, and he refused. How can Socialists expect to put in effect their 'dividing up' doctrine when they refuse to partice it?"

"It so happens," remarked a Socialist, "that I did not have \$5 to spare at the time, which constituted the reason for failure to acquiesce in the brother's request. This motive for rejecting Socialism is almost as convincing as the dialogue between the two Irishmen, one of whom knew the other to possess two pigs and wanted him to divide."

"I can stand for the 'dividing up' proposition all right," said a member who had recently been divorced, "but the Socialists believe in free love, and that condemns the entire movement."

"The only foundation for that assertion," rejoined a Socialist, "is found in misrepresentation of the capitalist press. If Socialism did propose free love, which it does not, it would obviously be unnecessary to wait for the assumption of governmental power by the Socialist Party to put this principle in effect. Free love is sufficiently legalized under the capitalism system, by reason of lax divorce laws and immunity from punishment of wife and child deserters, to satisfy the most exacting free love votary."

"I have a correct understanding of Socialism," said the unemployed member, "and know Socialists are grossly maligned as to free love and that the co-operative commonwealth does not contemplate confiscation of property. But I contend that we always have had employers and always will. They are indispensable. Besides, they have a right to make a living the same as employes."

"Unless you are willing to read and believe history," said a Socialist, "you are justified in assuming the present wage system has always existed, and always will. You can believe history, however, when you recall, in your own experience, that you began your trade as you own employer, and later was compelled by your inability to compete with the extensive shop and its modern machinery to seek employment therein. You have a right to make a living. But because of insurmountable circumstances your employer laid you off. He has a right to a living, too. But the larger shop, against which he could not compete, absorbed him. You have observed this process of absorption. But it has not suggested confiscation to you, has it?"

"No."

"Yet any process of depriving one of his means of livelihood without adequate compensation is confiscation, whether it be 'freezing' a man out of business, permanently disabling him from labor, ruining his character by slander, repudiation of debt, short-changing or alienating his wife's affections. It is no more necessary to look to Socialism for confiscation than for free love. The life of capitalism has been an unbroken record of free love and confiscation. The development of the trust depends solely on confiscation."

J. J. DIRKS.

Socialistic Individualism

By George E. Littlefield.

Whenever a person says to me, "Oh, I'd be a Socialist if I wasn't afraid it would destroy all individuality," I look him straight in the eye and ask, "My friend, what individuality have you to show as a criterion of the competitive or capitalistic system? You eat and are anxious, you breathe and fret, you sleep and dream worries, but what mark of nobility are you impressing upon the present knock-you-down-drag-you-out age?" If sincere he usually drops his eyes and becomes teachable; then I talk as follows:

Let a seed fall beside the trodden highway. The heedless wind blows it with other refuse into the gutter. There it catches root on the edge of the footpath. All around is the hurry and rush, the pull and push of trampling, crowding, scrambling life. It tries to grow, all the same, for that is its nature. But, oh! how stunted the poor little plant comes up. There is lack of nourishment amidst the stones and gravel; the pig-weed gets all there is and chokes the puny plant. But it tries to grow. In due season it puts forth a bud—as if Love would blossom, though ever so humbly. Then, alas! for the hundredth time, some careless foot tramples it, or a rude wagon wheel in turning aside crushes it. Nevertheless, the little thing lifts its cramped and twisted stem—more like a frail cripple than a plant—and at last throws its smile and perfume to the sun, but the hot dust follows the morning dew-kiss to wither the bit of bloom, and insects immediately attack the petals. Poor floweret, your lot in the struggle for life is hard! You, and millions like you, strive to assert the glory of your individual selves, only to become little, blighted, unnoticed and unknown things perishing in the gutter!

How like human life under our present hap-hazard and horrible competitive system!

Now suppose this little flower, longing for the fullest individual

development, were planted in a well arranged and prepared garden where all science and care would aid its growth. Suppose the weeds and parasites of this plant Eden were kept down, the insects destroyed, and all other repressing acts and accidents were prevented from harming the little floweret and all its thriving fellows in flowerdom. Imagine these blossoming multitudes all kissed by the dew, all warmed impartially by the sun and all nourished equally by the congenial soil. Tell me, would not every blessed flower in the garden under such favorable conditions and cultivation grow to higher forms of individuality, perfect fairer bloom and fruit, and achieve greater living glory than under the hard, helter-skelter scramble for life amidst the cursed conditions of the stony, dusty wayside?

"Yes, of course," you admit. And you add, "What a vision such a garden is in contrast with the unkempt, trampled wayside?"

Well, I resume, in human society the garden system—Socialism—would be like the kingdom of heaven come on earth and manhood raised from fierce animalism to brotherly love, the child unfolding divinely instead of learning the craft and cunning of the wolf and the tiger.

