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## MISSOURI PROBABLY POLLED 20,000 SOCIALIST VOTES

**St. Louis Returns Incomplete--May Reach 6,000 Votes--County More Than Doubles Its Vote--Few Returns From State But All of Them Point to Heavy Increase of Socialist Vote--Official Vote Cannot Be Secured Before One or Two Weeks--New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut Make Fine Showing--25,000 in Greater New York.**

Once more the "sovereign people" have spoken. Once more the sheep chose their own butchers. The wage slaves who cast the great majority of the ballots last Tuesday have no kick coming when their wives and children suffer with capitalist proseritis during the next four years, or when the seats of their Sunday pants get the appearance of a crazy-quilt.

Taft and the Republican party swept the country. Bryan says he don't feel bad about it since he carried his own state. That may or may not be the case. One thing is sure, the Democratic politicians feel their defeat as keenly as any human being is capable of feeling any sore disappointment.

Some Democratic workingmen are sore at "their party" because Bryan didn't win, not knowing that the poorest of the fools are always anxious to be on the winning side, even if that winning side is the capitalist side.

This reminds us of the little election story which was reported to us last Monday. In a South St. Louis public school the teacher in one of the class rooms ordered a presidential election among the children. The vote resulted in 25 for Taft, 15 for Bryan and 4 for Debs. Naturally enough the children were anxious to know the teacher's choice. In a very diplomatic manner the teacher told the children her choice was the candidate who would be elected on Tuesday. Which of the candidates she preferred she failed to tell the children.

More than ever before did the St. Louis capitalist press suppress the Socialist vote. No effort was made to inform the public as to the Socialist vote in the city, although the police report slips contained a blank line for the "Estimate Socialist Vote."

At the hour of writing these lines (Thursday afternoon) we are still without any reliable information except our watchers' reports from 200 out of the 405 city precincts. Our watchers in 185 St.

Louis city precincts which gave Debs 2813 votes in 1904 reported 3248 votes by last Wednesday morning. At this ratio the 405 precincts of St. Louis would give Debs a total of over 6000 votes, against 5100 in 1904. Our straight vote in 1904 was only 4800.

Our watchers' reports indicate that the following wards not only held their own, but show a small increase:

First Ward 250, increase of 58.  
Fourth Ward 37, increase of 17.  
Fifth Ward 175, same as before.  
Sixth Ward 164, increase of 8.  
Ninth Ward 491, increase of 18.  
Tenth Ward 478, increase of 10.  
Eleventh Ward 420, increase of 97.  
Nineteenth Ward 196, increase of 6.  
Twenty-first Ward 64, increase of 14.  
Twenty-second ward 93, increase of 28.  
Twenty-fourth Ward 243, increase of 92.  
Twenty-fifth Ward 76, increase of 17.  
Twenty-sixth Ward 104, increase of 5.  
Twenty-seventh Ward 320, increase of 138.  
Twenty-eighth Ward 82, increase of 26.

Losses are reported from Wards 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 23. From most of the precincts in these wards we have no watchers' reports, and the figures given above are by no means reliable, but are based on the "estimates" published in one of the capitalist papers on Wednesday morning.

It may be two or three weeks before we can give to our readers the official vote in city and state.

### The Few Returns From the State

As reported to State Secretary Pauls are most encouraging. St. Louis County more than doubled its Socialist vote. Dunklin County

reports about 200 votes, against but 18 in 1904. Minden Mines gave 40 Socialist votes, while the Democrats had 44 and the Republicans 69. Barton County gave an increase of about 300 per cent.

Kenwood Springs, St. Louis County, 27 votes; Longwood doubled its vote.

### Wisconsin Elects Another Socialist Senator.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 3.—The legislature, which will elect a United States senator to succeed Isaac Stevenson, will be overwhelmingly Republican, the returns indicating the election of 73 Republicans, 21 Democrats and 6 Social Democrats in the Assembly, and 27 Republicans, 4 Democrats and 2 Social Democrats in the Senate. There was but one Socialist in the last State Senate.

### GREATER NEW YORK SHOWS UP GOOD.

Encouraging News From Eastern States, But Reports Are Meager. New York, Nov. 5.—Greater New York has 25,000 Socialist votes, against 24,538 for Debs in 1904, and 1764 in municipal election in 1907.

New York, Nov. 4.—Returns too meager to make estimate of vote in East, but substantial increase assured. Greater New York gains and state will give increase of at least 15 per cent. Syracuse, Schenectady and Jamestown report biggest increases. Hillquit defeated for Congress, Republicans knitting own candidate to support Democrat and prevent election of Socialist. Connecticut cities show up well, especially Hartford, Bridgeport and Danbury. Massachusetts will make poor showing, evidently only Lynn and Worcester so far report gains. Pennsylvania reports indicate fine increase, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Newcastle, Johnstown and Harrisburg making solid gains. Peculiar that several large cities have falling off in vote amid general increase. Among these cities are New Haven, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass., and Portland, Me.

## NATIONAL SOCIALIST VOTE MAY BE 750,000

It is absolutely impossible at this time to give the approximate Socialist vote cast at last Tuesday's elections. The national vote may be about 750,000, which would be as substantial an increase over the 1904 election as the Socialist movement in any other country ever had to show, the German Socialist Party not excepted.

Of course, exceptional causes might produce exceptional results. That exceptional conditions existed in this country during the last few years no one will deny, and the expectation of an exceptionally heavy increase of the Socialist vote was therefore more or less justified.

However, the general managers of capitalist politics also applied exceptional means to force the wage slaves of the country into political submission by means of the starvation methods. About four millions of them were kicked out of their jobs within a few months, compelled to go out job-hunting, thereby disfranchising themselves.

With the great mass of the unemployed the misery and suffering leads to fear and hopelessness. The average wage slave out of work feels like a whipped dog, that will return and lick the master's hand.

The Gompers-Bryan deal had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the radical, socialistically inclined union men throughout the country. While the experienced, class-conscious Socialist proletarian could not be fooled or hoodwinked by the Democratic-Union Labor deal, it would be folly to deny that many well-meaning union

men were either discouraged and took a back seat or were drawn into the Gompers-Bryan alliance, while under ordinary conditions they would have voted the Socialist ticket.

As to what extent the Socialists themselves helped to create the conditions that enabled Gompers to openly espouse the cause of one of the capitalist class, is a question which we need not discuss at this time, but must be discussed before entering another national campaign.

In this connection we must not lose sight of the fact that the industrial centers throughout the country suffered from certain disturbances in the labor movement of which the rural districts were absolutely free, hence those disturbances could not unfavorably affect the Socialist vote there, as was the case in the cities last Tuesday.

The Industrial crisis is another factor which hit the cities hard, while the rural district did not feel it so much. In St. Louis there are wards where from 20 to 25 per cent of the houses are empty today, while in 1904 (the World's Fair year) it was practically impossible to secure a room.

Where are those people today? They are enjoying capitalist prosperity of the Democratic and Republican kind—hunting for jobs, unable to pay rent or board. This means a general disfranchisement of the working class!

### More News from the State.

Bevier, Mo., Nov. 4.—Debs polled 127 votes, against 79 in 1904.

Laclede, Mo., Nov. 4.—Debs 9 votes; in 1904 we had 1.

### Missouri May Get 20,000 Socialist Votes.

The few returns received from the state indicate that Missouri will poll about 20,000 Socialist votes.

### Reports From Macoupin County, Ill.

Staunton, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Socialists of Macoupin County feel much encouraged at the result of last Tuesday's elections. Here is a report by Comrade Herman Rahm: Staunton 197, Mount Olive 84, in precinct in Cahokia (Benld) 101, 1 precinct in Gillespie (No. 3 Mine), 12. No returns from balance of towns in county, but a good estimate of the total Socialist vote will be about 600, against 424 four years ago.

### From Hancock County, Ill.

Carthage, Ill., Nov. 4.—Debs received 75 votes here. 200 in Venice, Ill.

Venice, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Socialists in Venice Township polled about 200 votes for Debs.

### 20,000 in Chicago.

Daily newspaper dispatches give 20,000 Socialist votes for Chicago.

## HOW IT CAME ABOUT IN GERMANY

Every militant Socialist throughout the civilized world knows that Germany has the strongest and best organized movement of any country; he knows that the German Socialist party polled 3,250,000 votes in 1907, in spite of the coalition of all the capitalist parties.

Few comrades are acquainted with the history of the German movement. As early as 1847 Marx and Engels laid the foundation for the Socialist party of Germany. Liebknecht joined them in their hard task immediately after the Revolution, 1848. In 1862 Ferdinand Lassalle commenced his propaganda and organization work, and Bebel joined the movement soon after those memorable days.

In 1871 the new German empire was founded and two Socialists were elected to the Reichstag, the national parliament of the empire. At the 1907 congress of the German Socialist party, held in Essen, Comrade August Bebel reviewed the history of the party in the following language:

"Comrades, let us review the situation most carefully. We have had our victories and our defeats. Both are necessary for the permanent success and victory of our movement. In 1877 we had reached a certain stage in our growth: 493,000 votes, about 5.1 per cent of the total vote was Socialistic. Then came Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws. Our vote dropped to 437,000, our percentage to 4.8. In 1881 we had the first election under the anti-Socialist laws. Many of our agitators and distributors of literature were behind prison walls. Our vote sank to 312,000, or 3.4 per cent. This was the lowest stage they could get us to. In 1884 we increased to 550,000, in 1887 to 763,000 and in 1890 to 1,427,000. This killed Bismarck's anti-Socialist legislation, and it killed Bismarck politically, too. We had 14.1 per cent of the total vote cast.

In 1893 our vote increased to 1,787,000, in 1898 to 2,107,000, in

1903 to 3,010,000, and at the last elections we had 3,250,000 Socialist votes."

These figures given by Comrade Bebel should be an eye-opener to those of our American comrades who get the dream that the Socialist vote in this country would increase from 400,000 to two millions within a period of four years. Why, that would be something unnatural, unreasonable.

A Socialist vote of 750,000 to 800,000 would be an increase of about 100 per cent, and would be equaled only by the growth of our movement in Germany in the period of 1887-1890, the last three years of Bismarck's reign of terror.

We must begin to deal with facts, and get rid of wild speculations and political dreams. We must get rid of the Utopian chloroform and opium that is still influencing many of our well-meaning comrades and sympathizers.

