

## RED SPECIAL SPEEDING EAST

**Twenty-Nine Evening Mass Meetings and Perhaps 250 Short-Stop Meetings Will Be the Record of Eugene V. Debs' Eastern Campaign Trip—In St. Louis Friday, Oct. 2, When Big Red Special Mass Meeting Will Be Held at the Armory.**

Friday, Sept. 25, in the morning, the Red Special returned to Chicago from its four weeks' western tour, and several hours later the train will speed off for the eastern trip, with Indianapolis as its first stop, where a mass meeting will be addressed by Comrade Debs on Friday evening. On its western tour the Red Special had about 200 stops; on a single day of last week Debs made twelve speeches.

The following is a list of the night stops of the Red Special, i. e., of the cities where Debs and comrades will speak in big hall meetings:

### Night Stops of the Red Special—Eastern Trip.

- 25 Indianapolis, Ind.—Jos. A. Gabriel, 1424 East 11th St.
- 26 South Bend, Ind.—A. B. Wiser, 525 Ohio St.
- 27 Detroit, Mich.—Martin Roskay, 110 Logan Ave.
- 28 Toledo, Ohio—Anthony Schroeder, 8719 Loraine Ave.
- 30 Erie, Pa.—F. T. Gillis, 1321 Holland St.
- 1 Buffalo, N. Y.—Louis F. Rexin, P. O. Box 763.
- 2 Rochester, N. Y.—H. W. Clyde, 40 State St.
- 3 Syracuse, N. Y.—Fred Sanders, 410 Renwick Ave.
- 4 Albany, N. Y.—Fred L. Arland, 15 High St.
- 5 Boston, Mass. John F. Molloy, 699 Washington St.
- 6 Concord, N. H.—B. L. Nuttig, 523 North State St. W. Concord.
- 7 Providence, R. I.—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster (Olneyville).
- 8 Hartford, Conn.—R. G. Olliver, P. O. Box 132.
- 9 Bridgeport, Conn.—Fred Cederholm, 262 Beardsley St.
- 10 New York City—U. Solomon, 239 E. 84th St.
- 11 Philadelphia, Pa.—Sec'y Local Philadelphia, 1305 Arch St.
- 12 Newark, N. J.—Morris A. Klein, 204½ Bergen St.
- 13 Jersey City, N. J.—James M. Reilly, 308 Clerk St.
- 14 Brooklyn, N. Y.—Julius Gerber, 949 Willoughby Ave.
- 15 Reading, Pa.—Luther Sheirer, 215 Orange St.
- 16 Baltimore, Md.—Geo. A. Bauer, 117 S. Highland Ave.
- 17 Pittsburg, Pa.—John W. Slayton, 204 6th St.
- 18 Wheeling, W. Va.—W. B. Hilton, 154 S. Broadway.
- 19 Columbus, Ohio—J. Gracy, 328 E. Beck St.
- 20 Cincinnati, Ohio—Daisy C. Millard, 304 W. 9th St.
- 21 Louisville, Ky.—Fred E. Stevens, 311 6th St.
- 22 Evansville, Ind.—J. W. Kaelin, 223 E. Columbia St.
- 23 St. Louis, Mo.—Otto Kaemmerer, 212 S. 4th St.

## TEN THOUSAND HEAR DEBS AT PORTLAND RED SPECIAL MEETING

**A Most Remarkable Demonstration in Exposition Building—Surprise to Old Party Machines—Meetings at Towns Along the Red Special Route.**

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 15.

Ten thousand persons at the Exposition Building last night heard Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for president, excoriate the Republican and Democratic parties as the instruments of the capitalistic class. Working people were urged to organize on a co-operative basis as the only means for accomplishing their economic emancipation, which, he declared, was an impossibility by continuing existing conditions.

The Socialist Party was commended as the only party which stands for the laboring classes and as the only organization having the necessary revolutionary spirit and program to attain the necessary results.

Bryan was ridiculed as the friend of labor and his insincerity at this time in representing himself as the friend of the "common people" was exposed by reference to his attitude during the arrest and prosecution of the officers of the Western Federations of Miners. Although appealed to at that time for assistance, Mr. Debs declared that Bryan remained silent for fear of offending the mine owners, only to break into print after the men had been tried and vindicated, and say that he always had considered them innocent.

### Speaker Cheered on Arrival.

The demonstration that attended Mr. Debs' appearance in the Exposition building was remarkable. The instant the Socialist leader entered the hall, the signal was given and the band started up a lively air. Simultaneously the entire audience arose as one man and with shouts that shook the rafters of the building greeted their chief, who was hurriedly escorted to the platform.

"This is, indeed, a flattering reception to a undesirable citizen," began Mr. Debs, who had difficulty in addressing because of a bad cold. "We have the privilege of living in a wonderful age, during which steam and electricity have been discovered and applied to industrial pursuits. The material achievements of the last century outrival those of all centuries preceding. The capitalistic system has broken down as was evidenced by another period of industrial depression last fall. That condition was not unexpected and was even foretold indirectly in the slogans of the Republican party for the last several years. In 1890 the party had the following slogan: 'Let well enough alone,' in 1904, 'Stand pat,' while for 1908 it is 'God knows.'"

The speaker declared there was no trouble about the production of wealth, but that it was in its distribution that the trouble arose. The difficulty, he insisted, was that the man who produced did not get the result of his production and that in the evolution of the present system two distinct classes had developed. Of the working class, numbering 30,000,000, 8,000,000 were women and 4,000,000 were children, all of whom were compelled to compete against each other for the sale of their labor power to the employer, and by reason of this very condition it was charged that the matter of wages had been reduced to a question purely of subsistence.

### Tells Aim of Socialists.

"The Republican party stands for the capitalistic system as it is," he continued, "while the Democrats would have it as it was; the Republicans would suspend the evolution of society, while the Democrats would reverse it. The Socialist Party, however, is the only one that stands for its logical fulfillment. The economic interests of the laboring classes are diametrically opposed to the economic interests of the capitalistic class, and it is this struggle that is

resulting daily in strikes and boycotts by which the supreme problems of civilization are being worked out.

"The Republican party, it is true, struck down slavery, but it has long since abandoned the principles for which it was known years ago. It is now the party of plutocracy, and its convention at Chicago was composed of plutocrats, politicians and parasites. Was labor represented there or did it have a voice in the proceedings? The Democratic party professes to be the party of the 'common people,' a party for both labor and capital. Bryan is trying to ride two horses going in opposite directions and he is going to get an awful fall. The Democratic party is a capitalistic party, made up of the smaller capitalists. It is built on a decaying class which has been losing power for the last 30 years. The only thing for the laboring people to do is to abolish the system of exploitation and at the same time get rid of all capitalists, big and little.

### Are After the Earth.

"If the logic of Socialism fails to reach your brain the logic of the capitalists will reach your purse. We are after the earth and we are going to have it. When the big capitalists get through with you, you will be ready for Socialism.

"Some have an idea that in the event of the election of Bryan private monopoly will be destroyed and competition eliminated, but this can not be done by Bryan and Tammany Hall. The Democratic party is no place for the laboring man. If you are a Democrat, it probably is because your grandfather was. But everything has changed since then but the grandson.

"Unite and nothing stands between the laboring man and his emancipation. The most cheering sign is that the workers are beginning to think and they soon will begin to act. The capitalistic class no longer can manage industrial enterprises and control labor.

# DEBS

When Everybody's Magazine had published a series of interviews with President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Senator La Follette, W. J. Bryan, and John L. Johnson—candidates for the presidency—on "What the matter is in America and what to do about it," the Socialists asked in the name of a square deal for an interview with EUGENE V. DEBS, the Socialist candidate for president. We have had Mr. Debs interviewed by Lincoln Steffens, the same man who interviewed the others, and we think the Socialists have got a square deal; anyhow, Mr. Debs is satisfied.