Men and women and little children are like flowers. Each individual soul and all souls, not a favored few, should grow and develop individuality. This is what we are here for—to blossom personally. But alas! most people have been cast into the pell-mell raging hell of our cruel competitive system of semi-civilized society. We try to grow beautiful, but scorching selfishness, dusty neglect, crowding rooters, filthy corruption and the desperate trampling of the victors and the despairing—all this struggle amidst an insectivorous destruction where multitudes take ruthless advantage of each other, like ants and aphides, blights our lives and spoils our beauty. Under this withering and insectile manner of existence not one soul in ten thousand today reaches any efflorescence of grandeur. Men are stunted and they perish amid the fumes of a vast social cavern and the weird dimness of civilization's inferno. Premature dwarfs, six or eight years old, some as childish at forty or fifty, fill our mills and mines, our sweatshops and slums, and these are only a degree worse off than all who are driven with the world's worry-go-round, including those pushed aside on the mart, cast out from commerce, daggered in trade, jostled from the social berth and submerged beneath its tornado of moral rubbish where every innocent babe is doomed to learn to live and thrive, but not to commit the sin of being found out! Our present unwritten moral code has almost come to this: "All men are knaves and hypocrites, or fools—don't be a fool." Is it any wonder that in the mad scramble for mere existence, under such terrible social and economic conditions, the average person fails to full-orb his individuality?

And yet there are those who exclaim, "Oh, we must not do away with the competitive system, for how could we have any individuality without it?" Just as if struggle and strife and the excessive waste of human energy in a competitive process of crushing one another were better for each and all than peace and production, mutual help and the economic saving of wasted wealth and human energy!

Suppose humanity had free opportunity to exercise higher incentives—that the theater of competition were removed from the brutal mercenary stage to a humane and artistic plane—suppose we had Socialism, the Golden Rule condition of social and industrial life. As I intimated above, it would be like the garden of beautiful flowers to the individually excelling, collectively glorious human race. Within a scientific, systematic and beneficent system—a system in which Darwinian natural selection and divine moral law begin to consciously and rationally co-operate—where every human being has the benefit of applied natural and spiritual forces, which means beside the new inspiration of a grand social ideal, each has an equal opportunity with every other to grow, to fulfil the purpose of his individual life, without worry—where every child would pass through the best schools and highest universities, graduating with wisdom, competent in all arts, crafts and sciences, and none forced to leave these great advantages because of poverty; where all would have time for this adequate individual preparation; time for joyous social service, and then leisure for the pursuit of high vocations—in a word, where all souls are in a Co-operative Commonwealth and allowed to grow and develop (not falsely stimulated by mere groveling money-making, but) by majestic ideals of still higher human welfare, with such unimpeded incentives as make for nobility and true success—again tell me, would not the children of men for the first time in history show what full-orbed individuality really is? For the first time under right social conditions develop all the latent beauty and power of diversified manhood and womanhood? Yes, of course!

Just as the seeds in the garden will grow more gloriously than those scattered before the steam-roller in the road, so humanity in the coming Socialistic State will develop new types of personality, greater than any yet manifested, and multitudes, out of an uplifted race, will be like the saviours such as we only catch a glimpse of now beneath the juggernaut of capitalism.

Therefore I am a Socialist. I should feel ignoble and wicked not to be a Socialist. I talk about Socialism, vote for it, and have the most enthusiastic kind of a jolly time getting others to do as I am doing, just because I want a better chance for my individuality, and because I want to share in the grand work of this country.

You Can Do It.

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

Now is the time when Labor needs friends, or rather when it needs to have a means of befriending itself. For the last few months politicians have needed labor. Now they have received all they desired from labor, and from now on they will serve their real masters, the capitalists.

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SOCIALIST IDEALS

By Eugene V. Debs in The Arena.

While Socialism is a political movement with an industrial purpose, and, because it pays chief attention to the bread-and-butter problem, has been called materialistic, it is really the most idealistic movement of the centuries. So idealistic is it in its aims that, while having no specific religious tendency or purpose, it partakes somewhat of the nature of a religious movement and awakens something of a religious enthusiasm among its adherents.

Of course there are misconceptions of Socialism. These neither agitate nor surprise the Socialist, because they are to be expected. Without referring to any of them categorically, believe me when I say that Socialism is not so much a cut-and-dried program as it is a method by which industry is to be operated. It does not say what it will do or what you shall do, but only that the people, the workers and producers shall be master of themselves and do with industry and the proceeds of their toil what they may think best. It is a continuation of the old fight against monarchy and in favor of democracy, which was begun in 1776, and which has since been growing into an enlarged world-demand.