## American School Children Starving

When we are talking about the number of men who are tramping the country looking for work—hungry, broken-spirited, abject creatures, who once thought themselves men, as good as any of their kind—let us not forget the women, and the little children of these men.

Last winter in Chicago after the first flurry of the panic, I had occasion to visit a number of the "homes" of those who had been thrown out of work. In every case the men were out, hunting feverishly for the chance to make even a little money by any kind of hard labor. And in every case my heart ached and my soul grew sick when I thought of the future of the women and children of those families.

"It is awful when the children cry for food, and we can't give it to them," said one woman who had never before known what it was to be down and out. Another mother, about thirty, and strong and handsome, had to sit by and watch her 7-year-old daughter burning with fever, and without the care of a doctor because she had lost her job in a department store, and there was no money even to buy food. She had applied for work at all the large stores again and again. She had tried everywhere—and was told that they might need her during the holidays. But the holidays were weeks away.

Already she had moved into a questionable quarter because rent was cheaper. And unless that mother got work within two weeks, there was but one resource left her, if she would save herself and her child from death through starvation. And that was the sale of her body.

It was for a charitable institution I was working—and I knew that those institutions were crowded to their utmost with destitute cases.

Such, indeed, was the condition of the poor in Chicago last winter, that the superintendent of compulsory education, W. Lester Bodine, took up the case of hungry school children, followed his investigations for six months, and finally ascertained that there are 5,000 starving children, and 10,000 that are underfed, in the schools of the city.

Excerpts from Mr. Bodine's report give the following facts: "Five thousand children who attend the schools of Chicago are habitually hungry. Ten thousand other children do not have sufficient food. There are fifteen thousand underfed children in Chicago now who do not have three square meals a day. Many mothers are working for a pittance, sewing pants for the cheap clothing trade. Some work for 50 cents a day and only three days a week. Many

of these are widows with four or five children. The city is filled with deserted wives whose lives are abject slavery to home, children and industrialism."

This is but part of the report. The whole thing is so clear, and coming as it does from a city official, one would imagine that the whole machinery of Chicago would be set going at once to feed these children.

But not so. The rulers of the present system don't do things in that way. If they did there would have been no starving children to begin with. The system that makes children starve will naturally let them keep on starving. And they are doing it in Chicago. They are pulling out all the red tape at their disposal—and there is an awful lot of it—and are using it to offset the work of feeding the children. One authority says that the city has no legal right to feed the little folks, while one Kingsley of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society says that "the charity organizations are strapped, and funds will have to be found elsewhere if the need is as great as reported." And the capitalist papers are saying that the report has been exaggerated—that the needs are not so urgent as the Superintendent of Compulsory Education claims they are.

And meanwhile the children, innocent and ignorant of the con-



tentions, go on starving.

If Illinois had a few Socialists in the legislature it is likely that the matter of feeding the school children would soon be settled. The Socialists would force such a settlement, and force it in favor of the children. They have done this thing in foreign countries, even though they have always been in the minority in the legislatures. The Socialists in the English Parliament are forcing the matter of feeding hungry school children upon the lawmakers. In Italy they have already have laws passed whereby children are fed at the schools. In Norwegian, German, French and German cities mid-day meals are provided for those children who care to partake of

them. If they can pay a small amount, it is accepted. If not, they are provided without pay. In all these cities where the Socialists are strongest the children are best provided for.

And this feeding of the children by the city has proven a success. The children are healthier, stronger and more alert mentally, than are those of our industrial cities, where, like Chicago and New York, so many thousands must go to school day after day, week after week, month after month—with never enough to eat.

The Socialist legislator gets down to the immediate needs of the people. His work is for the man at his labor, the woman in the

home and the child in the school. His business is to protect these. His business is to look to the future welfare of the unborn babe; of the woman who is to be the mother of children; of the male child, who is to be the father of sons.

The dignity of the capitalist legislator lies outside of these things, and away from them. But the honor of the Socialist legislator is wrapped up in them, and is inseparable from them. When he gets away from them he is no longer a Socialist and is turned out of that organization, among old party politicians, where he belongs.

Under Socialism there would be no starving children.—The Socialist Woman.

# Milwaukee Does Honor to Socialist Party

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 5.—The vote in Milwaukee County shows a good Socialist gain. The total vote is 18,388. Debs ran slightly behind the ticket, polling 17,279 votes.

Gaylor, Socialist, has been elected to the State Senate of Wisconsin. In the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Sixteenth districts Socialist Democrats have been elected to the legislature, and in three other districts the Socialist Democrats have been beaten by so slender a margin that there is probability of a contest. In one district the Socialists have become frantic because the candidate was ousted out by only one vote.

## Fraud Is Charged.

In another district only four votes separate the Socialist candidate from victory. In a third district, where there were frequent charges of fraud, the Socialist candidate was only 36 votes behind the leader of the Republican ticket.

Albert Welch, candidate for Congress, came within a very close margin of being elected.

Carl D. Thompson led the Socialist Democratic ticket by about 300 votes, and came within the same number of being elected.

The explanation of the failure of Welch and Thompson, according to Victor Berger, the veteran Socialist of Milwaukee, lies in the fact that many union labor men, fearing that they would throw away their votes if voting for Debs, voted for Bryan and threw away their votes still more assuredly.

## Berger Analyzes Results.

Berger says: "The result here was due to the fact that union men did not want to throw away their votes. Therefore they voted for Bryan, thus very effectively throwing away their franchise. And in spite of the labor defection, the vote for Debs has been of goodly proportions. I am glad that Samuel Gompers has such a striking result of his usefulness. The result of this election has been to con-

firm the Socialist position. It has shown up capitalism. It has driven our enemies into one camp. If the union men had voted for Debs instead of Bryan they would not have thrown away a golden opportunity to emphasize the fact that their wrongs lie in the capitalistic management of society. Without the activity of Gompers the Socialists would have polled a million votes and made the question even straighter than it is. They had the opportunity to register an effective protest; they threw that opportunity away by voting for Bryan at the bidding of Sam Gompers and against their own interests.

"But in spite of Gompers and his clan the vote in Wisconsin is still a protest, just as the whole vote in the nation is a protest. Socialism has protested and the eyes of the workers have been opened."

## Debs Carries Waterville.

Waterville, Minn., Nov. 4.—Eugene V. Debs carried Waterville. He received 126 votes against Taft's 122 and Bryan's 55.

# Latest Election Returns From Atlantic Coast

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO ST. LOUIS LABOR.

New York, Nov. 5.—Returns indicate chief gains in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, where 20 per cent increase may materialize—Pennsylvania making especially good showing—Massachusetts increased vote for Governor over last year, but Debs carries for Debs about 3,600—Estimate in New York State forty thousand; Greater New York slight increase, but Up-State makes up—New Hampshire fair increase—Maine holding Debs vote—Rhode Island increases 300 and Socialist is now third party in the State.—New York Call

## TO OUR COMRADES: GREETINGS

By Eugene V. Debs.

The campaign is ended and my very first thought is of the kindness shown me and the loyal support given me in every part of the country. While at times the exactions were trying I was sustained every hour by the loving care and unflinching support of comrades. To me this was the most beautiful and satisfying feature of the campaign. It expressed the true spirit of Socialist comradeship which is the making of our movement and which will sustain it through every ordeal till it is finally triumphant.

The one incident we all deeply regretted was the illness of Comrade Ben Hanford. With all his heart he yearned to be where he always has been, in the thick of the battle, but he had given himself too freely all his life, utterly forgetful of self, until at last his physical powers succumbed and he was compelled to see others on the firing line while he was reserved for less strenuous service that he might have some chance for physical recuperation. His very illness bears testimony to his many years of service in the past when it required courage and sacrifice to be a Socialist, and all of us join most fervently in the hope that he may recuperate his impaired powers and again take his wonted place in the activities of the movement.

Truly this has been a magnificent campaign for the Socialist Party. Our meetings from coast to coast have been the marvel of all, and such enthusiasm has never been displayed in any political campaign.

The hundreds of young, forceful and effective orators, both men and women, who have taken part in this battle have been developed mainly since the last national contest and their magnificent work contributed tremendously to the success of the campaign. The Socialist papers all did their best and are entitled to the largest measure of credit. Through our papers we were able to checkmate every attempt on the part of the capitalist press to deceive the workers and no such attempts were made along that line as were made in previous campaigns.

The National Office in all its departments was most efficiently organized, and under its supervision the most effective work was done in promoting a uniform and vigorous educational propaganda throughout the country.

As for the Red Special, I prefer that its work shall speak for itself. I only wish to say that I feel deeply indebted to each and every member of it for the faithful service and personal devotion of which I was the recipient from the first to the last hour of its journey. Each member of the crew discharged his duty faithfully and to each and all I owe a debt of personal gratitude I shall never be able to repay.

The Red Special Band was an invaluable accessory of the Red Special tour and a decided factor in its success. At many points it was just what was needed to kindle enthusiasm and round out the meeting and give it the power needed to stir the crowd into action.

If it were possible to keep a Red Special moving constantly it would hasten by many months the development of the movement and the overthrow of capitalist misrule. Since this can not be at present, perhaps steps might be taken to have a Socialist car built and kept moving over the country the year around, making its stop at each point long enough to thoroughly stir up the community and sow the seeds of Socialist thought and activity.

At this time I have no idea of what our vote is, but I have no doubt it will be equal to all reasonable expectations. The country knew this year for the first time that the Socialist Party was a factor to be reckoned with in the campaign. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the success of the campaign and to face the future with renewed assurance that the day of victory is drawing near.

Comrades, one and all, everywhere, again I thank you and salute you!

You have fought a magnificent battle and now you are to prepare without loss of time for the next. Let the campaign of 1912 be opened all along the line. There is no reason why it should halt. The capitalist enemy may now for a brief time riot in its spoils, but for us the struggle must be continuous until that enemy is driven from the field and a triumphant working class proclaims the Socialist Commonwealth. Yours for the next battle.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 3, 1908.

## The Lid and the Elections.

In St. Louis the Sunday lid was worked by the capitalist parties for all it was worth. It was Governor Folk with his hypocritical Sunday lid work who paved the way for the victory of Hadley and the Republican machine. On the eve of election the German-American Alliance was brought into action—the Republican auxiliary did its work, and Hadley was elected.