### HERE'S WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT IT:

Editor Everybody's Magazine:

Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find copy of the Steffens article, as wired you this day. I have made but a couple of alterations of minor importance. The article is magnificent, a really wonderful piece of work, and I need hardly say that I am greatly pleased with it. With all good wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

### DON'T MISS THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF

# EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

The Ridgway Company, Union Square, New York City.

For sale at Labor Book Dept., 212 S. 4th St., 15c per copy. Sent postpaid on receipt of 20c.

They are confronted by the problem of unemployed labor, which never can be solved under the present system.

### Refers to Solid South.

"You say the Democratic party is a friend of labor? They have been in complete control of the solid South for years, and what are the conditions? In no section of the country is the wage schedule so low, industrial conditions more wretched, and the percentage of child labor higher. The Denver convention consisted of the same kind of delegates as those at the Republican convention. It is true the Democrats propose to guarantee bank deposits, but how many of you have any bank deposits? The other fellows have them. You want the guarantee of a job and the Socialist Party is the one making that guarantee. The platforms of the two old parties discuss tariff, finance, foreign policy and everything except that in which you are directly interested. On that, they are silent.

"Since 1896 Bryan has undergone a great change and is now as acceptable to plutocratic interests as is Taft. When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were under arrest, the laboring people appealed to Bryan, considering him their friend, but he remained silent. He could not speak without offending a mine owner. After the men had been given trial and vindicated Bryan said he believed all the time that they were innocent. This is how he proved his friendship for the laboring people in a crucial hour. In 1904 he denounced Parker and afterwards took the stump for him. Roger Sullivan came to the Democratic convention, securing his election by methods that would disgrace a train robber, and was so declared by Bryan. Later Bryan received him at his home at Fairview and introduced him to Mrs. Bryan. I would not object to being president, but not upon my life would I pay that price for it. Bryan has compromised with Murphy and Tammany Hall, the most corrupt political organization of the country, and has forfeited the respect of every self-respecting man.

### Declares All Will be Workers.

"Roosevelt, also, was elected by the biggest corporation fund ever raised in the country. While appealing for purity in politics, he was holding out his hands to receive a subscription of \$240,000 from the insurance trust, knowing at the time it had been stolen from the policy holders.

"The laboring people are becoming class conscious under the full dinner pail administration. They can accomplish their emancipation only by taking the tools of production. There will then be

## MAYOR LYONS OF TERRE HAUTE

**Makes Some Interesting Statements About the Standing of the Socialist Presidential Candidate in His Home City.**

(Copy)

Executive Department, City of Terre Haute, Indiana, James Lyons, Mayor, Feb. 27, 1907.

Mr. John Cuthbertson, Crooked Lake, Mich.:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 24th inst. received, requesting information without any political bias as to the standing of Eugene V. Debs in this community.

In reply, will state that while the overwhelming majority of the people here are opposed to the social and economical theories of Mr. Debs, that there is not perhaps a single man in this city who enjoys to a greater degree than Mr. Debs the affection, love and profound respect of the entire community.

He is cultured, brilliant, eloquent, scholarly and companionable, lovable in his relations with his fellowman. At home he is known as "Gene," and that perhaps indicates our feeling towards him as a man, independent of his political views.

He numbers his friends and associates among all classes, rich and poor, and some of the richest men here, people who by very instinct are bitter against Socialism, are warm personal friends of Mr. Debs.

His personal life is spotless and he enjoys a beautiful home life. Few public men have been more persistently and cruelly misrepresented by the press of the country.

When such men as James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet, comes to Terre Haute, he is always the guest of Mr. Debs.

If you care to use this letter in any way for publication you are at liberty to do so. Every word I have written, and I am not in sympathy with Mr. Debs' views on Socialism, I know would be heartily indorsed by the people of this city. Very respectfully,

James Lyons, Mayor.

no subject class and the Declaration of Independence will then be realized. No man has the right to own the means of life of another. Under Socialism, all will be workers. The badge of labor will be the badge of aristocracy. Everyone will be glad to do his share. It will then be just as elevating to work as it is now degrading, and we will give to woman every right that man enjoys. The progress of the capitalistic class is registered in the house of prostitution, and with Socialism we will not have the 80,000 divorces a year we are now having. We will also take the 4,000,000 children out of factories and put them in kindergartens, schools and universities."

At 7:30 o'clock last night probably 1,000 Socialists of this city and surrounding points assembled at the Union Depot, formed a line of march several blocks long and proceeded to the Exposition building. Owing to his physical indisposition the party leader did not participate in the parade, but was driven to the hall about 9 o'clock. The street demonstration was headed by a platoon of police and was accompanied by a local band in addition to the "Red Special" band which is accompanying Mr. Debs.

### Carry Banners in Parade.

Several members of the procession carried banners bearing pertinent inscriptions, among the most conspicuous being:

"Workingmen of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain.

"Bryan will fill the dinner pail with hot air."

"1904, free silver; 1908, gold bricks."

"Fool dinner pail all shot to hell."

"We are the undesirables that feed you."

A huge coffin, labeled "Prosperity," was carried in midair by six men as pallbearers. Another man carried a pole at the top of which was attached an imitation doughnut with the inscription: "Sinkers swim; square deal."

Pending the arrival of Mr. Debs, who reached the hall at 9 o'clock, the immense audience was entertained by addresses by E. J. Lewis of this city, who presided as chairman of the meeting, and Harry McKee of San Diego, a member of Mr. Debs' party.

Mr. Debs will leave in his "Red Special" at 8 o'clock this morning for Tacoma and other points on the Sound.

### Special Takes Collection After Speaking to Crowd of 200 People.

Oregon City, Ore., Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Eugene V. Debs and his "Red Special" passed through the city at 4:35 o'clock this afternoon, and remained at the Southern Pacific depot a half-hour, when Debs talked to about 200 people from a platform. He was hoarse from frequent talking, and paid his respects to both the Republican and Democratic candidates for president, stating that the big capitalists were in the Republican party and the little capitalists were in the Democratic. A hat was passed and a considerable amount of money was realized, and after Debs had concluded his fiery remarks the train departed for Portland amid cheers from the assembled crowd.

### Talks Thirteen Minutes at Albany.

Albany, Ore., Sept. 14.—Socialists from all parts of Linn County gathered here today to greet their presidential candidate. Debs showed his freedom from superstition by talking exactly 13 minutes. The "Red Special," which Debs told the crowd he would soon make the "Red Regular," reached Albany at 12:30, and the big crowd was first addressed by Harry M. McKee of San Diego, Cal. Debs then spoke and the train left for Portland at 1:05.

### Thousand Hear Debs at Eugene.

Eugene, Ore., Sept. 14.—One thousand people listened to a speech by Eugene V. Debs from the rear of his "Red Special" at this place today. He was given an ovation and a number of local Socialists went with him as far as Salem.

### Twelve Meetings in One Day.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 17.—Twelve stops were made by the "Red Special" in the state of Washington yesterday, winding up with a splendid meeting in Spokane, where Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist presidential candidate, was listened to by a crowd of 4,000 persons. Not all could get inside the hall, the largest in the city, and an overflow meeting was held on the outside, addressed by George E. Boomer, the Socialist candidate for governor, and other speakers.

### Two Thousand Are in Parade.

The meeting was preceded by a parade in which 2,000 took part. The enthusiasm displayed was a replica of that seen everywhere on the Pacific coast.

Two candidates for governor on the Socialist ticket were on board the train today—Boomer of Washington and Ernest Unterman of Idaho. Many extra passengers were carried.

Big meetings were held at all of the six regular stops, and six

extra meetings were arranged and at all of these good crowds, gathered on short notice, were in attendance.

**The Midnight Meeting.**

At the Everett meeting 3,000 persons stayed up until 12:30 o'clock to greet Debs and stayed until 2 o'clock a. m. The collection taken up at this meeting for the purpose of sending the "Red Special" east amounted to \$80. Big collections for the eastern trip are being taken up at every point. The total for the day before yesterday, which included the money collected at the big Seattle meeting, amounted to \$800.