Then the ideal was for the overthrow of the political autocracy that prevailed and the establishment of political democracy in its stead. After our forefathers won in that revolution of blood, the ideal inspired France to a glorious but unintelligent struggle for popular rule, and it has been growing and spreading ever since, until now it is only here and there, in isolated places, that political autocracy prevails; for even though England may have a king and Germany an emperor, they both have constitutions and parliaments elected by the people. Democracy has been so successful that it is safe to say that the people will never permit a return to absolute kingly rule.

Socialism is merely an extension of the ideal of democracy into the economic field. At present, industry is ruled by the owners of the machines of production and distribution, who have literally the power of life and death over their subjects. There are now, in round numbers, seventeen millions and a half of people in America who are wage workers and dependents on others for means of life. There are at least thirty million more who are dependents on the wage workers for a livelihood. But these are not the only people who are affected by the monarchy that prevails in industry. In many lines the prices of necessary articles of consumption are fixed arbitrarily, and in all cases a tribute of profit is exacted on all things bought and all things sold.

Through these means the entire people are constrained and made helpless before the system. Under political absolutism the emperor did not kill unless there was at least the semblance of crime, but under industrial absolutism the masters of the machine may cut off the means of life at their will and without charge or trial, so that the innocent, the helpless, are left without means whereby they may live. Socialism proposes to put industry in control of the people so that they may no longer be dependents on others for a job, so that they may be freed from the tribute of profit, and so that they may manage industry in their own way, as seems best to them.

It is evident that our forefathers who established political democracy in America could not have known all the uses to which that democracy would be put through the years; they only believed that the people would fare better if they were permitted to manage the government for themselves than if a few individuals should manage it for private good, and on these principles were ready to risk the future. Few there are today who will deny that their judgment was sound. Today the Socialists does not pretend to forecast what measures the people will take under popular rule of industry. He only believes in the people, that it will be better and safer for them to manage industry in their industry, than it will be to longer permit the owners of the machine to dominate industry in their private interest.

It is not entirely a new and untried principle, but only an extension of the principle for which our forefathers struggled in 1776. We do not need, like them, to resort to arms, but may use the democracy they bestowed on us as a means for obtaining further democracy in the sense that political democracy is to be used as a means for the obtaining of industrial democracy is Socialism a political movement, and in no other sense. It will necessarily differ largely from political democracy in its application, and it is believed, will be the completion of the system begun so long ago that will make it automatic and simple in operation and successful in the solution of the problems that have hitherto baffled the ages. We know not what the people will do when they control the means by which they make their living, but we believe they will use them in their own interest and with a reasonable degree of intelligence. If they do, they can accomplish these results:

They can make it so no one who wants to do productive labor can be deprived of the opportunity of doing it, at any time.

They can make it possible to banish want from the face of the earth.

They can make it possible for every family to have a home and to be immune from the fear of want for themselves and their children.

They can make it possible for every child to have a good education, to be able to see the world, and to make its way without the least danger of losing out economically.

They can make it possible for every man to marry and support a family in comfort and security.

They can make it possible for every woman to be free economically, so that she may get along whether she marries or not.

These are part of the ideals that the Socialist cherishes. They are not mere visions, but are things that may be wrought into concrete form, whenever men shall have free access to the means, with which things are produced and distributed. They have been impossible of attainment in the past, only because the earth and its fullness was held from the people by either political or industrial masters. In brief, Socialism holds as its great ideal that freedom of action which shall make the making of a living a simple, easy thing, possible to all; and beyond this lies the greater hope of being able to live, to really live.

Hitherto we have been engaged in a struggle for bread. We have been so busy seeking to make a living that we have not been able to make a life. So there have been no real men and no noble women in the world, in the high sense in which they may be when men and women are free. If Socialism meant the solution of the bread-and-butter problem alone then it would be the most wonderful idea ever given to earth, for with all our philosophy and with all our machinery we have not yet accomplished this. If it meant the solution of the bread-and-butter problem only, even then it would surpass all other movements the world has seen, because it would mean an end of the slum and sweat-shop, of child slavery and white slavery, of the worry that kills and the anxiety that ages and destroys both temper and joy.

But it will mean infinitely more than this. When the bread-and-butter problem is settled and all men and women and children, the world around, are rendered secure from dread of war and fear of want, then the mind and soul will be free to develop as they never were before. We shall have a literature and an art such as the troubled heart and brain of man never before conceived. We shall have beautiful houses and happy homes such as want could never foster or drudgery secure. We shall have beautiful thoughts and sentiments, and a divinity in religion, such as man weighted down by the machine could never have imagined.

Think the best you can of good and beauty now, and it is only a rude and grotesque conception of that which will be possible when man is really free by virtue of being master of his own life and free from the mastery of the devils of want and worry.