Especially in South St. Louis our comrades had a hard stand to resist the political influence of the millionaire brewers and their German-American Alliance wire-pullers. Our comrades in Wards 9 and 10 deserve credit for keeping their own in the face of such a powerful combined opposition that attempted to stampede the entire Socialist movement.

During the last few days before election the Catholic voters were called upon from "higher up" to support Taft, Kerens, Schneiderrahn and the Republican ticket.

Politics makes queer bedfellows!

## THE IDEAL FOR COMPENSATION

By William Hard.

(From an article in Everybody's Magazine for September.)  
There ought to be, and there can be, a system under which the injured employe will know exactly how much he deserves because of his accident, and will know also that he will receive exactly that amount promptly, automatically, in the ordinary course of business administration, without an appeal to the courts, without an appeal to the employer, without becoming a pirate and without becoming a beggar.

Mr. Francis H. McLean has recently presented to the New York Conference of Charities and Correction a report on 241 accident cases coming consecutively under the observation of himself and friends. It was an official report, laboriously compiled.

In 47 cases out of the 241 there was a certain amount of compensation paid by the employer to the injured workman. In the other 194 cases out of the 241 there was no compensation.

Our present law of employer's liability deprives the employe of justice without relieving the employer of expense. It is hideously cruel from one standpoint and frightfully expensive from the other. It can not endure. Every other important country in the world has put it away in its museum of antiquities.

Every other important country in the world has made compensation for accidents an adjunct of business in place of a department of law. In every other important country in the world the burden of the accident, whether due to the fault of the employer, the fault of the employe, or the fault of nobody, is placed on the shoulders of the industry in which it happened.

Carelessness of employer and of employe is inevitable. Both these things, both imperfection of machinery and carelessness of human beings, may be diminished by wise laws, but they can not be eradicated. Accidents must happen. And therefore the compensation for the accident ought to be inevitable and automatic, like the accident itself.

Why shouldn't every industry carry the burden of its own killed and wounded? Why shouldn't compensation for disability be just as much a part of the cost of business as it is of the cost of war? Why shouldn't the workman who goes into his daily fight with modern machinery be assured that his injury will be regarded as an honorable wound, entitling him to decent consideration? Why should not the industrial soldier, meeting his death in forms as terrible as those of any battlefield, die knowing that he will leave, if not glory, at least a few years' food for his family?

## DEBS SPEAKS AT OLD WOODSTOCK JAIL.

Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 31.—Five hundred cheering people listened to Eugene V. Debs speak yesterday from the steps of the jail where he was confined fourteen years ago by the order of a Federal judge.

Among those present were Mr. Eckert, the Sheriff, who was Debs' jailer. He and his daughter greeted the Socialist candidate with great enthusiasm and a joyful reunion took place.

Debs in his speech referred to the jail as the college where he was really educated, and there was no trace of bitterness in his words, even when he and his party visited this old cell.

## Marsh's Magazine for October

Is making good. It is the best five-cent magazine published in this country. We recommend it to our friends. It is a publication which should become a regular guest in every progressive family. Annual subscription price 50c. Address: Marsh's Magazine, 10 Thatcher street, Boston, Mass.

**First Socialist Meeting Ever Held in Maxwell, Jefferson County, Mo.**  
Took place Saturday evening, Oct. 17. Maxwell is a small place, less than 100 population. There is a general store, barber and blacksmith. The surrounding country is thickly populated, the farms being small. There were about two hundred present at the meeting, the audience being composed of farmers, many of whom had driven six and eight miles to hear presented the Socialist side of the political question. Comrade Zeigler of Maxwell presided and introduced Dr. M. Shadid, who occupied about twenty minutes in ably explaining some fallacies regarding the general conception of Socialism, was followed by W. W. Baker of St. Louis, who spoke for more than an hour. The audience listened carefully to the arguments and showed their appreciation of the points made for Socialism and the exposure of the incompetency and dishonesty of the two old political parties. Recently meetings were held at this point by the Republicans and Democrats. We were informed that neither of the other meetings were as well attended as the Socialist meetings. The farmer should not be neglected. Many of them have never heard about Socialism. Meetings should be held at every point where accommodation for an audience can be found. The farmer is ready and willing to hear the political situation discussed, weigh the evidence and render judgment on the side of justice.

W. W. Baker.

## FOLLOW UP THE VICTORY

By Ben Hanford.

There's nothing the matter with the vote.

The vote is all right.

It was a splendid battle, nobly fought and grandly won.

The Jimmie Higginsses, and the Mary Hamiltons and Eugene Debs and every man and woman in the cause did their best—and it was glorious. It was heroic. Not a shirker. Not a deserter. Only workers, doers, builders.

What a grand victory.

Comrades, that victory must be followed up. The enemy are demoralized and in full retreat. We must smite them hip and thigh. The retreat must be made a rout.

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

The winter courses of lectures must succeed the campaign and street corner meetings. The serious pamphlet and book and constructive side of the Socialist philosophy must be presented to those who have heard the analysis and criticism of capitalism and its denunciation.

Then all these new voters of the Socialist ticket. They must be attended to and at once. We must get them to become party members—workers and doers. They must become Comrades. Some one taught the gospel of Socialism to each of these new voters. They must pay for their tuition by themselves becoming teachers.

The new Socialist voter must become a recruit in the movement and join the Socialist Party. The recruit must be trained to be a Socialist soldier, and in due time the soldier will be a veteran.

Comrades, do not fail to ask every new voter to join the party. Explain to him just how our party goes about its work. Show him that, were it not for the party organization, he might never have heard of Socialism and would have had no opportunity to vote the Socialist ticket. Out of all these new voters we shall surely find some treasures. Who knows but among them there may be another Debs. Not a greater or grander than Debs. That can not be. But another Debs. Think what another Debs would have done in this campaign.

Comrades, spare no effort to build up the party organization.

Then the Socialist press. You must not neglect it for a day.

Now that the election is over, now that four long years are to pass before the people have another chance to say who and what kind of men shall be appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, you may be sure that those judges will quickly teach the workmen of this country their need of Socialist daily papers.

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.

Then those union men will look to our Socialist dailies for support and instruction. They will be ready to receive and we must be ready to give them what they look for. By the tens of thousands they will see the mistake of electing a capitalist candidate to the presidency of the United States to look after workingmen's interests. Meantime, comrades, before next 4th of March, right now, we must go to work and establish these two dailies firmly on a self-supporting basis.

Our weekly press must not for a moment be neglected. In some respects it is more important than the daily press. The weekly press can present the Socialist arguments more extensively and thoroughly than the daily can do. A daily paper must devote the greater part of its space to the day's news. Its chief function must be the interpretation of passing events. But the weekly press can undertake the complete exposition of the Socialist philosophy, and in many respects has an educational and propaganda value that can never be equaled by the daily paper, and which only the Socialist pamphlet and book can surpass. The daily and weekly papers are equally necessary.

So, comrades, there are three things to take your immediate effort and strength.

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.

We have just closed a great campaign with a glorious victory. But the war is not over.

It will not be over until the last capitalist of the world has been stripped of his last privilege.

When the Working Class of the World rule the world, then the war will be over.

When all the earth and all the fruits thereof belong to those who labor, then there shall be peace, plenty and prosperity.

Comrades, we are working for something worth while.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1908.



# A Teacher's Plea to Teachers

By Caroline A. Lowe, Vice President of the "Teachers" Association, Kansas City, Mo.

With a heart full of love, I greet you, my teacher companions. Throughout our life we have journeyed together. Your joys have been my joys, my sorrows have been your sorrows. Together we have tarried, on vacation times, in scenes of marvelous beauty, in great white palaces set among luxuriant gardens, surrounded by lakes alive with light and song. Here and there we caught glimpses of handsome men and women and beautiful children, beings whose existence seemed in complete harmony with the joy of life. And together we have crossed the chasm, have hastened through dark, moosome streets, between gaunt, prison-like houses, haunted by millions of haggard-faced men, emaciated women and lifeless babes. We have seen these flock to the machines and bring forth untold abundance. We have seen them carry this abundance into the beautiful gardens and pile it mountain high—for themselves retaining not enough with which to maintain life; merely enough with which to escape death.

Our hearts have ached for those people of the great cities, of the noisome streets, as we have watched them in our vacation times, when we have gone out to gather fresh material to take back to our school rooms. We have wondered that a loving father permitted this great chasm to so divide his children. That millions were kept in bondage chained to an animal existence in order that a few might become masters and luxuriate in abundance so great that they, too, were enslaved, that they, too, lost the true joy of living.

As we stood upon the bridge that spanned the chasm, many passed us. And we, teachers with our eyes open, looked and saw men and women of all professions—editors, ministers, teachers, lawyers, doctors. With our minds alert, we learned that they were but messengers, carrying sermons, editorials, text books, court decisions and prescriptions, dictated by the masters, sanctified by our signature and delivered by us to the bondsmen, who, because of their ignorance, looked reverently to us for truth and justice.

As dealers in the futures of humanity—as teachers of men and women to be, our souls have sickened at the sight. All humanity enslaved. The masters enslaved to their desire for power, and their fear of the slave; the bondsmen enslaved to their grinding tasks, and to their fear of the master, and we, the intermediaries, enslaved, too, realizing our dependence for the necessities of life upon those who employ us—upon our masters.

How long, we have cried, how long, O Lord, has poor humanity suffered thus—and is there no hope for the future?

And then some of us, teachers—a few of us, have turned to history. Not to our school histories, for they, alas, fail to tell the whole story. But to the work of scientists on the shelves of our great libraries, and we have found—oh, refreshing discovery!—that social systems have not always been slave systems. That in the remotest period, so dim that scarcely could it be outlined, the human race stood erect, men and women gazing into each others' eyes fearlessly, none enslaved, none masters—all brothers. Throughout this long period of communism no child was conceived in slavery, in fear and reverence for a master man.

This discovery, of the one-time freedom of man from his kind, brought untold joy to us. Surely, if the race once tasted of freedom it would never be content until it again possessed freedom in all its fullness. We continued our search. What caused man to lose this great boon? How came he to pass from communism to slavery, from slavery to feudalism, and on into the present wage system we call capitalism?