**Personal Note from Debs.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 7, 1908.

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

My Dear Hoehn—The "Red Special" is a roaring success. Crowds and crowds at every station. We must raise the money to make the eastern trip. The "Red Special" and all its comrades send affectionate greetings to you and to St. Louis Labor. Yours always, E. V. Debs.

The foregoing lines should have appeared in last week's issue, but were overlooked.—Editor St. Louis Labor.

# Debs in the Rockies

## What a Capitalist Paper Says About Coliseum Meeting in Denver.

The Rocky Mountain News, a Bryan supporter, says: "Five thousand people in Coliseum hall last night listened to an exposition of the principles of the Socialist Party by Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president. Overflow meetings were held outside the hall.

Debs and his party arrived in Denver last night on the "Red Special," the train which is scheduled to carry them twice across the continent before election day. Traveling with Debs are Theodore Debs, his brother and secretary; A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist; Harry C. Parker of Philadelphia, manager of the train; John C. Chase, former mayor of Haverhill, Mass.; W. Buchanan, Stephen M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Charles Lapworth, representing the British and continental newspapers; A. H. Floaten of Denver, Otto McFeely, Chicago, Prof. Christian Sorenson and his "Red Special" band of musicians representing fifteen states.

The train, which includes a baggage car carrying tons of Socialist literature; passenger coach and combination diner, sleeper and observation car, is costing the Socialists \$20,000. It has been charged that the money to pay for it was coming out of the Republican campaign fund. This charge Debs denies. A direct appeal was made to Denver Socialists to contribute \$500 to help defray the expenses of the trip.

Debs dined at the home of Channing Sweet, 1445 Gaylord street, and was late in reaching the hall. The time was filled in by Editor Simons.

As the tall, spare form and shining bald head of the candidate loomed up on the outskirts of the crowd the "Red Special" band in the gallery struck up the "Marseillaise," while many in the audience waved their hats and cheered.

Debs marched down the aisle and up to the platform bowing right and left. As soon as he reached the center of the stage he turned to an elderly lady and plumped a resounding kiss upon her countenance.

Debs began his talk by referring humorously to the fact that his audience consisted mostly of "undesirable citizens." His voice was husky, but he spoke with vigor.

Here are some of the statements with which he pleased his audience:

"President Roosevelt was elected by the biggest debauchery fund in political history.

"The Republican party is frankly the party of the capitalist class.

"The Democratic platform is a political omelet made of stale eggs.

"Mr. Bryan is a political tightrope walker.

"There are just two classes in this world. One owns the tools it can not use and the other uses tools it does not own.

"Why should you not own the tools you use and can not live without?"

"The courts of this country are the bulwarks of capitalism."

## Cigar Makers' International Union of America

To the Officers and Members of all Unions and Friends:

**Greeting**—We are often asked what effect the system of so-called high dues and a chain of benefits has had upon our organization.

In order to supply this information we print annually the following letter and table, which gives a complete history of the financial transactions and the effect the system has on the stability of membership. We trust that this will be the means at least of giving you correct information on this important subject and will be of material assistance to those who contemplate adopting a similar system. In this connection may we also call your attention to our **Blue Label** and ask that you and your friends give it your earnest support. The cigar trust is unscrupulous in its methods, employing nothing but cheap non-union labor, and is a standing menace to the future advancement of our union. The same may be said of other non-union concerns.

With sincere appreciation for past favors, and best wishes for success, we are yours fraternally,

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.  
G. W. Perkins, Int. Pres.

### Stability, Membership, Benefits.

A brief review of the history of the International Union will illustrate the splendid and helpful effect of a substantial claim of benefits upon the stability of the membership. During the period in the history of the Cigar Makers' International Union, when the constitution only provided for strike benefits, we had:

- 1869—5,800 members.
- 1873—(Panic) 3,771 members.
- 1874—(Stagnation) 2,167 members.
- 1875—(Stagnation) 1,604 members.
- 1877—(Stagnation) 1,016 members.
- 1879—(Revival)—1,250 members.

From 1873 to 1879 the Cigar Makers' International Union could not pay the strike benefits provided for in the constitution, because it had no permanent sinking fund; hence wages were reduced to a starvation point.

In 1879 the convention held in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., adopted a uniform initiation fee and dues, and a permanent sinking fund. It provided for a strike fund and the traveling loaning system. Every dollar promised them has been paid in full.

In 1880, at the convention held in the city of Chicago, Ill., sick and death benefits were embodied in the constitution, and the weekly dues raised accordingly.

- The following shows the effect of benefits on the membership:
- 1880—3,780 members.
- 1881—12,400 members.
- 1882—11,430 members.
- 1883—13,214 members.

In 1889, at the convention held in the city of New York, another benefit was embodied in the constitution. It provided for an out-of-work benefit of three dollars weekly for a limited time and under certain conditions. The effect of the out-of-work benefit in the stability of membership follows:

- 1889—17,555 members.
- 1890—24,624 members.

- 1893—(Panic) 26,788 members.
  - 1894—(Stagnation) 27,826 members.
  - 1899—(Revival) 28,944 members.
  - 1904—(Normal) 41,536 members.
- Since the adoption of the benevolent and protective features we have paid the following benefits:
- Strike benefits ..... \$1,136,839.58
  - Sick benefits ..... 2,304,572.25
  - Death benefits ..... 1,700,040.16
  - Traveling loans ..... 1,042,428.19
  - Out-of-work benefits ..... 1,069,777.29

Total benefits ..... \$7,313,257.29  
The cash balance increased in 27 years from \$124.55 to \$714,506.14.

The foregoing shows that during the period of stagnation during the 70s, when we had no funds or benefits, we lost heavily in membership and that during the stagnation in the 90s, when we had a substantial fund and a chain of benefits, we did not lose a member.

### WOMEN A BACHELOR WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

- The young woman who will tell you her age.
- The young woman who honestly says she never wants to get married.
- The woman who thinks her baby is not the best looking in the world.
- The woman who can get off a street car properly.
- The woman who never gets mad—sometimes.
- The woman who will not squeal if a mouse runs across the floor.
- The woman without a temper—who can not be angered.
- The rich woman who will marry a poor man.
- The millionaire's daughter who will marry an American man in preference to a duke, earl or count.
- The woman who will take the liberty to pop the question.
- The married woman who has a good looking husband and is not jealous of him.
- The woman who always speaks kindly and pleasantly to her servants.
- The young woman who does not like jewelry.
- The young woman who does not like to have a nice young man for a beau.
- The young woman who does not like ice cream or candy.
- The young woman who would rather be called saleswoman than saleslady.
- The young married woman that likes to live in the house with her mother-in-law.
- The young woman that does not like to go to theaters, parties, or balls.
- The young woman that does not like to be dressed in the fashion—no matter how strange she may look.
- The woman who is not afraid to ride a horse in a man's saddle.
- The young woman that won't wear a large hat or high-heeled shoes.
- The young woman with short hair, short clothing and a sheath gown.

—JOHN HENRY SMITH, in Truth Seeker.

## Even Militiamen May Think for Themselves

National Secretary Barnes transmits to us the news of an interesting incident in connection with the use of the state troops to break the coal miners' strike in Alabama, which the correspondents of the Associated Press did not see fit to send out—or, if they did, the class-conscious capitalist editors discreetly kept in out of print.

This is the report as Secretary Barnes gave it to us: "When the soldiers were called out for strike duty against the miners in Alabama, one lieutenant promptly sent in his resignation, with the statement that he had not enlisted to shoot down American workmen!"

Mr. Barnes' reason for not giving the name of the lieutenant will readily be guessed at by all who know the persecution which the capitalist class is capable of inflicting upon any man, and especially and man coming from its own ranks, who asserts his manhood and declines to play his part as a capitalist tool.

We find immense encouragement in that little item. It shows that even in the ranks of the militia there are men—men who are men before they are soldiers—who are not just so many automatons to act according to the masters' commands, but who think and feel for their fellow men.

This incident is but one of several which give us reason to hope that it will be impossible for the capitalists, even with their Dick Militia Law passed and signed and with all the prestige of Mr. Roosevelt's military record, to establish a really effective system of militarism in the United States.