Religion in its primaries is a great conception, a masterful longing, a transfiguring ideal. To Israel emerging from Egypt it took

the form of aspiration for a land flowing with milk and honey, where every man might sit under his own vine and fig-tree. This was as materialistic a conception as that which actuates the Socialist. But beyond that was the individual desire to make of his own life the best and happiest thing he possibly could. The Socialist wants the same thing. His vision of a free world is auxiliary to his ideal of making his own life better and sweeter. And when freedom comes, when the vision enlarges because of the horizon lifting with the higher plane that man takes, then his ideal will expand beyond what is beheld now, until it reaches a grandeur such as eye hath not seen, or ear heard, or it hath entered into the heart of man to conceive.

Terre Haute, Indiana.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

NEW SOCIALIST BOOKS.

Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind. By Arthur Morrow Lewis. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents. The little volume, nicely bound, contains a number of Lewis' Garrick lectures. For sale at **Labor Book Department.**

Mind and Morals, The Physical Basis of. By M. H. Fitch. International Library of Social Science Series. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.00. Second Edition, revised, with some chapters rewritten and rearranged. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Mercenary Stimulus

By Erma Vivian Johnson.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp? Bells ringing, whistles blowing, gongs sounding, wagons rumbling, men shouting—the rush and din of all activities mingled together in one tremendous uproar as the morning-light sweeps over the city.

I, the Spirit of Today, watch my people. Out of the east I smile a welcome to the few who greet my coming. Perhaps my children have grown tired of me. My never failing presence does not grow upon them as the fact of their existence. Have I ceased to give you light or warmth, or failed to notice one among you? Yet, you turn your faces and refuse to let me cheer you; even as I search you out, you hide behind the dense black curtain of your smoke.

And well it is that deeds you do are hidden so. A breath of wind crept through your cracks and crevices and saw you bend in fiendish glee over schemes to delude your unsuspecting brothers.

One robbed his fellowmen of the heat he promised in full measure, by a clever use of slate mixed in his coal; one who said his family was large, comprising grocers, bakers, butchers, druggists—all the same general habits—was busy mixing most peculiar articles for consumption which he styled "pure goods."

His task was almost endless in its manifold requirements. The few things qualified as "natural products" ready for adulteration, had already undergone the test of age and questionable preservatives. His interest in some substitute for what was advertised as "unexcelled in purity" was clearly evident.

Within the garment factories inspection revealed men rapidly conveying poorly-dyed and rotten warp to many looms, where germ-infested quarters bred vile condition in the fabrics, to carry forth a fearful danger to the unwarned victims.

Men, too, built tall, dark structures which they leased for habitation, and from whence Disease attended as chief mourners many funerals.

Some men there were who claimed the worthy calling of physicians, and the evil measures from which these men recoiled would be difficult to mention. From flattery, hypocrisy and connivings for practice, they fell into deception, experimentation in the name of science, cruel fads, criminal negligence, and some, it is said, received a secret stipulation from the silent undertaker for business reasons.

The profession of law was found to contain evidence of the innocent condemned and criminals released through underhanded trickery for a purchasable consideration.

Large numbers of enthusiastic men, in the name of Liberty and a country's Honor, obeyed the mandates of a few who stayed behind and urged them to the seat of war; the strife engendered by these few who gained a foreign market for their goods at a great expense of life.

Men from pulpit and platform, in books and by pen declared or wrote that which catered to public opinion, rather than that which they knew to be true. Wondrous minds were prostituted through the diplomacy which counted on a livelihood.

Artists, sculptors and musicians were likewise robbed of the incentive to create the masterpieces of a great and prosperous people.

A few individuals who held themselves aloof from their less fortunate brothers through a private enterprise of utilizing the enormous productivity of Labor for a paltry consideration, controlled the means of existence and distributed these necessities at their pleasure for exorbitant prices. All other forms of mercenary dealings were caused by and subject to the will of these dictators.

Anywhere that one might look he found the knavery of men forced into practice by abnormal and extreme conditions. As I listened to this grewsome tale of the wind, the words of Holland came to me:

The greed for gain, the thirst for power,

The lust that blackens while it burns;

Ah! these the whitest souls devour!

And one, of all of these by turns,

Rob man of his divinest power!

I said, "Found you no man who did not sell himself for mercenary gain?"

The Wind replied: "I saw many men who worked at manual and mental labor who did not depend on the purchasing public direct for their maintenance. While their labor could have been spent to better advantage, they fulfilled wholly what was demanded of them, for which they received a scant wage. So far from the possibility of a mercenary motive, there did not seem to be sufficient stimulus in their work for self-preservation.

It seems that those who produced the only true expression of the numerous activities, were the downtrodden and servile, in want of the very necessities of life. One among them told me that the reason for this was due to their neglect and ignorance of the causes of their limitations. He said that if they wished, their number warranted the fact that the power lay in their hands to change the affairs and conditions of men from the present falsity of living to a true basis of society, and that many were educating their fellows to this end.