Unnoticed by man, its great unseen forces silently changing all of his institutions—his customs, his governments, his religions—the tool with which man worked, shaped the destiny of the human race. Because the forked stick of communal times became tipped with metal, its productive power increased and a surplus was produced. The strongest man desired this surplus. He enslaved his weaker brother that he might obtain it—and slavery followed communism. The metal-tipped plow improved, the slaves began to organize, they broke the bands of slavery—and feudalism appeared. The hand tool gave way to the weaving machine. The printing press brought light to the ignorant serfs, gunpowder aided in their struggle for emancipation—and feudalism passed into history, with wage slavery taking its place.

What then? Is the wage system the final aim of all the centuries of evolution? May we not pass on to other stages? Do we not already see a light pouring forth from the great machine of production giving glimpses of the future? Do we not hear it crying to us, "Come unto me all ye workers! You who have produced me in common, shall now own me in common! You will use me socially, and never again will I hear from you, I was naked and ye clothed me not, I was an hungered and ye fed me not."

You of the school room, you who train the minds of little children—who form the intelligence of the future—do you not see that the competitive system called capitalism is already dying? That it is dead?

Millions of men, homeless, wandering the streets for a chance to work—are they not testimony of its inability to longer serve the human race? Millions of women engaged in labor, making home life and care of children impossible; millions of babies torn from the joys of childhood, thrust into factories, mines and sweatshops, converted into tiny human wrecks—are they not testimony that this system is dead, that it can no longer serve humanity?

Profit! Profit! Profit! demands this capitalist system. It is a system of profits by profits and for profits, rather than a system of by and for the people. The new order, the higher order, will be a system for humanity—for men, women and children. It will be a system wherein the people own the machines, and receive the benefit from them.

School teachers, as you stand before the youths in your classes, as you teach history and politics and science to your pupils, be sure that you teach them the truth! If you are intelligent you know the truth! If you are not intelligent, you are cheating those dependent upon you. You have no right in the school room.

Through the power of machine production we will pass out of capitalism into Socialism. The machine is already socially used. It is waiting for our fuller claim. Let us answer its cry, and inaugurate the new day of the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Brotherhood of Man.—The Socialist Woman.

## KAUTSKY AND LEDEBOUR VISIT ENGLISH SOCIALISTS

London Comrades Give German Visitor a Hearty Reception.

London, Oct. 23.—The British section of the International Socialist Bureau did a happy thing when, in view of the German-British war scare, it decided to invite Kautsky and Ledebour to come over to England to address an English audience.

The reception took place in St. James Hall. The tone and temper of the meeting were excellent; and there could be no doubt as to the warmth of the greeting with which both Kautsky and Ledebour were received. Its condemnation of everything pertaining to war and war scares were unmistakable.

In the absence of Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., Mr. H. M. Hyndman presided over the meeting, and in addition to the two guests he was supported by Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., representing the Labor Party; Mr. H. Quelch (S. D. P.), Mr. W. C. Anderson (Administrative Council of the I. L. P.), Mr. Alderman W. Sanders (Fabian Society), Mr. Ben Tillet (Dockers), and a number of ladies, among

whom I noticed Mrs. J. Ramsay MacDonald and Mrs. Montefiore. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said that his presence in the chair on such an occasion as that, in view of recent controversies, might well appear to the audience to be a kind of Nemesis. He desired, however, to assert in the most emphatic language, that he stood today, as he always has stood, for peace and fraternity among the workers of all nations. He was not likely, after twenty-five years of advocacy of the solidarity of Labor, to go back upon his fundamental belief in the fraternity of the working class. He extended to Comrades Kautsky and Ledebour the heartiest of greetings and welcomes on behalf of the Socialist working class movements of England.

The rising of Karl Kautsky to address the meeting was the signal for great outbursts of cheering, the audience rising and cheering in this veteran Socialist thinker and worker to the echo. Comrade Kautsky spoke for over half an hour in excellent English, but followed his written manuscript very closely throughout. He informed the meeting that in coming to England they brought with them the unanimous wishes and goodwill of the organized Social Democracy of Germany. The idea of Great Britain and Germany going to war was the last idea which should enter their heads. The working class in Germany were steadily pursuing their work for the emancipation of the working class. They had nothing to gain but everything to lose by a war, which would arrest, for the time being, that steady march of the German workers to ultimate victory, which was the most significant feature in contemporary German life. On the other hand, he was convinced that capitalists themselves would be opposed to war. Capitalism feared war today because it knew that after war there would be the revolution. It was the certainty of that revolution which would deter the exploiting capitalists of Europe from entering upon a struggle which would be death to capitalism itself.

Comrade Ledebour, on rising, also received a great ovation. Like Kautsky, Ledebour addressed the meeting in excellent English, but, unlike his comrade, did not confine himself to his notes, but spoke with a freedom and vivacity which few of our English orators could surpass. His speech showed a remarkable knowledge of British history and British affairs, due, no doubt, to the fact that a quarter of a century ago he was an exile amongst us for six years. He criticised in most scathing language the anomalies of modern patriotism. He informed his audience that in Germany they had a species of patriotism which was known as "armour plate patriotism." It was the patriotism of Messrs. Krupp of Essen, the great makers of German armour plate. They were so patriotic that they charged the German government one-fourth more for armour plate than they charged foreign countries for exactly the same material. He also reminded the audience that in England we were not free from a kind of armour-plated patriotism. The South African war revealed the fact that our great capitalists made patriotism a disguise for fleecing the people. Spurious patriotism, however, was not the most dangerous thing which militarism and jingoism brought in its train. He reminded his hearers that where the spread of jingoism became rampant the oppressed and enslaved of one generation might become the oppressors in their turn. He described in graphic language how, in the case of the Scottish Highlanders, who were persecuted and driven from their Highland homes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, their descendants of today were employed to subdue and enslave the peoples of India and of Africa. The only solution for the curse of war and militarism lay in the spread of democratic Socialism and the emancipation of the workers from capitalist domination.

Mr. Keir Hardie, in supporting a resolution emphasizing the solidarity of Labor and pledging the working class to wage unceasing war against militarism, said that armies of all kinds, whether capitalist or otherwise, were a menace and a danger to the workers the wide world over. In telling and prophetic language he warned his hearers against the danger of placing reliance on armies, whether citizen or by whatever name they might be called. He instanced the experience of the English workers in connection with industrial disputes. How the police (in all essentials a citizen force) had time and time again been used against the workers whenever they came to close grips with the forces of capitalism. In a fine and telling speech he denounced war, and the preparation for war, under whatever guise it might be put forward.

Mr. Harry Quelch, Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Alderman Sanders and Mr. W. C. Anderson also supported the resolution, which was carried with great enthusiasm and unanimity.

A very efficient male voice choir sang for us several songs of the people with great power and effect. As a northerner I could not refrain from wondering where were the women, and why were their voices not heard joining with those of the men.

On Thursday, the 15th, the National Administrative Council of the I. L. P. entertained Comrades Kautsky and Ledebour to lunch in the House of Commons, and on the same day our distinguished comrades were accorded a hearty welcome by the Parliamentary Labor Party.

### Lunch With the N. A. C. and Visit to the Labor Party.

On Thursday our visiting German comrades were entertained to lunch by the members of the N. A. C. in the dining room of the House of Commons. Thereafter Keir Hardie took them into the distinguished Strangers' Gallery, where they were interested spectators of the proceedings, and saw the Grayson incident. Afterwards they attended the weekly meeting of the Labor Party, by special invitation. Arthur Henderson, M. P., in the name of the party, extended a cordial welcome and hoped such visits would become more frequent.

Karl Kautsky, in replying, said he admired the business-like way in which the party got through its work. In this respect it set the German party an example. He offered the fraternal greetings of the German party to their British comrades, and wished the party every success in its work of uniting the working class.

Comrade Ledebour followed, on similar lines, after which Keir Hardie, M. P., thanked the visitors for their presence. He referred to the way in which the Labor Party had been misrepresented in Germany and elsewhere, and claimed that not only the Socialist propaganda of the I. L. P. within the party, but the work of the party in Parliament was as revolutionary as that of any Socialist Party in the world, a remark which the visitors cordially cheered.—Ben Riley.

### LABOR IN ENGLAND.

#### Growing Influence of the Toiler in British Politics.

The labor movement in English politics, says a writer in the Forum, dates back over thirty years. In the general election of 1874 thirteen candidates contested constituencies as direct representatives of trades unions. Two—Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt—were successful. But with the repeal in 1875 of the obnoxious criminal law amendment act of 1871 and the substitution of the employers' and workmen's act of 1875 for the master and servant act of 1867 the movement appeared to subside, and, although Mr. Burt has sat continuously for Morpeth since his first election in 1874, he has been gradually absorbed into the Liberal party. In 1892, with the Liberal successes at the polls, seventeen candidates directly representing labor were elected, but few of these labor members survived the Conservative victory of 1895. In the Parliaments of 1895-1900 and 1900-1906 labor exercised but little influence, and except for Keir Hardie, who was elected to represent the mining constituency of Merthyr Tydvil in 1900, there was not an openly avowed Socialist in Parliament before 1906. Alarm and panic seized the Conservative party and even affected the more moderate and old-fashioned Liberals when in January, 1906, the various labor and Socialist organizations put 89 candidates in the field and polled over half a million votes. Fifty of these candidates were elected, 30 belonging to the Labor party, which is avowedly Socialistic, and the other 20 forming the trade union group, which in the first two sessions of the present Parliament sat and voted with the government.

### 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.

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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 rendering, thrilling, realistic story by Gertrude Breslau Hunt which alone arouses the reading public of this country. Now comrades spread this special teachers' edition among your school teachers, instructors, college professors and mothers at home. See that every teacher in your community reads this issue. Yearly 50c. In bundles 2 cents each. \$2 per 100. Send your order today.

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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

## GREETINGS TO COMRADE DEBS

To Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.:

Comrade and Friend—Receive our hearty greetings and congratulations for your noble service and great sacrifices in behalf of the Socialist Party and the American working class during the last presidential campaign.

At the sacrifice of your health, at the risk of your very life, you carried out the mandate of the Socialist Party and fulfilled the duties imposed upon you by the Socialists of this country. Thousands of men and women have been awakened from their sleep of indifference and ignorance and aroused to action by your arguments and appeals within the last two months. In later campaigns we and our children may reap where you have sown.

Eugene V. Debs, the work you have done within the last sixty days for the cause of the American proletariat is more than many a brave and self-sacrificing man could do all his lifetime.