During the anthracite coal strike of 1902 a certain company of the Pennsylvania militia was quartered in the strike field. The militiamen had a chance to listen to the speeches of Socialist "agitators" and to read the literature distributed by the Socialist Party. This particular company was kept on duty until the middle of November, and a special polling booth was established for its members to participate in the state and congressional elections. To the horror of the authorities and the "respectable" citizens, it was found, when the votes were counted, that a majority of them had voted the straight Socialist ticket.

About the same time, there was a strike of coal miners in a certain district of West Virginia. The striking miners were evicted from the company houses and camped in the woods. The railroad companies held up the carloads of provisions shipped to them by the national organization of the United Mine Workers. A company of militia was quartered in the region. A few days after the militia were sent to the scene of the strike an Associated Press dispatch came over the wires, which only one New York daily had the courage to print. This dispatch told that the militiamen, instead of terrorizing the strikers, as they were intended to do, were fraternizing with them and actually giving up a part of their rations to the striking miners, so that the mine-owning company found it necessary to telegraph the governor please to recall his troops, who were helping the strikers instead of helping to break the strike, as was their legitimate function.

A year or so later there was a trolley strike in Waterbury, Conn. A certain Colonel Burpee was the president of the trolley company and also the commander of the militia for the district. The troops were called out. After a few days they were sent home. The capitalist press gave no explanation of their recall. The Socialist press was able to discover the reason. Colonel Burpee had discovered that his militiamen, instead of persecuting the strikers, were on the most friendly terms with them and were making trouble for the scabs whenever an opportunity presented itself.

Such incidents as these encourage us to believe that our capitalist rulers will not succeed in building up an army of "unthinking bayonets" to impose their will upon the toiling masses of this country. All hail to the man who will not shoot unless he knows what he is shooting for, and who will not shoot against the men of his own class.—New York Evening Call.

### DEBATE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Resolved, That Women Should Have the Same Political Rights as Men," will be the subject of a debate at the Barr Branch Library at Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, on Sept. 24, at 8 p. m. One of the live and coming questions in our affairs is woman suffrage. Friends and opponents of it will state their position and argue for and against the granting of the right to vote to women. The debate is under the auspices of the Free Thought Educational Society. All are welcome and admission is free.

### 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.

### 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.

## Missouri Socialist Party

### ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

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

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

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PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

# UNITED BREWERY WORKERS IN NATIONAL CONVENTION

**Organization Strong and Aggressive--Excellent Financial Conditions--Important Business Transacted--Coopers and Engineers on Floor of Convention.**

New York, Sept. 19.—That the United Brewery Workmen of America have battled the enemy, were victorious in many cases, and are in good shape to continue the fight, was shown by the report of the auditing committee yesterday at the convention of that organization at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The report shows the union to have a cash surplus of \$97,982.41 over the expenditures of the last two years and \$300,000 invested in municipal bonds.

The receipts of the union from Sept. 1, 1906, to Aug. 31, 1907, were \$177,192.10. From September 1, 1907, to Aug. 31, 1908, \$213,538.02. Total receipts for the two years, \$390,730.12.

The expenditures of the union from September 1, 1906, to Aug. 31, 1907, were \$120,716.28. From Sept. 1, 1907, to Aug. 31, 1908, \$172,031.43. Total expenditures for the two years, \$292,747.71.

**Important Expense Items.**

The cost of maintaining the Brewers' Journal for the last two fiscal years was \$23,778.65. During that time \$21,263.25 was spent for salaries of international officers and office help, \$44,143.72 for agitation purposes, \$118,332.70 strike benefits and \$3,770.50 for label advertisements.

In the last two fiscal years the brewers donated \$13,479.40 to needy labor organizations and deserving movements. Of this sum, \$2,287.25 was donated to the defense fund of the famous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

The auditing committee, composed of Jacob Huber of New York, A. E. Zusi of Newark and Joseph G. Haus of St. Louis, Mo., reported that the accounts of the international secretaries were correct and that they were kept in a business-like manner. They recommended the adoption of the card system.

**No Bond Investments.**

The committee also recommended that instead of investing its surplus moneys in bond securities, the same should be deposited in several banks, so that it will be available should an emergency arise. The convention received the report of the committee and will take it up seriatim.

The chairman of yesterday's proceedings was Charles Gaude of Chicago. Fridolin Maier was elected vice chairman.

A communication from the Tobacco Workers' International Union was read. It sent fraternal greetings and urged the support of the Tobacco Workers' label.

The following committee on officers' reports was elected: Gottfried Hefner, New York; John J. Gannon, Detroit; Andrew J. Schultheiss, Providence; Albert Kutsche, Newark, and John Daly, Albany.

It was reported that the foreman of Ehret's Brewery discharged John Prechtl of Brewers' Union No. 1 because the convention did not recognize the latter's delegate's credentials. It was the sense of the convention that Ehret's Brewery had nothing to do with the internal affairs of the union.

**Brewers Score Small Victory.**

Later in the day Prechtl, in the company of a business agent of the union, called at the brewery and demanded reinstatement, which was granted.

Andrew C. Hughes, president of the Coopers' International Union, addressed the convention in behalf of a proposed working agreement between the coopers and the brewers. The matter was referred to a committee of eight, appointed by Chairman Gaude.

The committee is composed of Peter Bollenbacher, Pittsburg; Frank Koralek, Denver; Charles Nikolaus, Milwaukee; Jacob Haertl, Boston; William C. Reinhard, Houston, Tex.; Hermann Merz, Columbus; James Matthews, Paterson, and Anton Huebner, Chicago.

Daniel Davis, general organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, addressed the convention in behalf of the label of his union.

**Engineers Ask Favor.**

The floor was granted to a committee of ten from the International Union of Steam Engineers. They asked the convention to turn down the application for a charter from the United Engineers No. 1 of Greater New York, a rival organization. The application has been pending with the General Executive Board of the United Brewery Workers of America for over a year.

Louis Kemper, international secretary, replied in behalf of the delegates that the application will be thoroughly considered and that no hasty action will be taken.

Delegate A. J. Kugler of Newark announced that the Newark brewers' unions invite the delegates to a theater party at the Hippodrome next Wednesday evening.

A committee from the striking girl cigarmakers of Newark will be granted the floor at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The delegates in seven large automobiles went "sightseeing" yesterday afternoon. They started at 3 o'clock from the Hotel Belvedere and spent nearly three hours on the main streets and avenues of the metropolis.

**BREWERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION**

Condemns the "New York World" for Publishing False Reports. New York, Sept. 20.—"The World" was condemned yesterday as a capitalist newspaper that maliciously distorts news of the workers at the convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Delegate A. J. Kugler of Newark said that he requested the editors of the morning and evening editions of "The World" last Tuesday to print a letter of protest against the abusive report of the convention in their papers. Although they promised to do so, the letter or a retraction has not yet been printed.

He said that the action of "The World" in this matter proves that the workers can not expect justice from the capitalist press. He moved that a copy of the letter be sent to "The Call" and New York "Volkzeitung." The motion was adopted unanimously.

The letter is as follows: "Editor of The World:

"In a recent issue of your paper the Brewery Workers' International Union had the honor to be mentioned. As much as we appreciate such honor, in this case we must say that your informant grossly misrepresented facts.

**Had Drunken Imagination.**

"There was no 'Prosit' and 'Good Luck,' no 'clinking of glasses' and no 'amber fluid' at the convention hall, 'thanks to a plentiful supply contributed by the boss brewers of this city,' as your paper maliciously stated.

"Although your misrepresentation of facts is almost too ridiculous to receive any attention, we request you on behalf of our International Union to give us justice and kindly insert this communication in your paper and give it the same prominence as was accorded the statement in question. Very respectfully,

"A. J. KUGLER, Chairman of Press Committee."

Bernhard Fleig of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was elected chairman of yesterday's proceedings and Louis Philippi, vice chairman.