He also stated that the opposing factions were fiercely antagonistic, and were using all means within their power to retard this near certainty of the future—the advent of Socialism."

With this the Wind capered off, anxious to learn of the changes in progress, and I dropped the evening glow over my tired people, hoping for the dawn of that era when men should see my gladness reflected in one another's faces. The tell-tale secret of the sunset cast its warm, red rays across the world—a fitting symbol of the triumph of an Age of Truth to dawn upon the Morrow.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

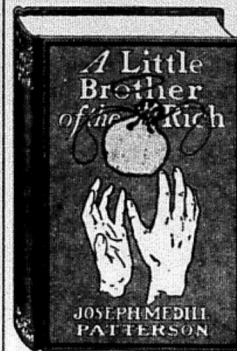
This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: **The Public Be Damned!**

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage. Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

Heydt Bakery Co.
Condon Bakery Co.
St. Louis Bakery Co.
Freund Bakery Co.
Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.
Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.
Home Bakery Co.
Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries.
They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.



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.

The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20
The Jungle, by Upton Sinclair......50
The Iron Heel, by Jack London..... 1.00
Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo......50
Looking Backward, by Edward Bellamy......50
If sent by mail, 15c extra.

Labor Book Dept., 212 South Fourth St.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
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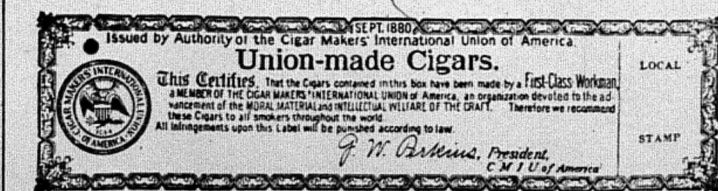
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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Missouri Socialist Party

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

What Is Needed.

The receipts for dues during November were fairly good and this together with small donations from several locals has reduced the deficit that existed at the end of October. The remaining amount should be promptly met by the locals in order not to longer delay the work of organization that is waiting to be done on every hand. To send out speakers requires printing and other expenditures, and to do effective work it is necessary to have money on hand to meet expenses. A contribution of 50 cents or a dollar from each local will enable the state office to push out after new work. There are at least a half-dozen volunteer agitators who are willing to take the field with a guarantee of their expenses. The field is ready for them; let us set them to work. By the time the state election is over our affairs should be in shape to keep two or three men constantly in the field. So come along with your contribution and help get things in motion.

Ready to Go to Work.

Comrades in the northern part of the state should make use of the services of C. Jay Smith of Kirksville. He is willing to speak at any point if paid his expenses. Kirksville comrades say he is O. K. and they vouch for his delivery of the goods.

W. P. Mason of Hannibal spoke at Bevier and other points before election and they liked his work. Socialists in the vicinity of Hannibal can secure him for further work if his expenses are paid. Try him and see how much good he can do in your neighborhood.

M. L. Schooley of Nevada will speak for comrades in the western and southern part of the state. He is a minister and could no doubt do good work among church people. He travels from Butler to Neosho and as far east as West Plains. Socialists in that section who want a speaker will probably find him worth trying.

College Students to the Front.

Both Columbia University and the colleges at Kirksville are becoming infected with the Socialist idea. At Columbia, L. I. Lowery wants instructions how to organize and as to what kind of books to buy. At Kirksville, J. M. Phillips wants to secure lecturers and has taken steps to join the intercollegiate Socialist Society.

McAllister to Go Out.

Sufficient response has been received to start Comrade W. W. McAllister through the Fourteenth district. Any Socialist living in southeast Missouri who can arrange a meeting in his neighborhood or county should write the state office immediately. Posters will be furnished to you. Here is your chance; you have long wanted a speaker to wake up your neighbors, and now you can get one at very small cost.

Along the Line.

Local Kennett pays back dues, also for some new members. They have another lot of applicants on hand for the next meeting.

Secretary Foster of Hannibal sends in back dues and reports a well attended meeting of the local. They have a deficit on hand, but are reducing it, and the prospects are fine for future work.

Fly Creek comrades are getting in new members and feel much encouraged over the election results.

The issue of a charter to comrades at Job has been delayed pending the selection of a secretary. The comrades have decided on J. R. Frey to act in that capacity and the local will get going at once.

J. W. Jacobs, Scott County secretary, remits dues for 125 members and writes that there are more coming. They have set as their goal a membership of 1,000 for Scott County, and with a hustler like Comrade Jacobs on the job we can look for results in the county.

Is your membership card stamped for November? In case it is not it is your move. Get enough of those little due stamps from your secretary to prove to all comers that you really are a Socialist. Don't go around blowing about your Socialism when you are not even a member in good standing.

Acceptances and Declinations for Committeeman.