Accept our sincere appreciation and gratitude for your heroic efforts in behalf of the Socialist movement. The esteem and love of every true friend of humanity will be your reward.

With kindest regards in the name of thousands of comrades and sympathizers, I remain for our great and noble cause,

Yours in Peace and War,

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

## AFTER THE BATTLE

It was not a political sham battle between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Those olden days of sham battles in political campaigns are over; there will be no more of them.

The presidential campaign just closed was a political class struggle. The issues were real class interests. Labor and Socialism were the live questions under consideration.

Never before had the Democratic and Republican parties been confronted by such live problems. Never before had the American capitalist class been confronted by such a well-organized, well-disciplined revolutionary political movement as the Socialist Party.

As a result of the industrial development of the last 25 years a powerful trades union movement grew up, which not only defended the interests of the working class against the capitalist encroachments, but which became aggressive and formulated demands which the corporations and combined capitalists would not grant. This led to strikes and boycotts, first locally, but soon nationally, and even internationally.

Sooner or later the scene of battle had to shift from the purely economic or industrial to the political field, because the employing class used the powers of state as the most effective weapon against the organized wage workers.

"No politics in the Union!" had been a favorite argument of the Democratic and Republican labor leaders in the Trade Union movement. When the capitalist class resorted to "government by injunction," practically outlawing the labor unions, there was nothing else left for the "good, loyal Democratic and Republican" bureaucrats of the Trades Union movement, but to change their tactics. The "No politics in the Unions!" was promptly translated into "Labor politics!"

No doubt the radical change of front of the British Trades Union movement and the election of fifty Labor candidates and Socialists into Parliament influenced the leaders on this side of the Atlantic. In England the Tafe-Vale decision against the labor unions caused the change in the political policy, while in this country the injunctions and "confiscation" decisions of the courts, like in the Danbury Hatters and Indianapolis Mahcincets' cases, brought about the change.

The difference in English and American labor politics was only this:

In England the Trades Unions decided to forever discontinue the capitalist tail-end politics that Samuel Gompers attempted to inaugurate in this country.

In this country Samuel Gompers and his staff decided to start a political campaign on the same old capitalist lines which the Brit-

ish working class were compelled to abandon—compelled by the development of capitalist conditions.

In England the Trades Unionists declared their political independence, organized their forces against all political parties and elected their own labor representatives into Parliament. Mr. Gompers and his cabinet attempted to deliver the Organized Labor movement to one of the capitalist political parties.

No matter how much we may differ from this latest policy of Mr. Gompers, or how much we may be opposed to this kind of demoralizing political activity, the fact remains that the political class war between the capitalist class and the working class was officially declared, and the class war raged all along the line during the last campaign.

It was the question of political policy that divided the Socialists from the Gompers "forces." In reality, both sides represented working class interests.

Without attempting to belittle his efforts, we can safely say that the Gompers policy has proven an absolute failure. We have repeatedly pointed out the demoralizing effect of the so-called Gompers policy, and St. Louis furnishes ample proof.

No longer can the old reactionary calamity howl, "No politics in the Union!" be applied in the American labor movement. During the last few months there has been nothing but politics in the unions. It was not the right kind of politics, however. It wasn't real working class politics. It was the old Democratic and Republican tail-end labor politics, under the official sanction of Mr. Gompers.

Nevertheless, the last campaign marked the beginning of a new era in the American Trades Union movement.

The Socialist vote may not come up to the expectations of the majority of our comrades. We wish to say, however, that a Socialist vote of about 700,000 will be a fine increase over 1904, a good, sound, substantial growth, as we have pointed out in another column in this week's St. Louis Labor.

We learn by experience, and this presidential campaign is full of good object lessons not only for the Trades Unionists, but for the militant Socialists as well.

If, for instance, the Socialist Party of this country had been what it should have been, Sam Gompers could and would not have dared to go into a political compact with Bryan and his capitalist party machine. It is well to admit our own faults and shortcomings, before we get too severe with the supposedly less educated members of our own class.

It is true, officially the Socialist Party has remained in line with the policy and tactics of the International Socialist movement, but official declarations are by no means always the reflex of the activities of the rank and file. Theoretically, our party has always declared for the "unity of the labor movement," but in practice a considerable portion of our party membership failed to live up to this declaration.

It was not a question of honesty, sincerity or loyalty to the cause of Labor, but the serious question of policy which affected the relations between the organized militant Socialists and the general labor movement.

It seems that our movement in Chicago suffered considerably in the last election, not because our Chicago comrades worked less energetic or showed less enthusiasm, but because Chicago was the center of the disturbances above referred to. There was the scene where the erroneous policies were practically applied, where the Socialist Party, in the last instance, had to suffer for all the mistakes, breaks, errors and mischiefs of the DeLeonite-I. W. W.-Anarchist-Gompers-Bryanite elements.

Today the Socialist Party stands before the American proletariat as the only labor party. Not even the Republican landslide could prevent its victorious onward march. It has increased its militant forces by several hundred thousands. It went through one of the most stirring campaigns in American history. It forced Roosevelt, Taft and Bryan and the entire capitalist press of the country to make the problem of Socialism one of the leading campaign issues. It caused the American people to take up the subject of Socialism for careful and serious consideration. It tore the mask of "benevolence" from Roosevelt, Taft & Co., and exposed the political hypocrisy of Bryan, Sullivan, Murphy & Co. It paved the way for the greater Socialist movement that will gradually gather within its folds the great mass of the American proletariat.

While the count of the Socialist vote of the Nov. 3 elections is still in progress, the Socialist Party is energetically preparing for the next great battle.

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

## THE LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

Alton, Mo., Nov. 5.—Debs got 120 votes in Oregon County, the same as 1904.

New Hampshire—Debs (Soc.), 879; Chafin (Pro.), 812; Hisgen (Ind.), 479.

Rhode Island—Debs (Soc.), 1295; Chafin (Pro.), 996; Hisgen (Ind.), 814.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5.—Figures received from forty counties, including Philadelphia but not Allegheny, give Debs (Soc.) a total vote of 17,959. The same counties in 1904 gave Debs 13,306.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 5.—Returns from Tuesday's elections are far from complete, but Taft, beyond all peradventure, has carried the state by a majority estimated at 3,000.

St. Charles, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Socialists polled 37 votes, the Prohibitionists 15 and the People's Party 4.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Debs received 1,000 votes in this city.

Paris, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Prohibitionist ticket polled 17 votes in Monroe County; the Socialist 20. In 1904 Debs received by 3 votes in Monroe County.

## Debs On Election Results.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5.—Eugene V. Debs made the following statement concerning the Socialist vote:

"I attribute the votes falling short of the expected mark to the fact that an unusually large vote was cast for the Socialist candidate in 1904. Then there were a great many disgruntled Democrats who were chagrined because Parker was nominated, and they voted with the Socialists. This year they went back to the Democratic party and voted for Bryan. I count that we have made a gain in the actual Socialist vote.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 5.—Maryland gave 3,000 votes for Debs. Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 5.—Oklahoma will give a total of 20,000 Socialist votes.

St. Paul, Minn.—Debs polled over 5,000 Socialist votes in Minnesota.

## WHERE WE STAND

Where are all the Republican friends of the workingman this morning? Where are all the Democratic ditto?

Look carefully at the Democratic, Republican or Hearst papers this morning. Do you see any editorials or inspired interviews bubbling over with concern for the welfare of labor? Listen closely and see if you can hear any speeches breathing out devotion to Organized Labor.

The only party whose speakers, press and organization are still working and speaking and fighting for labor is the Socialist party.

The Daily Socialist stands today just where it stood yesterday and the day before. It takes up the battle for the workers today with increased courage and enthusiasm because of the result of the campaign.

There is great work before us. The problem of the unemployed is still here. There must be such a national agitation of this question that the ruling exploiting class will be forced to offer some measure of relief. We can do this if we set to work backed by the increased prestige of the Socialist vote, the power of a greater Socialist party organization than we have ever known before, and with a Socialist press whose power and influence is only limited by our own efforts.

The Socialist party still stands for feeding the school children—just as it did before election. It will devote all its energies to seeing that they are fed. The Daily Socialist will take up the question here in Chicago. It will expose the truth about the number of hungry children in spite of the combined efforts of the capitalist press and so-called philanthropists to conceal that truth. It will put before the workers of Chicago the results of such feeding in other countries. It will be shown that private charity has always failed and that the methods proposed by the Socialists have always triumphed so conclusively that even the enemies of Socialism have been compelled to indorse them.

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.

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.

The Socialist party will stand for free speech and free press in the future as it has done in the past. It will fight every attempt made to curtail those rights. It will stand in determined opposition to the present attempt of the postoffice authorities to introduce a Russian press censorship in this country.

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.

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.

For these reasons the campaign of the Socialist party never ends, and will not end until labor rules and possesses the earth and fruits thereof.

For these reasons there is just as great need for Socialist activity and propaganda and education and organization now as there was a week ago. For these reasons every workingman who has attained to that degree of intelligence where he knows enough to know that he wants the results of his toil should devote himself with greater energy than ever before to the work of extending the knowledge and power and influence of the Socialist party.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Adopted at the National Convention, Assembled at Chicago, May, 1908

"Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

"To-day the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

"In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

"The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

"A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class can not expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

"The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

"In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends.



# Socialist Mass Meeting

## FREE LECTURE

—BY—

**Comrade Margaret Prevey**  
of Ohio

**Saturday, Nov. 14, 1908**  
at 8 p. m.

**Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts**

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS, ATTEND! BRING YOUR FRIENDS ALONG.  
COMRADE PREVEY IS ONE OF THE BEST SPEAKERS WE HAVE IN  
THE PARTY. ADMISSION FREE!

Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

"The climaxes of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

"In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

"To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

"The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

"The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers can not be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective ownership for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

"The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestige of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

"To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man."

STANLEY J. CLARK IN ST. LOUIS.

The Local Comrades Are Anxious to Have Him Return for Spring Campaign Work.

Comrade Stanley J. Clark of Texas spent the last week of the campaign in St. Louis. He spoke in six meetings, most of them well attended, and the local comrades who listened to his speeches were all pleased and would welcome his return to this city for the spring campaign.

The most impressive talk by Comrade Clark was made Sunday afternoon at the Bohemian Gymnasium.