The recommendation of the auditing committee that the union invest no more money in bonds was referred to the committee on constitution. The recommendation of the same committee that the international office adopt the card system of bookkeeping was referred to the committee on officers' reports.

It was decided to indorse the action of the 1906 convention of the brewers in requesting that the local union of San Francisco re-

turn to the international office the balance of the relief funds raised during the earthquake.

Committee from "Big Six," Edward Cassidy, vice president, and George Stein, organizer, of Typographical Union No. 6, addressed the convention. They asked that the brewers co-operate with the printers in their fight against the Butterick Pattern Co., which refuses to grant the shorter workday to its employees.

It was decided that the floor be granted at 11 a. m. today to a committee of the United Engineers No. 1 of Greater New York.

Secretary Hilfers of Essex Trades Council of Newark and Miss Justine Eller, secretary of the striking girl cigarmakers of that city, addressed the convention. They appealed for financial assistance to carry on the strike. Two hundred and fifty dollars was voted them.

Herman Grossman appealed for financial assistance for the striking cloakmakers of R. Simon & Co., 28 East Tenth street. The convention donated them \$100.

It was decided that no resolutions received by the committee on resolutions after Saturday evening shall be printed, and that no resolutions whatsoever will be received after Tuesday, Sept. 2.

## BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

**Nearly Two Million Wage Workers Represented at Nottingham Gathering.**

Nottingham, England, Sept. 10.

Looking down from the platform gallery of the Mechanics' Hall one was struck with the unexpected youthfulness of the majority of the delegates. Later on those who, like myself, have attended many Trades Congress meetings, began to realize that this change in the aspect of the congress was not due simply to the increase of representations from the trade unions, but to a considerable change in the personnel of the delegates from the older unions. The present gathering marks the passing away from the congress of the majority of the old familiar faces, and the coming to the front of a new generation of officials.

In point of numbers the assembly was the largest yet held. There were present, as Mr. Shackleton pointed out in his address, no less than 518 delegates, representing 213 societies, and a membership of 1,776,000. Had the Engineers' Society, with its membership of 110,000, and one or two smaller organizations not withdrawn this year, the total membership represented would have been about 1,900,000. When the congress last visited Nottingham, 25 years ago, there were only 163 delegates, representing a membership of 471,651.

Among other signs of change noticeable as one looked round on Monday was the almost complete absence of "distinguished strangers" from the platform and the gallery. For the first time for many years not a single titled personage ornamented the platform, nor was there to be seen the usual galaxy of intellectuals, the Sidney Webbs, Sir John Gorsts, and the professors. There was, it is true, a number of women ranged behind on the seats of the platform gallery, but these were either active agitators in the Socialist or Labor movement, like Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Mrs. Bruce Glasier, Mrs. Marland Brodie and Mrs. Bridges Adams, or wives of members of the parliamentary committee.

Another feature of the conference this year was the presence of seven women delegates. Extraordinary as it seems, this is the largest women delegation that has ever sat in the Trades Congress. That there should be only seven women delegates in a congress of 518 at this time of the day seems unaccountable, the more so when we remember that there are nearly 100,000 women in the Lancashire Textile Unions which are affiliated with the congress. The women delegates were: Miss Macarthur and Miss Hedges (Women Workers' Federation), Miss Glen (National Union of Telegraphists), Miss Atkin (Nottingham Cigarmakers), Miss Slade (Postal Telegraphists), Miss Varley (Bradford Weavers) and Miss Worthington (Felt Hatters).

Mr. Isaac Mitchell, once the redoubtable Trade Union and Socialist agitator, now the official representative of Mr. John Burns' department, observed the proceedings from the platform. The side and back galleries had only a sprinkling of people on the opening day, but there was a good attendance during the subsequent sittings.

Promptly at noon Mr. Shackleton, as president, and his colleagues on the parliamentary committee, accompanied by the mayor, the sheriff, the town clerk, the suffragan bishop, the three members of parliament for the city and the two delegates from the American Federation of Labor, filed on to the platform and were greeted with a round of cheers.

## SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary's Financial Report for Month of August, 1908.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
National Dues from State Committees		Supplies	191.63
Alabama	9.90	Literature	237.50
Arizona	22.00	Buttons	225.90
Arkansas	25.00	Campaign Fund	485.74
California	200.00	Socialist Special	12,938.00
Colorado	50.00	Miscellaneous	7.23
Connecticut	35.00	Total receipts	\$16,476.20
Florida	5.00	EXPENDITURES.	
Idaho	30.00	Exchange	14.40
Illinois	138.00	General expense	28.80
Indiana	56.25	Express and freight	215.51
Iowa	50.00	Postage	475.51
Kansas	85.00	Telegrams and telephone	60.68
Kentucky	10.00	Wages.	
Louisiana	20.00	J. Mahlon Barnes	125.00
Maine	22.00	W. W. Rihl, 5 weeks	100.00
Maryland	15.00	John C. Chase, 6 weeks	108.00
Massachusetts	101.75	F. H. Slick, 5 weeks	90.00
Michigan	79.60	C. J. Wright, 5 weeks	90.00
Minnesota	140.50	M. Flaherty, 5 weeks	65.00
Missouri	125.00	J. A. Gavin, 5 weeks	60.00
Montana	31.00	M. A. Boggess, 3 weeks	36.00
Nevada	11.00	M. Hudson, 5 weeks	60.00
New Hampshire	11.50	D. Fleming, 5 weeks	90.00
New Jersey	100.00	B. Yourex, 5 weeks	60.00
New York	150.00	M. Schupp, 5 weeks	40.00
North Dakota	10.50	J. R. Orahod	16.00
Ohio	105.00	A. Laffin	49.50
Oklahoma	90.00	J. L. Fiske	30.00
Oregon	35.00	Edna Koop	11.00
Pennsylvania	156.75	John M. Work	33.00
Rhode Island	7.00	Extra help	20.00
South Dakota	25.00		
Texas	98.75		
Utah	20.00		
Vermont	4.50		
Washington	61.00		
West Virginia	15.00		
Wisconsin	70.85		
Wyoming	63.00		
	\$ 2,288.85		
Unorganized States.		Speakers.	
Georgia	5.00	G. Bertelli	25.00
Mississippi	5.80	J. H. Brower	25.00
Nebraska	38.40	J. W. Brown	42.00
New Mexico	28.50	T. L. Bule	50.00
North Carolina	8.50	H. H. Caldwell	45.00
Virginia	6.50	E. V. Debs	7.30
Hawaii	3.00	A. W. Drew	75.00
Members at large	5.60	J. L. Pitts	55.00
	\$2,390.15	G. H. Goebel	50.00
		Ben Hanford	150.00
		J. S. Ingalls	39.22
		R. Korngold	10.00
		Mrs. S. F. J. Linn	30.00
		W. H. McFall	25.00
		R. A. Maynard	40.00
		A. C. Meyd	100.00
		J. Molek	33.00

J. E. Morgan	90.00	Bowman Addressing Co.	20.26
J. Panken	6.10	Reporting Convention Acc't.	100.00
C. H. Pierce	140.00	Editing Convention Report	34.44
G. C. Porter	45.00	State Committee Books	9.50
M. Prevey	40.00	Installing Electric Lights	80.56
S. W. Rose	28.00	French Translation	10.00
C. H. Taylor	50.00	Vermont State Committee	30.00
D. A. White	38.00		
M. W. Wilkins	10.00	<b>Socialist Special.</b>	
Jas. Williams	174.60	Paintings	27.60
G. V. Woodbey	50.00	Decorating	43.85
John M. Work	100.00	A. E. Yerex, schedule mgr.	550.00
	\$ 1,565.30	Band Uniforms	61.50
Printing Bulletin	93.00	Bandmen Expense	27.45
Printing literature and supplies	1,122.40	H. C. Parker	30.50
Literature	344.43	Otto McPeely	21.00
Office equipment	77.00	Postage	22.00
Rent—August	100.00	C. R. I. & P. Railway	656.25
Mailing tubes	3.90	C. & A. Railway	200.00
		Union Pacific Railway	933.00
		C. B. & Q. Railway	1,081.00
		Sleeping Car	1,350.00
			\$ 5,004.15

**National Committee Meeting.**

A. H. Floaten	63.00		
A. M. Simons	3.00		
J. G. P. Stokes	55.00		
John M. Work	33.00		
	\$ 154.00		
Books for Locals	122.38		
D. & H. Posters	100.00		
Lighting	10.71		
Plate Matter	51.00		
Buttons	100.00		
Electros	50.00		
Throw-aways	18.00		

**Total Expenditures** \$11,077.43

**SUMMARY.**

Balance on hand Aug. 1	487.73
Receipts for month	16,476.20
	\$16,963.93
Expenditures for month	11,077.43
Balance on hand	\$ 5,886.50

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES.