The following accepted and are candidates for national committeeman from Missouri: E. T. Behrens, Robert Broadbent, X. T. Cragun, M. M. Jones, W. W. McAllister, L. G. Pope, L. H. Shenkel, C. J. Smith, Hy. Thompson, Pearl Thompson.

F. W. Evans, A. Q. Miller, W. P. Mason, C. Lipscomb, F. Hitzelberger and Phil Callery were not heard from. F. C. Futvoye, W. L. Garver, J. M. Brazel, J. W. Barnett, G. A. Hoehn, E. Simon and C. A. Berry declined. C. F. Briegleb was ineligible.

Acceptances and Declinations for State Secretary.

The following accepted and are candidates for state secretary: C. A. Berry, T. C. Jeffries, Otto Pauls, U. F. Sargent, W. F. Sutton and J. F. Williams. L. G. Pope declined and Hope H. Berry was not heard from.

Ballots for the use of members in voting on the various candidates have been sent to the locals that have paid dues for September. The voting closes on Dec. 28 and all returns from locals must be in the state office on that day. Returns coming in later can not be counted.

What Is a Referendum?

It would be in order for the national office to get out a leaflet that will make clear how a referendum vote is conducted. Quite a number of new locals are entirely unfamiliar with this method of deciding questions, electing officials, etc.

For the convenience of new members and locals that have been recently organized, the following explanation is made: In electing a committee or officials of any kind, the first step is to determine who are candidates. Accordingly a call for nominations is sent out to such locals as are in good standing and entitled to take part in the election. Each local is entitled to nominate one candidate for each office. Those nominated must have such qualifications as the state constitution requires. The nominees are then asked if they accept as candidates. The names of those accepting are printed on ballots and the ballots sent to the various locals. The individual members secure one of these ballots from their secretary and vote for such candidates as they desire. The ballot is then returned to the secretary of the local, who compiles the entire vote of the local and enters it on a blank ballot and signs the ballot as secretary. This ballot, containing the entire vote of the local, is then forwarded to the state office. There the vote of the different locals is tabulated and the result announced. The candidates receiving the highest vote are declared elected. To prevent delay, a definite date is set when the nominations, the acceptances and declinations and the voting itself must close. This, in brief, is the method followed in conducting a referendum vote of the membership. It may vary somewhat with different propositions and conditions, but the general plan is the same.

Convention Proceedings.

The stenographic report of the last national convention is now printed and ready for distribution. This is a document that every Socialist will want. It contains the entire argument made upon all questions that come before the convention and is of great value for reference purposes. The book is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. The price is 50c per copy; no reduction in quantities: Order direct from J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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 help thinking men out of them.

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING	The Student's Marx	\$1 00
BAX	The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELIAMY	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
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BENHAM	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
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BROOKS	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
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BUCHNER	Force and Matter	1 00
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CARPENTER	Love's Coming of Age	1 00
CARPENTER	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure	1 00
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DARWIN	Origin of Species	75
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DIETZGEN	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	Philosophical Essays	1 00
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ENGELS	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS	Feuerbach	50
ENGELS	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	1 00
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LAFARGUE	The Right to Be Lazy	50
LAFARGUE	Evolution of Property	1 00
LAMONTE	Socialism, Positive and Negative	50
LEWIS	The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
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LIBBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
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VAIL	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	50
VOLNEY	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	75
VON SUTTNER	Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN	Leaves of Grass	75
WORK	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	F. E. Nye
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Boling
9	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	North 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. Wortman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Burekhardt
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17	2300 North Market, 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
19	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 Juniata St., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26	2735 Vandeverer 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. Keen

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SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

The Same Old Trouble Everywhere.

In a report published by the New York Socialist State Committee it is stated that the deficit of the weekly New York Socialist amounts to \$50 a week, or about \$250 per month.

Fourteenth Ward Organizing.

The Socialists of the Fourteenth Ward are invited to a meeting to be held at Comrade Stephens' office, 1325 Market street, Tuesday, December 8, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a ward club.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908.

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy; no reduction in quantities.

Hungarian Socialist Federation.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, which was organized in the month of April, has submitted a definite proposition looking towards close co-operation or direct affiliation with the National party organization. The same will be referred to the National Executive Committee.

Preparing for the Spring Campaign.

Our St. Louis ward clubs are at the present time selecting their timber for the House of Delegates nominations, which will be submitted for indorsement to the general meeting of Local St. Louis, to be held at Druids Hall the second Sunday of this month, i. e., Dec. 13th, at 8 p. m. At that general meeting a full ticket for next April's municipal elections will be selected, a platform adopted and the officers of Local St. Louis for the next term will be elected.

Socialists Helping the Printers.

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Thoroughly aroused by the efforts of the Werner company to railroad two of their striking printers to prison on a trumped-up charge, the Socialist Party local has adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we extend to the union men of Akron our moral and financial support in their efforts to secure for these men a fair and impartial trial; and which moral and financial support is offered in the name and consecrated to the cause of justice and equality before the law."