A woman comrade who attended the meeting, in a letter to St. Louis Labor, says:

We had with us last week Mr. Stanley J. Clark of Texas. He is a man who is entitled to be called great. As a more perfect specimen of a flower may often be found on the unobscured outskirts of some field than in a cultivated garden, so his oratory, though blossoming in the ranks of a minority party, is far superior to that of petted politicians of great prominence. The greatness of a man lies within himself and is not the reflection in the mirror of public opinion. Without the aid of those painstaking and expensive devices resorted to by the old parties—the glare of lights and parades, the enthusiasm which music is sure to inspire, the electrification that is always present in any great multitude, the display of bright colors and waving of flags—like the waving of red rags before the bull's eyes in the arena—the awakening of traditional patriotism and the remnants of ancestry worship—in fact the hypnotization of the masses into doing those ridiculous and absurd things that each man comes to expect of his neighbor; I say, without these devices, but even in the light of daylight, in a dingy, undecorated hall, with an audience of several hundred tired-out workingmen, he could strike fire from their hearts and fan it into a great blaze of applause.

There was no dry, pedagogic discourse on economic history. He could transplant the very hearts of his hearers way back into the ages of their earliest ancestors who grappled unarmed with the wild beasts of prey. Nor were his speeches tainted with the harangue of the demagogue. No, he did not borrow power by arousing the passions of men against their oppressors. Even when men's

teeth were firmly set together, listening to the stern demands of justice, they were suddenly and irresistibly loosened to smile at some timely joke. From his great height and manly build, from an attitude of defiance and strength, he would turn to you, appealingly, with such a warming smile and coaxing words that you were reminded he must have loved a little child.

And listening to him, one concluded he was good as well as powerful. The concern manifested by his remarks when the drunken man was taken out at one of his meetings, the absence of all blasphemy and offensive language from his speeches, his frequent references to the Bible and the Man who was nailed to Calvary's cross, all seemed to show in this man of strength the handiwork of a woman; and one unconsciously thought, "That man had a great-hearted mother."

Here is a personality in which there is evidence of the independent thinker, the student, the logician, clothed about that very backbone of oratory—magnetism. Here is a man using his ability for the good of humanity. Here is a man giving the best there is in him to the best of causes. He is an honor to Socialism. May there be more like him. We were fortunate in securing his services in St. Louis. May he come again.

### PROPOSES CLOTHING FEDERATION.

In an editorial in the October number of The Tailor, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, John B. Lennon, the general secretary of the organization, has an article which would seem to favor the amalgamation of the organization represented in the industry in a greath clothing federation. "I am strongly inclined," he says, "to urge upon our delegates to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor the advisability of having a conference with the delegates of the other clothing trades at that convention, with the object in view of working out a federation that may be of substantial benefit and protection to all who are engaged in his industry." The position of General Secretary Lennon has been brought about by the fact that the factory system in the making of clothes is superseding that of custom tailoring and is having a most injurious effect on the custom industry and on the organization which he represents. We believe the United Garment Workers of America is open to negotiations looking to such a federation, but in order to make such an amalgamation possible the custom tailors will have to recognize the fact that large concessions will be necessary. The United Garment Workers of America had its origin in the demand of unorganized workers under the factory system. They were refused admittance to the union of the Journeymen Tailors, and their only hope of industrial defense lay in organization, and as a result we find the Garment Workers' organization today one of the great forces of united labor, and with the increase of the factory system in the clothing industry it has the promise of a still more prosperous future. The federation of all branches of the clothing industry would seem to be a most desirable object in bringing into a compact whole a strong force for the better protection of all the members represented in the trade, and we should like to see such a result if it can be brought about with good results to all.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

**ST. LOUIS**  
**CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION**  
PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.  
HEADQUARTERS:..... 3535 PINE STREET.

The special meeting of the local central body last Sunday morning was slimly attended, only about 85 delegates being present.

As there "was nothing doing," a motion to adjourn was voted down. Then the question was discussed: What are we here for? and when no satisfactory answer could be given the motion to adjourn was put and carried.

Copies of the following circular were distributed to all the delegates in attendance:

#### "REWARDING OUR FRIENDS."

What's the Matter With Your Democratic Union Labor Politics in St. Louis?

DID YOU WATCH THE ODEON MEETING LINE-UP LAST FRIDAY EVENING?

Union Labor "Leaders" Lickspitting and Fawning at the Feet of Injunction, Big Cinch and other Corporation Capitalists and Co-operating With the Elite of Political Corruption.

Friday evening, Oct. 30, 1908, the "United Democracy of St. Louis" held a Cowherd rally at the Odeon.

What the "United Democracy of St. Louis" is, some people do not seem to know. It is a "union of forces" of the following political organizations:

1. The Ed. Butler-Colin M. Selph St. Louis Democratic Club.
2. The Harry Hawes-Mathew Kiely-Rolla Wells Jefferson Club.
3. The Conroy-Sarber-Bechtold-McCullen-Owen Miller Workingmen's Bryan Club.

This "United Democracy" met at the Odeon to boost Cowherd and the entire Democratic ticket. It was a great love-feast. The injunction lions of Capitalism and the enjoined lambs of Labor were seated on the same platform. It was a great sight; indeed! A pity that the majority of St. Louis union men could not be present at the Odeon and admire the political partnership between the "labor leaders" and the Capitalist Injunction and Big Cinch leaders!

The St. Louis Republic published a complete list of names of all the Odeon Cowherd meeting vice-presidents. Here are some of them:

Harry Blackmore, James A. Shine, H. W. Steinbiss, James Prendergast—and Injunction Huttig.

Owen Miller, Ed. J. McCullen, Eugene Sarber, James B. Conroy—and boycotted D. R. Francis.

Joseph A. Jackson, L. A. Woodward, Hugh McSkimming, P. J. Coughlin—and Big Cinch Murray Carleton.

Tom Kinsella, J. P. McDonough, John M. Sellers, J. M. Michaels, Frank H. Hiller, G. W. Wilson—and Rolla Wells, M. C. Wetmore, Festus J. Wade, Harry Hawes, Snake Kinney, John P. Cabanne.

Union Labor is supposed to follow these so-called "labor leaders" who are straining every nerve to land the labor vote on the Democratic Van Cleave-Cabanne-Wells-Kiely-Huttig shores of anti-Union Capitalist politics!

The Odeon Cowherd meeting has clearly demonstrated the fraudulent character of this latest scheme to deliver the labor vote to a corrupt Democratic party machine which has done all in its power to break up the labor organizations of St. Louis.

Charles Huttig, who inaugurated the Injunction fight against the Carpenters' Council!

David R. Francis, who was placed under boycott during the Telegraphers' strike!

John P. Cabanne of the Dairy Company that helped to annihilate the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union and fought the Carriage Drivers during their strike!

Rolla Wells and Harry Hawes, who were backing up Police Chief Kiely in his "Shoot-and-shoot-to-kill" fight against the striking Carriage Drivers!

Murray Carleton, who is one of the foundation rocks of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and bosom friend of Van Cleave!

The rank and file of Organized Labor of St. Louis will not stand for Injunction Taft and his Republican machine.

Neither will the rank and file stand for this kind of "Union Labor Politics" under the cloak of Bryanism.

SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The class struggle is a reality, not a dream. Every class struggle will develop into a political struggle for the simple reason that the ruling classes are always trying to protect their class interests by legislative enactments, which enactments must be enforced by the executive and judiciary in power.

## Our Book Department

Books On

**Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature**

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING—	The Student's Marx.....	\$1 00
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# THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

Why I Spoke in the House of Commons.

By Margaret Travers Simons in London Labor Leader.

Some years ago I sat in the gallery of the House of Commons listening to a debate. Somebody moved that the salary of, I think, the Home Secretary be reduced because he wanted to talk about bakeries. A bill had been passed and become law which prohibited bread being made in underground bakeries, as they had been proved to be unsanitary. But it had been completely forgotten that bakers were also makers of cakes, jam tarts, mince pies, scones, etc., and, though the bread was made upstairs in clean, airy bakeries, the speaker was endeavoring to convince the House that the cakes still got the benefit of the street dust and filth that floated down into these underground places, where all sorts of delectable foods were prepared, and he drew a lurid, sickening picture of the disgusting conditions under which sweetmeats of all sorts continued to be made.

In a flash I saw the folly of men being left to legislate alone, for I am perfectly certain that, had even only one woman been in the House of Commons when that bill for clean bakeries was being discussed, she would have insisted upon cakes, tarts, etc., being dealt with at the same time, on the logical grounds that if poison got into bread when made underground it got equally into buns. There were no militant suffragists in those days, but from that moment I realized that women were absolutely needed by the side of men if the wheels of progress were not to stick hopelessly fast in the bog of male incompetency. Since then, each time I have heard debates my heart has rebelled against the indignity that is put upon human beings by our representatives when they proceed in the leisurely fashion that has become their habit to discuss crying human needs.

During the week-end from the 8th to the 13th ult., London was charged with mental electricity. The unemployed were everywhere in evidence, and on Monday and Tuesday the great siege of the House of Commons by the W. S. P. U. was making the atmosphere vibrate with intense purpose. It was impossible not to feel enthused. I offered at the close of the Queen's Hall meeting, at which it was expected the arrest of Mrs. and Miss Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond would take place, to go on the deputation to be sent the next day from Caxton Hall to the Prime Minister. I felt I had sacrificed nothing, although I had had the honor of being the first treasurer of the London W. S. P. U. There were, however, enough women for that, and I gave up all thought of being able to do anything for the cause on this occasion, especially as I learned that every precaution had been taken to prevent any approach of women to the precincts of the House of Parliament.

Judge of my surprise, then, on my arrival in a "taxi" at the entrance to the House, that ladies were going in in evening dress as if nothing were amiss, and as if there were not 6,000 police outside to keep the women out. On alighting from our cab, Mr. Frank Smith said to my companion and myself, "You will probably have to wait outside, but I shall not keep you long." However, ladies were going in, and we walked in, too, and sat waiting in St. Stephen's Hall for him to come out.