**Growth of the Trades Union Movement.**

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Students and Unemployment in England.**

The problem of unemployment grows more acute every day in all our great towns," says the London Labor Leader. The necessity for immediate action is emphasized by the resolution passed by the students at the Cambridge University Extension summer meeting. The students represented workers from all parts of England. The text of the resolution is as follows: "In view of the increasing gravity of the problem of unemployment in this country and the certainty of great distress during the ensuing winter, this meeting earnestly urges on the government the imperative need of taking such steps as may be necessary during the ensuing autumn session to enable the local authorities to cope with the problem."

**An Italian Socialist Weekly.**

A particular interest is expressed by the Italian Comrades of the East in the success of "La Prola de Socialisti," published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. They urgently petition the National Office and the party in general for their influence in supporting that paper, which has been denied the benefits of second-class postage rates for so long a time. Comrade G. Bertelli, its editor, now touring in the East, has evidently aroused the Italians to action. The English comrades should be on the alert to assist.

**Orders for "Red Special" Edition.**

6th Ward	2,000 copies
9th Ward	5,000 copies
7th Ward	2,000 copies
10th Ward	7,000 copies
13th Ward	3,000 copies
18th Ward	2,000 copies
19th Ward	2,000 copies
20th Ward	2,000 copies
25th Ward	2,000 copies
27th Ward, South Branch	5,000 copies
28th Ward	1,000 copies

The Red Special Edition must go to press Monday, October 12, to be distributed Sunday, October 18. All orders must be in by Saturday evening, October 10.

**TO OUR READERS.**

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

Wir mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

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## THE FACT IS

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

# The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

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**CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**

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

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

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

**SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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

**SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.**

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

**VAN CLEAVE'S LATEST**

President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers, and "Holy Moses" of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, had another attack of liver trouble last Tuesday evening.

In addressing the Missouri Manufacturers' Association at the Southern Hotel Mr. Van Cleave said:

"We saw in Washington last winter party leaders and civic bodies invite representatives of the American Federation of Labor into their councils, and asked them to name the legislation they wanted. We saw the president of the United States make treaties with those labor officials with almost as much formality as he would with diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany or any other great power. What enabled the Federation to play this confidence game on the party leaders and the president? Organization.

"I am using plain language here, but I want to make myself understood, and while condemning the insolence and ignorance of the rabid officials of the American Federation of Labor, I am equally frank to say that labor unions have cause for organization, through the selfishness and unfairness of some employers. Organization of both, and both compelled to respect the rights of the other, through organization, is the only true American solution of present conditions. The crimes which are committed now in the cause of labor are the result of false teachings, false premise, sophistry and the ignorance of the leaders.

"Ninety-five per cent of the rank and file of labor unions are just plain, honest workpeople, easily led right or misled. What better evidence of these things than the teamsters' strike of a few years ago, where the dead were not sacred from vandalism and crime? What better evidence of the power of organization when the same tactics were instigated here?

"How did we prevent the Federation's politicians from coercing the Republican party in the Chicago convention in June from putting this anti-injunction and pro-boycott demand into its platform? In response to our appeal, 20,000 telegrams of protest deluged the Resolutions Committee and the convention leaders, and the labor unions' anti-American plot was foiled.

"Thus far the Socialists have failed to send anybody to Congress. Ours is the only national parliament of the white race which has none of these revolutionaries on its roll. But we can not be sure that this immunity will last long. Karl Marx would not recognize the Socialists of today if he should encounter them. On some points the changes in conditions throughout the world have made them diverge widely from his teachings.

"They adopt every doctrine which appeals to the impracticables and the implacable. And the telegraph, the telephone and the cheap printing press have equipped them with an organization and a political machinery undreamed of by Marx's immediate followers.

"Socialism is absorbing unionism. The drift of most of the unions is strongly toward the Debs and Haywood follies already. Every year the Socialists make a strong fight to control the American Federation of Labor.

"They are by far the best educated, the most aggressive and the most resourceful of its members. The blundering of the ignorant and arrogant persons who are at the head of the Federation renders it inevitable that the Socialists will get control of that league in the end.

"My friends, on the imperative necessity for organization among all of us I think I have said enough. Duty warns us to organize in defense of our own interests and to promote honest and courageous government. Is there anybody here who will shirk this duty? Law, justice, civilization, are on our side. But it is only by combined and concerted action that we can rise to the level of our opportunity. Every member of our calling in the state should join the Missouri Manufacturers' Association, and every one of them should affiliate with the National Association of Manufacturers. We must stamp out alien and monarchial practices of the demagogues, the labor unionists, the Socialists and the rest of the reactionaries and destructionists, and let sane, progressive, stalwart Americanism reign, now and forever."

Thus Mr. Van Cleave has his troubles, and more of them than the average human being. The Unionists and the Socialists, the demagogues and the agitators, are making his life a continuous burden.

He is afraid of Socialism and the Socialists, and yet wages a campaign of despair against Samuel Gompers and the other con-

servative A. F. of L. leaders who hate Socialism as much as Van Cleave fears it.

Just now, during the industrial crisis, with its four million unemployed and general misery and suffering, Messrs. Van Cleave & Co. may enjoy an advantageous position in the great class war between Capitalism and the Proletariat. Conditions will change, however, and Organized Labor will appear stronger than ever before in the arena of the class struggle.

Mr. Van Cleave is a capitalist general in the modern class struggle. He is careful not to sacrifice any of his "life blood." Whenever and wherever the manufacturers in city, state and nation meet, General Van Cleave or his lieutenants make the fellows put up the cash. Thus he secured \$1,500,000 for "educational purposes," and he will get some more for other purposes, until the duped capitalists see the trick and tell Mr. Van Cleave:

"Now, that's enough. You keep quiet or go to some hotter place!"

**CONSIDER THE FACTS!**

Mr. G. W. Wilson, president of Typographical Union No. 8, who together with James B. Conroy and Eugene Sarber, composed the "political action committee" whose report was rejected at the last meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, sent us the following communication:

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1908.

Editor Labor:

Dear Sir—This week's issue of Labor received yesterday, and I read with considerable interest your various write-ups of the last meeting of the C. T. & L. U. There seems to be one feature, however, that has escaped your notice, viz.: The result of that meeting. I have been asked what the Socialists accomplished and I was compelled to answer "Nothing."

Has it not occurred to you that if the Socialists were making a fight for their candidate, and that candidate had a possible chance to win, the proposition would have been an entirely different one? I am free to say that in the event of such a contingency I would have favored a resolution endorsing the Socialist candidate. But we are forced to face conditions as we find them. One of the two dominant parties is sure to win. One of the two dominant parties is an avowed enemy to Organized Labor. One of the two dominant parties has incorporated into its platform a plank favoring such legislation as will partially restore labor to its constitutional rights. There are four other parties who have candidates in the field for the presidency, the strongest of which only claims a million votes, and neither of which has the remotest possibility of winning. This is the actual condition. What is the proper course, under such conditions, for Organized Labor to pursue?

The Republican party promises nothing; the Socialist Party can do nothing. The Democratic party alone offers (and will be competent, in all probability, to give) relief. Is it not the move of wisdom for Union Labor to take a step forward whenever it can? Is it not wise to put that party in power which is most likely to render the legislative service Union Labor seeks?