Daily Socialist Not on Easy Street.

The N. Y. Call published this item: Through a mechanical error an important message was omitted from the Call yesterday under the headline "Chicago Daily O. K.," with the result that a misleading impression was conveyed that the Daily Socialist is already "on easy street." The passage omitted from the summary of the report of the business manager for the first two years of the Daily Socialist's existence was as follows: "To be sure, the business manager pointed out that these extremely favorable figures arose from very exceptional circumstances, and that they would not be maintained without a continuation of the extraordinary efforts that had made them possible. But when the figures for a long period were taken into consideration the result was even more favorable as indicating what is possible. Each semi-annual balance sheet since the establishment of the paper, until the present one, has shown an increase of about \$10,000 in the total deficit since the beginning. At the end of the second six months, for example, it had reached about \$30,000; six months later the total figure was \$40,000, and six months ago it was a little over \$51,000. The balance sheet presented at the Sunday meeting, however, showed that instead of \$61,000 this sum was now \$49,000."

THE VATICAN AND SOCIALISM.

In connection with the anti-Socialist crusade in the ranks of the Roman Catholic hierarchy the episode which occurred at the Vatican last Friday, in the course of a reception of English pilgrims by the Pope, is significant of much. The Pope, according to the correspondent of the Daily Dispatch, marked out the Bishop of Salford, Dr. Casartelli, for special attention and welcomed him enthusiastically in audience. The Pope further stated that he had followed with the utmost interest the work which Bishop Casartelli was accomplishing in the Salford diocese in leading the Roman Catholic movement against Socialism, a form of political belief which was the enemy of both religion and society. The Pontiff encouraged Dr. Casartelli to continue this "worthy campaign," promising the assistance of the Holy See, and meanwhile imparting to the bishop his apostolic benediction.

Here we have the Vatican again misrepresenting Socialism, and battling against the social redemption of the masses. Here we have the Vatican again identifying the cause of religion with that of reaction, and marshaling its forces to support the predatory and parasitic classes. As clericalism has always ranged itself on the side of monarchy and aristocracy against democracy, so now it actively fights for the plutocrat, and opposes the economic emancipation of the people. Like the Bourbons, the hierarchy never remembers and never forgets, "Le clericalisme; voila l'ennemi!"—London Labor Leader.

Socialist Paper in Constantinople.

Socialism has invaded Turkey. The railway and dock workers, day laborers and mechanics are responding to the new movement in a surprising manner. A Socialist paper called Erghart (The Laborer) has been established in Constantinople. It will be conducted by Mehmed Effendi, who, a correspondent of the Paris Tempo writes, is a remarkable personage. Possessed of a superior education, thoroughly familiar with the Turkish, Arabian, Persian, French, English, German and Greek languages, this man is a veritable marvel. He is a red-hot Socialist. For ten years he worked to propagate his ideas. For several years he has been head of Young Turks in Smyrna, where he has occupied for almost eight months the position of head of political affairs in the city. Denounced by spies who had hunted him out, he was arrested in Smyrna. Nothing was found among his papers concerning Socialism, but only writings connected with his position as a member of the committee of Young Turks. After a preliminary inquiry he was sent to Sandons and brought before the imperial officer. There he spoke openly, boldly explaining his ideas and attacking the government and ending by insulting the imperial officer. He was given a maximum sentence at hard labor for life. No sooner was the sentence pronounced than the judge asked him if he had anything to say. Then he replied: "Yes, I have this to say to you; that within three months I will be free. He told the truth. When the constitution was proclaimed he had been three months and four days in jail and he was at once released from the prison at Stamboul. There he was offered the same position that he previously occupied. "No," he replied, "I live henceforth by journalism and for the people." And he has founded Erghart.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MEETINGS.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Barr Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues. Any and all subjects of public interest will be freely discussed from all sides. You are requested to suggest one or more questions for consideration. Thos. Quinn, Secretary. H. H. Artz, President.

The Work of Renegade Miller.