But the waiting was long, and the quiet, mysterious, almost religious air of the place got quite oppressive. A young man came and sat down beside us and said he thought the Children's Bill was being discussed. Elizabeth Barrett Browning's heart-moving poem, "The Cry of the Children," came into my mind, and I sat silent, trying to recall the words, for it had been one of my favorite recitations as a school-girl. Then I felt I wanted to know if that was really what the men inside were discussing, while six thousand other men were dealing with mothers in that awful mass of human beings, with their human needs, outside. So I sent a card for a member. My first question was, "What is on now?" "The Children's Bill," was the answer, with the courteous addition, "Do you want to hear the discussion?" "Yes, I would like to see what is going on."

The rest is common property. There was no deception, no trick intended. Any woman with a mind attuned as mine was that evening would have been unable to resist the impulse to startle that stagnant atmosphere, and would as willingly pay the penalty of misunderstanding and disapproval.

The walls of Jericho are beginning to totter—these ancient walls of exclusive male legislation. May the time come quickly when they utterly crumble, and a newer, brighter day dawn for the little children whose mothers' hands are now so hopelessly tied.

## What Shall We Do For the Unemployed

By Bolton Hall in Machinists Journal.

The keenest interest of labor at present is the unemployed or partially employed laborers. So great has been the loss of opportunities to produce, that even the conservative newspapers have recognized the difference between the "unemployed," whom "we have always with us," and the "disemployed," or those thrown out of employment by the "hard times." It is, therefore, not surprising that "labor" is beginning to consider what that means. How comes it in a country of limitless resources, with eighty millions of inhabitants requiring to be housed, fed, clothed, besides having numberless other wants, that there should be a scarcity of opportunity to labor? Where does opportunity to labor arise? Who or what increases or restricts it? In previous industrial depressions the real causes have been overlooked in the anxiety to find palliatives, and labor, long accustomed to oppression, allowed itself to be diverted from causes. But that day has gone by. Palliatives, emergency measures of any sort, can no longer blind the laborer to the fact that something at the root of things is radically wrong. He is seeking a solution, and he will surely find the source of opportunities and then discover what lessens them. When he has learned that man can gratify all his desires and probably employ himself only through free access to land—the natural opportunities—he will secure that free access for himself and his fellows, by the simple method of taxing land values and destroying all other forms of taxation. When this has been done, labor will come into its own, and be able to establish the form of government it desires. But while labor is making this discovery and remedying the evil in the slow way of humanity, there remains the necessity to relieve the present great needs.

A compliance with the tenement house laws would do much to relieve the pressing needs of labor in New York. There are in this city 326,000 rooms darker than the law allows, and if the disemployed carpenters and builders were put to work remedying this evil the result would be a brisk awakening in all lines of work. The advantage of this effort is that it is necessary work, that will redound to the benefit of the whole city, and not merely a fictitious or charitable aid to the unemployed. It is a move that labor, without loss of dignity, can demand, to be made at once; it is a compliance with a law that all classes agree to be wise and necessary, and it would help to remove from New York the stigma that now attaches to it. It would reduce the appalling death rate of 1 in 2 among the children under five years of age in the congested and darkened districts of the city. By demanding the opening up of this opportunity, labor would be doing service not only for itself, but for coming generations. The plan is now before the Central Federated Labor Union.

Improved payments would also afford an opportunity for disemployed labor. The law requires seven feet wide of paved sidewalk before each lot, but holders of vacant lots generally provide only

three feet of paving. As soon as complaint is made the city must require compliance with the law, and the paving must be done at the owner's expense.

Even under present wrong economic conditions, there is no reason why labor should accept enforced idleness as necessary, until every means of relief within reach has been fully tried. This will clear the way for more radical and fundamental changes.

### ONWARD, LABOR!

We come from the foundry and the mill and the mine  
All dusty and dirty and black;  
Even the farmers are marching along in the line  
With all kinds of grain in the sack.  
Yes, labor has put on her very best clothes,  
Her colors unfurled to the breeze;  
We have plenty of brothers among us that know  
What with our craftsmen of all trades agrees;  
We do not demand no more than our share  
Of good wages to one and to all—  
We ask good treatment and we will be fair,  
For without co-operation and unity we fail;  
So masons, carpenters and printers take heed,  
Unfurl labor's banner so just and so true  
And the farmers and miners will help you to lead  
Our noble, undying aims into view.

We wish not for the greed of silver and gold,  
All we ask is for equity to one and all,  
When we come one and all with a spirit so bold  
And crush all that's foul and unjust to the wall.  
We live for the principles so great and so grand,  
For our posterity always to be;  
For the woolen hat heroes we all take a stand,  
In our country so noble and free.  
So cheer up, comrades, with a shout,  
Your shoulders always keep to the wheel,  
For victory is ours, never doubt,  
If we labor and work with an undying zeal.

—C. E. Dayton.

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

- HEYDT BAKERY CO.
- CONDON BAKERY CO.
- ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.
- FREUND BAKERY CO.
- WELLE-BOETTNER BAKERY CO.
- HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.
- THE HOME BAKERY CO.
- McKINNEY BAKERY CO.

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

## Trusts and Socialism

John Bates Clark in Atlantic Monthly.

The growth of those corporations to which we give the name of "trusts" has lessened the force of one stock argument against Socialism, and added a wholly new argument in its favor. The difficulty of managing colossal enterprises formerly stood in many minds as the chief consideration against nationalization of capital and industry. What man, or what body of men, can possibly be wise and skillful enough to handle such operation? They are now, in some instances, in process of handling them, and those who wish to change the present order tell us that all we have to do is to transfer the ownership of them to the State, and let them continue working as they do at present. We have found men wise enough to manage the trusts, and probably, in most cases, they are honest enough to do so in the interest of the stockholders. On the question of honesty the Socialist has the advantage in the argument, for he will tell us that with the private ownership of capital made impossible by law, the temptation to dishonesty is removed. If the Socialistic state could be warranted free from "graft," this would constitute the largest single argument in its favor.

As the difficulty of nationalizing production has been reduced, the need of it has been increased, for the trusts are becoming partial monopolies, able to raise prices, reduce wages, cheapen raw materials, and make themselves, if they shall go much farther in this line, altogether intolerable. Indeed, the single fact of the presence of private monopoly, and the lack of any obvious and sure plan of successfully dealing with it, has been enough to convert a multitude of intelligent men to the Socialistic view.

### How to Help.

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

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

- Executive Committee meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.
- | Ward. | Place.  | Time.     | Secretary.         |
|-------|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 1     | 4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th                       | Wednesday | H. Kloepper        |
| 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. Boiling         |
| 9     | 2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday               |           | W. M. Brandt       |
| 10    | Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd                   | Thursday  | F. F. Brinker      |
| 11    | South Branch 7801 South Broadway, 4th           | Friday    | Wm. Klages         |
| 11    | North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every          | Wednesday | E. Plambeck        |
| 12    | 2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd                          | Monday    | Dr. E. Simon       |
| 13    | 1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd                   | Wednesday | W. H. Worman       |
| 14    | Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.              |           |                    |
| 15    | 1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd                          | Thursday  | D. Burckhart       |
| 16    | 1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd              | Tuesday   | Jul. Siemser       |
| 17    | 2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd                       | Tuesday   | W. W. Baker        |
| 18    | 2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd                      | Tuesday   | W. E. Kindorf      |
| 19    | 3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd            | Wednesday | L. A. Fahrenholz   |
| 20    | 3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th                        | Wednesday | F. Mittendorf      |
| 22    | 2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th               | Friday    | G. W. Payne        |
| 23    | 3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd              | Wednesday | Jas. E. Wilson     |
| 24    | 3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th              | Friday    | Otto Mehl          |
| 25    | 4345 Arc, 2nd and 4th                           | Friday    | David Allan        |
| 26    | 2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th              | Tuesday   | M. Duerrhammer     |
| 27    | South Branch, 5524 Easton, every                | Wednesday | Paul Manthel       |
| 27    | North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd         | Thursday  | Hy. Gerdel         |
| 28    | 5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd                           | Friday    | J. K. Savage       |
|       | Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd      | Thursday  | Miss E. M. Bassett |
|       | Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd | Friday    | Dr. A. Kean        |

Mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

**Abonnire auf**

# Arbeiter - Zeitung

Ersteinst jeden Samstag, \$1.50 per Jahr, 75c für sechs Monate. Wird durch die Post ins Haus geliefert.

Wochenschrift: ARBEITER - ZEITUNG  
324 Chestnut Str.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

### TO OUR READERS.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad in St. Louis 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
- LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 South Fourth St.

### Going Fast.

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

**Whenever You Want Either:**  
Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Notary work done, then go to

## TOMBRIDGE.

We will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.

Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

**Cigars** { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

**Brandt & Stahl** 319 Walnut Street

## ASK FOR MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made  
and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

**MANEWAL BREAD CO.**  
Both Phones

**Bartenders' Union Local 51**

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

**DRINK ONLY UNION BEER**  
(Fac-Simile of Our Label)

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

Union-made Cigars.

UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

# Blue Union Label

# ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

## HATTER AND HABERDASHER

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.