The claim has been made that the Socialist Party is the union man's party. Therefore, as a union man, I would ask: "Is it unionism for the Socialist Party to obstruct the progress of unionism?" Why does the Socialist Party seek to prevent Union Labor from chastising its avowed enemy? What is there between the Republican party and the Socialists that causes the Socialists of St. Louis, when strong enough, to hold Union Labor in check? Can the Socialist union man not see that the action of his party comrades in the C. T. & L. U. Sunday places him and his party fairly and squarely as an adjunct of the Republican party?

I am not a member of any party—and will not be. I am a union man, using my best efforts to advance the real cause of unionism, and for that reason I shall vote for Mr. Bryan. This does not mean that I shall vote the Democratic ticket, for I shall not. Mr. Cowherd will not be favored with my vote—unless someone "fixes" the ticket after it leaves my hands.

I have voted the straight Socialist ticket, and confidently expect that ere long Union Labor and that party will unite, when I shall vote it straight again; and in the meantime if there is ever an opportunity to advance the cause of unionism by voting either the Republican, Democratic, Socialist, Prohibition, Independence League or Populist ticket, you can safely count my vote as one for Organized Labor—no matter under the guise of what party it comes.

The Socialists of St. Louis made a mistake last Sunday. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Geo. W. Wilson.

Every man is entitled to his opinion. We have no reason to doubt Mr. Wilson's sincerity or to question his motives for writing the committee's report.

Mr. Wilson is "compelled to answer" that the Socialists, in rejecting the committee's report in the local central body, accomplished nothing. We don't know whether the 88 delegates who voted for the anti-capitalist parties' substitute were all Socialists. We do know, however, that they were Union men, representing their respective trades organizations.

Neither do we know whether the 75 delegates who favored the Anti-Taft-Pro-Bryan Democracy report were all Democrats. How cleverly the delegates are advertised as "Union men" vs. "Socialists" whenever the interest of some capitalist political party is at stake. The mere vote against the committee's report stamps the 88 opposing delegates the "Socialists" who made the mistake, of course, of not lining up with Bryan and a rotten-to-the-core Democratic party machine.

For a number of years systematic efforts have been made by the Jefferson Club "labor committees," by the Frazees-Conroys-Shanessys, etc., to bring about stronger lines of demarkation in the Central Trades & Labor Union, i. e., to line up all the "good union men"

with the Democratic boodle machine and brand all the rest as "Socialists."

Conroy, Frazee & Co. were not only the direct agents of the Jefferson Club and St. Louis Democratic Club. These Democratic "labor leaders" co-operated with the editorial department of the St. Louis Republic, the Wells-Francis Big Cinch organ.

In order to pave the way for the present Democratic wire-pulling campaign in the local labor movement Wells, Francis & Co. not even objected to the co-operation between the Democratic "labor leaders" Conroy, Frazee & Co. with the local De Leonite "leader," but permitted the De Leonite "General" to operate a "Socialist Science School" in the engine room of their Mississippi Valley Trust building, not secretly, by the way, but publicly, because the Wells-Francis St. Louis Republic published full-page illustrated articles on said school in the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. basement.

Don't forget, please, that Wells and other leading Democratic statesmen of this community were then the directors of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

This boosting of the De Leonite "Social Science School" in the St. Louis Republic during the days when Mayor Rolla Wells and Chief of Police Kiely ordered over 100 policemen to make that historic Cossack charge on the Socialist Party mass meeting on Olive and Twelfth streets on the evening of Sept. 25, 1905, where men, women and children were clubbed like wild beasts, where the American flag and the pictures of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Lincoln were torn to shreds and thrown in the mud by the Democratic Jefferson Club Cossacks. At about the same time Conroy, Frazee, Shanessy & Co., under the guidance of the St. Louis Republic and Harry Hawes' Jefferson Club, did their anti-Socialist work in the Central Trades & Labor Union with the help of Grant Hamilton.

Mr. Wilson may not be acquainted with these "periods" in local Democratic history, and there may be others like him. It is well to know a little about it, because such knowledge will prevent honest Union men from getting caught in the nets of "labor skates" whose political records are bespotted like a chimney-sweeper's shirt-sleeves.

II.

Now, "what have the Socialists accomplished?" "Nothing!" says Mr. Wilson.

Our answer is: "They have at least protected the good old name of the Central Trades & Labor Union! They have at least prevented a corrupt machine from making the central body of Organized Labor the tailend of the local Democratic kite!"

Possibly Mr. Wilson may think this to be of little value to the labor movement. Some later day he may change his opinion.

The Republican party is corrupt, rotten to the core, which has been plainly illustrated during the Kratz-Gutke-Lehmann-Schuetler-Murrell boodle investigations of recent years.

The Democratic party is not only equally corrupt and rotten, but it is more despicable, because more hypocritical and treacherous. The Democratic party has corrupted every political reform movement of the last twenty-five years. The Democratic party has been corrupting the labor movement by constantly employing a horde of political skates and dealers in voting cattle, whose mission it is to direct the "political aspirations" of Union Labor.

The Socialists do not ask for the indorsement of their party or their candidates. Such indorsement would be worthless. As a rule, people do not vote for the Socialist ticket until they have acquired at least the rudiments of a Socialist education, which takes time.

"One of the dominant parties is sure to win." No doubt! What an argument for an intelligent Union man! The same argument would hold good in 1999, when Mr. Wilson and all the rest of us will be out of politics.

Because one of the two dominant parties is sure to win, should the working class abandon its aspirations and efforts for independent political organization?

"One of the two dominant parties is an avowed enemy to Organized Labor!" True! The Republican party has never been anything else! Nevertheless, there were hundreds of labor leaders who heralded Roosevelt and his party as the real friends of Labor, especially when Mark Hanna launched his Civic Federation and Roosevelt brought about the anthracite strike arbitration decision, which led to the present Open Shop propaganda of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

What about the Democratic party? Because it incorporated in its platform an injunction phrase which is as meaningless as the one in the Republican platform, the working class is supposed to support it?

If we were compelled to choose between two notorious liars and thieves, i. e., between one who promises to tell the truth and the other who fails to make such promise, we might favor the latter; but at any rate liars are liars, and thieves are thieves, and the less dealings you have with them the better you are off.

Republican promises! Democratic promises! What are they? Deceptions, lies.

"The Socialist Party can do nothing!" says Mr. Wilson.

Let us see. The Socialist Party has already done something. The Socialist Party, by its half million votes in 1904, and by its probably one million votes in 1908, has so stirred up the old capitalist party machines that both Taft and Bryan are compelled to compete in the attempt of proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that they are the real friends of the "Man with the Hoe," and that the Dem. and the Rep. parties have always been the workingman's friends.

Taft warns against Socialism! Bryan warns against Socialism! Roosevelt denounces Socialism!

Can't you see the point? Can't you conceive the fear of these leaders of the "two dominant parties" of Capitalism?

III.

Mr. Wilson, as president of one of the leading trades unions

of St. Louis ought to know better. The idea of calling it "a move of wisdom for Union Labor" to put the Democratic party in power! Is this party a particle better than the Republican party? If it is, tell us, let us know about it. Where? When?

What is the Democratic party? Is it an Utopia? Is it a reality?

Is it an ideal, a dream of the man from Nebraska, Mr. Bryan? Or is it a political organization for the protection and defense of capitalist class interests? Is it composed of clouds moving in the air, or of real national, state and local organizations under the control of Ryan, Bryan, Joe Pulitzer, Rogers, Haskell, Mack, Sullivan, Francis, Wells & Co.?

What has the Democratic party done for Organized Labor?

Cleveland ordered the federal troops to Chicago to kill the Pullman strike! Gov. Patterson, the Democratic governor, ordered 10,000 state militiamen to Homestead to assist the great Republican Andrew Carnegie kill the amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' strike.

In Kansas City a Democratic police machine broke every important strike in recent years. If you wish a detailed report, write Secretary John Smith of the Missouri Federation of Labor about it.