New York, Dec. 2.—L. E. Miller, editor of the "Warheit," has brought suit in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn against Adolf Held, president of the "Forward Association," for \$90,000 damages to cover wounds inflicted on the plaintiff by the "Forward," the paper published by the association. The "battle of the papers" is of long standing and of much interest to the East Siders. Both papers are Yiddish dailies, the "Forward" being recognized by the Socialist Party. During the past campaign the "Warheit" attacked the East Side candidates of the Socialist Party, aiming especially at Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter and J. G. Phelps Stokes. Openly the paper supported Daniel D. Leon. The "Forward" fought Miller severely, exposing his tactics and claiming that his position toward the Socialist Labor Party was merely a blind to confuse his well-meaning Socialist readers. The fight was taken up by the radical labor organizations and resolutions condemning Miller were published in the "Forward." It was the cause of these resolutions that Miller appeals to the courts. The complaint names no less than nine wounds inflicted by the aggressive labor organization. In denouncing Miller, words of an uncomplimentary character (to put it mildly) had been used. Far from being discouraged by the suit the "Forward" continued to print the resolutions sent in by labor organization. It is claimed that because of lack of space and the large number of these resolutions they are not published in full. A short extract and the names and seals of the officers are given. A recent edition contained sixty-seven such resolutions. In giving the account of the damage suit, the "Forward" states that it is sorry the complaint was served too late for publication of new resolutions containing the adjectives objected to. It would have liked to have given the editor of the "Warheit" a chance to claim several thousand dollars in addition to the \$90,000 he now demands.

The Socialist party will stand for Organized Labor tomorrow, as it has always stood. It will be found side by side with every union man who is fighting for better conditions. Its press will be at the service of every person who is seeking to add to the numbers and effectiveness of Organized Labor.

Who Owns the Press?

This question is answered by the Appeal to Reason as follows: "The employment of Roosevelt by the Outlook, as editor, when the Outlook is owned by Standard Oil millionaires, brings up the importance of the ownership of the great publications of the country. The managers of the Outlook refuse to state who are its owners—because such statement would be detrimental to it and they know it. Why do they own it? Because they wish to control its policy—that they may dictate what it shall say—what the people shall read. They know that as a man readeth, so is he.

With few exceptions every great publication in this nation is owned by men who control great corporations. To own a great paper is as essential to great corporations as to own banks—and all of them own banks. It was shown by the letters Hearst bought from an employe of the Standard Oil Co. that that corporation manipulated the Associated Press; and, by that means, controlled what news should go over the wires, and could color and distort facts to suit their interests. The people are reading just such news, presented in just such a way, as corporated wealth desires.

There is not a bit stuff printed that is not censored and colored to deceive the public. That is how "public sentiment" is made. That is how Taft was boomed and nominated and made President. It was done solely through the control of the press by corporate ownership and intrigue. He was an unheard-of man—but printer's ink, properly used, made him appear the giant among pigmies. The corporations wanted him and they had the power of focusing public attention on him and to make him President. We are educated by corporations as well as skinned by them.

When you read an editorial in a publication, if you could know the reason why it is printed, you would often take the opposite view of what it says. It says just what some corporation desires you to think about the thing discussed. Railroad men are the greatest owners of the papers of the country, and they make their papers say the things they want the public to think, and having no other means of finding out the real facts the people accept what they read. They can not do otherwise. Thus reading, that was supposed to free people, has become the means by which they are deceived and enslaved."

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Successful Entertainment of Bakers' Union No. 4.

The St. Louis Bakers' Union No. 4 gave a successful entertainment and dance at Concordia Hall, on Chouteau avenue, last Saturday evening. The hall was crowded, although the weather was by no means very favorable. Everybody seemed to enjoy the affair, judging from the general expression of opinion, during and after the pleasant social gathering. One of the features of the entertainment was a German play under the management of Director Hirschenhofer, presenting a non-union shop in four pictures. The various committees were composed as follows: Jacob Grimm, Wm. Halter, Dan Burckhardt, Leo Thiele, Wm. Willem, C. Hoffman, Alb. Petermann, Harry Dierkes, Jos. Buberl, Wm. Harsch, Chas. Halter, Fred Manz, Pete Limmer, Herman Ludwig, John Samson, Ernest Kies, Herman J. Schad, Wm. Weinlein, Gus. Goeckeler, Chris. Fritz, Fred Prengel, Peter Beisel. Other members and officers who helped to make the festival a success were: Gottlieb Schoelple, Chas. Hahn, Wm. Buscheck, H. Gruenewald and Otto Clavin. Now, don't forget the Union Label bread!

Local St. Louis Has a Few More Campaign Printing Bills to pay. Comrades in the ward clubs and friends outside will please take notice. Our modest city secretary-treasurer, at "No. 212," will gratefully receipt for any contribution. The quicker the better. We are on the eve of another campaign.

We have the public ear and eye. Socialism's spoken work must be heard. Its written word must be read.

The Socialist party will be in every fight against injunctions. It will be on hand to assist in every attempt of the courts to usurp power or to exercise the power they now have against the working class.

Build up the organization of the Socialist Party. That is the backbone of our movement. Establish on a self-sustaining basis our daily and weekly Socialist papers. They are the two arms of our movement.

The Socialist party, being a party of the working class, is not a friend of labor, but a part of labor. Therefore it stands today as it stood the day before election, and at all other times—for the workers and no one else.

It will not take the union men of the United States long to find out what kind of a "friend of labor" they have in the White House after the 4th of next March.

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