## Missouri Financial Report for October.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Aurora	4.00	Springfield	1.50
Aquilla	1.80	A. Lowe	1.00
Allison	1.50	H. E. Lindsay	7.50
Bevier	3.65	Jennings	1.40
Barren	1.00	Oronoga	3.00
Burlington Junction	1.00	Springfield	6.00
Bois D'Arc	1.00	Sedalia	4.50
Bell City	.50	Rushville	1.50
Chillicothe	1.70	J. F. Williams	4.75
Diamond	3.90	Leadwood	.75
Desloge	1.90	W. L. Garver	3.75
Flat River	3.00	Cardwell	1.50
Greenfield	3.00	Burlington Junction	.25
Hartsburg	1.00	Monett	3.00
Harrisonville	3.00	Chas. DuCray	.25
Johnson City	1.10	S. E. Brees	.25
Jasper County	10.00	Novinger	.50
Kirksville	2.00	G. L. Edwards	.25
Laclede (new)	.60	Eldorado Springs	4.00
Luebbering	1.40	Jasper County	.25
Liberty (new)	2.00	Oates	1.25
Leadwood	2.00	Rushville	.75
Marcelline	4.50	L. Kennedy	.50
Mendota	2.00	St. Louis	.95
Moberly (new)	.60	Maplewood	.25
Myrtle	1.00	E. L. Lindner	.25
Milan	.50	Cash	.75
Mountainview	.70	Total	\$ 54.85
Minaville	1.80	Supplies	
Neosho	4.00	D. A. Parker	\$ 1.00
Novinger	2.00	Liberty	.50
Nelson	1.00	Rushville	.25
Oates	1.10	Jasper County	.25
Oakland	.70	Belton	.10
Pleasant Hill	1.30	Joplin	.90
Patterson (new)	.50	Hannibal	6.00
Providence	.40	Chesterfield	.75
Peirce City (new)	.70	Total	\$ 9.75
Poplar Bluff	2.40	Summary of Receipts	
Rocky Ford	1.50	Dues	\$171.55
Rich Hill	1.20	Campaign Fund	4.90
Rushville	1.80	Literature	54.85
Rural	1.00	Supplies	9.75
Richwood	1.80	Total	\$241.05
St. Louis	40.00	EXPENDITURES.	
Stanberry (new)	.90	Due stamps	\$100.00
Springfield	8.50	Literature	38.50
Steffenville	2.00	Supplies, National Office	.75
St. Louis County	12.00	Rent	7.00
St. Joseph	6.00	Bulletin (160 copies)	9.00
Seymour	2.00	Postage	13.51
Trenton	2.00	A. Wagenknecht	16.75
Tribune	2.00	J. F. Williams, posters	4.75
Warrensburg	2.00	O. Pauls, October wages	40.00
Wellington (new)	.60	Express	6.00
West Plains	2.90	Telegrams	1.90
D. S. McCorkle	.50	Printing cards	6.00
G. D. Woodward	3.00	Stationery	.65
J. R. Howe	.25	Mandamus Expense—	
T. E. Smith	.25	Fare and berths	12.92
G. C. Hollis	.25	Meals and lodging	3.75
J. W. Long	.25	Docket fee	10.00
C. W. Hamshaw	.25	Notary fees	4.00
J. D. Smith	.25	W. S. Pope, attorney, fee	25.00
F. L. Murray	.25	L. G. Pope, on account	5.00
J. E. Beal	.75	Total	\$305.48
B. W. Lennon	.75	Less receipts	241.05
Ernst Falchchild	.50	Deficit for October	\$ 64.43
Wm. Grate	.25	Less balance of Sept.	33.24
P. M. Bonnett	.50	Leaves cash deficit	\$ 31.09
Total dues	\$171.55	LIABILITIES.	
Campaign Fund.		Cash deficit	\$ 31.09
L. Walter	1.25	L. G. Pope, bal. due	20.00
Brownwood	1.25	Printing	15.25
Leadwood	1.00	Total	\$ 66.34
Myrtle	.25		
Kirksville	1.15		
Total Literature.	\$ 4.90		
Willmathville	\$ 3.00		

### Comrade Lipscomb Hits a Few Licks.

Pierce City is now added to the Lawrence County list of locals. Caleb Lipscomb spoke there on Oct. 29 and organized a local of seven members. The meeting at Aurora did not take place, as Lipscomb was delayed in getting there. A good crowd was out to hear Lipscomb at Chesapeake and he reports that prospects are fine at that place.

### Liberty Joins Liberal.

George R. Kirkpatrick crossed the state and spoke several times on the way. He organized a local of seven members at Liberty at the close of a successful meeting. The Sedalia meeting was one of the best held there this campaign. Two St. Louis meetings were addressed by Kirkpatrick with good satisfaction to all concerned. Local comrades are well pleased with his work and consider him first class.

### Call for Nominations.

A call for nominations for two national committeemen and a state secretary has been sent to all locals in good standing. The nominations will close on Nov. 20. Acceptances and declinations will close on Nov. 27. Ballots will be sent to locals on Dec. 1. Any local more than three months in arrears can not nominate.

### Can You Take Part?

The election of state officers is approaching and it will be necessary for your dues to be paid for September if you want to have a voice there. Locals that have not paid dues for September by Dec. 1 will not receive any of the ballots. Any member whose card is not stamped up for September has not vote in this election of officials.

Are you in good standing? If not then see your secretary and get the necessary stamps at once. Better keep paid right up to date. Then you know you are safe. This will help your local, as well as the state and national offices. Never did we need a solid party organization more than now. Never were the prospects better. Pay your dues; build up your local; get into the fight to win. Other campaigns are coming and you will want to take part in them. The only man that counts in the councils of the Socialist Party is he who can produce a red card that is stamped up to date. Are you one of them?

### Garver Makes Good at All Points.

Every place that Garver spoke seems to have turned out good crowds. In a number of places our meetings were larger than those of the old parties, with all their bands, booze and boodle. At Eldon both the Socialists and the Democrats had attempted to secure the only hall in town. An agreement was made to divide time, the Dem-

ocrat being Shackelford. This was a juicy one for Garver. Comrade Phillips reports that when Garver got through Shackelford looked like a bar of soap after a hard day's washing. Garver finished his work at St. Joseph on Nov. 2. He covered the larger part of the state and spoke at many new places. This was at quite a financial loss to himself. Comrade Garver's work has been of immense value to our party in this state.

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

### St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

F. L. Robinson	2.50	(Collected by E. W. Kummig.)	
Fritz Krumm	2.00	R. L. Wurst	.25
"A Baker"	1.00	R. E. Gregg	.10
Dr. Chas. Shattinger	2.00	R. Schwietzer	.10
W. M. Holman	.50	E. W. Schafer	.10
Bernh. Diehn	.25	H. M. Beck	.10
Julius Friton	2.00	Geo. Ruffe	.10
Alb. G. Rubing, Jr.	1.00	Echo Oster	.10
M. Pelsa-Kovitzh	2.00	N. L. Simpson	.10
Wm. Reim	1.00	A. Wendel	.10
Otto Hartmann	.50	Chas. Gardner	.10
Mat. Mueller	5.00	Fred Juelich	.10
George Waugh	5.00	A. M. Moran	.10
Leo Caplan	3.00	John Witzel	.10
John P. Herman	10.00	Master Eugene	.05
Boulanger	.50	F. Trimp	.10
Vinc Ushkuris	.50	Wm. Wertz	.10
Elenore Ushkuris	.50	Vic L. Jerner	.25
W. K.	1.00	Gus J. Budt	.25
R. M. S.	1.00	Harry Raley	.10
Albrecht Nettmann	1.00	George Verrell	.10
Albert Nettmann, Jr.	.50	Gus Eisel	.20
John Lebutzke	.50	Edw. Kessler	.10
Collection Kirkpatrick meeting, Freiheit Hall	6.86	Frank Roscoe	.10
Collection Clark meeting, New Club Hall	9.00	A. Hup	.10
Jno. Kafol	.25	Wm. Gubsu	.10
Johan Sturm	.25	Karl Hoeffner	.10
H. J. Steigerwalt	1.00	Louis Horstman	.10
Collection from members Sheet Metal Workers' Union 247	2.00	V. J. Meadous	.10
Wm. Wiese	1.00	W. J. Bryan	.05
Ernst Kjess	.25	Alix Hilton	1.00
M. Kemmeyer	.50	(Collected by Wm. Reinschmidt, List 172.)	
Hans Ortgies	.50	Wm. Reinschmidt	.25
W. A. Clifford	.50	A. Johnson	.25
Wm. Miller	.25	E. Palmbeck	.25
Geo. Tons	.25	F. Berckel	.05
Alexander Hilton	.50	Hy. Heuman	.10
Chas. Mellert	.10	F. T.	.10
Christ Altvater	.50	M. B.	.10
Max Sendig	.50	M. Burkhardt	.10
Joe Reichlen	.10	J. Wagner	.10
Fred Vierling	.20	A. Tanner	.25
Dave Kaplan	1.00	Jos. Stochowsky	.20
Collection Clark meeting, Concordia Turner Hall	9.46	(Jos. C. Siemer, List 180.)	
Collection at Kirkpatrick meeting, North St. Louis Turner Hall	7.16	Cash	.50
Collection at Clark meeting, Northwest Liederkrantz Hall	17.03	Cash	.25
Collection at Clark meeting, Bohemian Gymnasium	20.17	Cash	.25
Collection Clark meeting, Stirling Hall	13.45	(A. C. Rapp, List 127.)	
Collection Clark meeting, Social Turner Hall	10.50	E. Modersitzki	.25
Edward Mikscek	.50	E. Harrmann	.50
Otto Schimmel	.50	F. W.	.75
Total	\$799.43	Emil Fimmeler	.50
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.		H. Beck	.50

### THE SUNSHINE LEAGUE.

"Smile, damn you, smile," and list not to the crank. Just smile your pocket full of coin and put it in the bank. The conventions now are over, their platforms are on file. The Sunshine League is after you, so "Smile, damn you, smile."

"Smile, damn you, smile," you'll get a job some day. And, in the meantime, shout with glee, for that's the Sunshine way. And if the landlord wants his rent, don't let your spirits rife; just say, "Old chap, it's all right now." "Smile, damn you, smile."

"Smile, damn you, smile," you children of the loom. The optimists have found a way to save you from your doom. It matters not how long you work, nor what you're paid the while, just say, "Old chap, it's all right now." "Smile, damn you, smile."

"Smile, damn you, smile." There are no idle men; at least they'll not be idle when they go to work again. The Christian Science method is the latest business style, so join the push and get in line and "Smile, damn you, smile." —Ellis O. Jones.

### You Can Do It.

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

## THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION

GIVEN BY

### 16th and 17th Ward Socialist Clubs

AT

### Dodier Hall TWENTIETH AND DODIER STREETS.

Saturday, November 21, 1908

AT 8 P. M.

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

## Entertainment and Hop

GIVEN BY THE

### Bakers' Union No. 4

FOR THE

### Benefit of Their Out-of-Work Members

AT

CONCORDIA CLUB HALL, 1441 Chouteau Ave.

Saturday Evening, November 28, 1908

TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON.

MT. OLIVE COAL S. B. CARTER  
3847 Chouteau Av  
11c per bushel.

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

Dr. Howard Lindsay  
2651 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

The only physician in St. Louis with a paid up union working card.



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

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

HERM. STREIT  
LOWEST PRICES FOR BEST  
COAL  
1921 PRESIDENT STREET.  
LIGHT HAULING AND EXPRESS.  
Orders by Mail.

When You Buy  
Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.  
We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.  
More Union Label Goods  
than any store in the city.  
916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

WORKING WOMEN OF  
ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do 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.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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