In St. Louis a Democratic police machine, in 1900, joined hands with the St. Louis Transit Co. to "manufacture" dynamite plots against the street car strikers.

In St. Louis, in 1901-02, the Democratic police machine tried to break the strike of the Garment Workers and brutally clubbed picketing women and girls.

In St. Louis, in 1904, the Democratic police department was put under the absolute control of Mr. Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance, and by brute force the Carriage Drivers' strike was suppressed after a two years' struggle.

In St. Louis, within the last two or three years, the Democratic police department and the police courts have been working overtime against the striking Foundry Employes and Machinists.

And in Alabama? Where Bryan's bosom friend, Governor Comer, outlawed the United Mine Workers, broke up the strikers' camps, ordered his Democratic state militia to chase the striking miners like wild beasts, and sent to the strikers the ultimatum:

"You must either go back to work at 25 per cent wage reduction, declare the strike off, or go to jail!"

#### IV.

Now, Brother Wilson, here is the situation in a nutshell: You ask, "Is it Unionism for the Socialist Party to obstruct the progress of Unionism?"

No, it is not. Where has the Socialist Party obstructed Unionism? In the local central body? No.

Listen: The Socialist Union men in the St. Louis movement have for decades not only not obstructed unionism, but they had to protect and advance unionism by continuously watching and fighting the political skates of Capitalism in the Trade Union movement.

As to the committee's report which the C. T. & L. U. rejected, we are frank to say that it was an attempt to deceive the rank and file. Not a line about Bryan and the Democratic party, and yet an out-and-out endorsement, which, had it been adopted by a majority of the delegates, would have been printed in 500,000 copies by the Democratic state campaign machine and distributed all over Missouri. The Democratic campaign committee had everything prepared to rush the prospective campaign document off the press.

We do not believe for a moment that Mr. Wilson knew anything about this, but the other two members of the committee, Sarber and Conroy, certainly knew full well what that report was worth for the Missouri Democracy.

It is rather suspicious that ever since the central body turned down that committee's report not one line has appeared in the local daily papers about the work of the "Workingmen's Bryan Club."

Because the Socialist delegates in the C. T. & L. U. refused to be caught in a Democratic trap and declared themselves fairly and squarely against both capitalist parties, Mr. Wilson sees the "Socialist Party fairly and squarely as an adjunct of the Republican party."

This insinuation deserves no serious consideration. For Union men to advocate the support of either capitalist party, or to pledge themselves for the support of the Union-killing Democratic party deserves pity, or contempt, according to their standard of intellect.

The Socialists called a halt to the disgraceful political wire-pulling which has been going on for several months. They made no mistake! What they did at the last central body meeting will result in much good for the local Trades Union movement. It will save the C. T. & L. U. unpleasant experience which would have been the unavoidable result had the Democratic fig-leaf bartering been permitted to continue a few weeks longer.

## Editorial Observations

**Taft Has His Foraker and Bryan His Haskell.** Both Standard Oil servants. We congratulate!

**The Socialist Campaign Book, Compiled by Joseph Medill Patterson,** is now out. Price 25 cents a copy.

**The National Convention of the Brewery Workers' International Union** donated \$500 for the Socialist Campaign Fund.

**The Denver News, a Bryan Organ, Republished Gompers' "Famous" editorial, "Who Paid for Your Train, Mr. Debs?"**

**Announcement Cards for Armory Hall Red Special Meeting** now ready for distribution. Call at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

**Read the Editorial "Consider the Facts" in This Week's St. Louis Labor,** caused by Mr. Wilson's criticism of the "Socialists' Mistake" at last C. T. & L. U. Union's meeting.

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

**What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?** By Allan L. Benson. This is a Socialist campaign pamphlet which should be circulated in 5,000,000 copies before Nov. 3. Price 5 cents a copy. It is good. The best campaign pamphlet in the market!

**All the Republican and Democratic Dailies of New York, including Pulitzer's New York World and Hearst's papers,** refused to publish an announcement of the striking straw hat makers. The same papers, some time ago, also refused to publish strike announcements of Typographical Union No. 6. Experience of this kind should open the eyes of the Democratic and Republican Union men.

**Prosperity Lies Made to Order. In a Recent Issue the New York Press** reported in its news columns: "Secretary Edward Hourigan of District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists said: 'Prosperity is returning rapidly in the machinists' trade, and we are not expecting any industrial disturbances of a serious nature.'" Secretary Hourigan, after seeing this news item, replied: "I wish to deny the story in the New York Press. It is an absolute lie. I told the reporter that things were stagnant and there was no outlook for better conditions in our trade, and there was absolutely no hope of improvement in sight."

**The St. Louis Red Special Meeting Will be Held October 23,** at the Armory, Grand and Manchester avenues. Secure your admission tickets now. Remember, that it would be practically impossible to issue from 8,000 to 10,000 admission tickets within 30 minutes' time at the Armory entrance on the evening of the meeting. This is one of the reasons why the tickets should be bought now. Another reason is this: The expenses of this meeting, such as hall rent, advertising, bill posting, etc., will be about \$1,000, and most

of this amount must be paid before the day of the meeting. Within the last two weeks over 3,000 tickets have been issued by the committee of arrangements.

**The Temple Israel, on Washington Boulevard, and Kingshighway,** the finest in the city, was dedicated last week. Mr. Moses Fraley, whose wife wore a \$65,000 dress at last year's Veiled Prophet ball, was one of the officiating elders. Soon there will be the \$2,000-

000 cathedral dedication under the auspices of Archbishop Glennon—also in the aristocratic West End—while in the Kerry Patch and River ward slums women and children are subject to the process of slow starvation. If Christ saw these temples and cathedrals and these poor creatures and starving children of God, wouldn't he feel like joining the Red Special campaigners of Eugene V. Debs? You bet, he would. He would make life miserable for the modern high-priests who worship in the temples of God Mammon.

# CONVENTION OF MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

## Over One Hundred Delegates Present at Hannibal Gathering—President Sheridan's Annual Report.

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 21.—Welcomed by representatives of the city, the Commercial Club and Organized Labor of Hannibal, the seventeenth annual convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor was called to order at the courthouse shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

According to credentials in the hands of Secretary John T. Smith, the following delegates are entitled to voice and vote:

J. B. McDonough, St. Louis T. and L. Union.  
David Lennon, Plumbers' Union No. 35, St. Louis.  
E. E. Johnson, Plumbers' Union No. 35, St. Louis.  
H. T. Ruffle, Plumbers' Union No. 35, St. Louis.  
T. F. O'Brien, Plumbers' Union No. 35, St. Louis.  
E. Poole, Typographical Union No. 88, Hannibal.  
J. C. Gardner, Central Labor Union, Marceline.  
R. A. Lowe, Barbers' Union No. 128, St. Joseph.  
F. R. Howard, Bartenders' Union No. 420, Kansas City.  
W. C. Bauer, Brewery Workers' Union No. 193, Joplin.  
Henry Fratcher, Typographical Union No. 80, Kansas City.  
O. P. Weakley, Typographical Union No. 80, Kansas City.  
J. T. Smith, Trades Assembly, Joplin, Mo.  
George Walters, Mine Workers' Union No. 956, Ardmore.  
J. A. Powers, Mine Workers' Union No. 956, Ardmore.  
James P. Conroy, Stationary Firemen, Union No. 6, St. Louis.  
John Andrews, Stationary Firemen, No. 5, Kansas City.  
Fred M. Slaw, Barbers' Union No. 191, Springfield.  
Kabe Wood, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Springfield.  
Joe Rose, Bartenders' Union No. 461, Springfield.  
A. W. Lindberg, I. A. of M. No. 17, Springfield.  
F. M. Fath, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Springfield.  
Chas. W. Wilkerson, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Springfield.

Chas. Dailey, C. P. U. No. 375, Springfield.  
H. A. W. Juneman, Cigarmakers' Union No. 23, Springfield.  
Thos. Stone, Iron Molders' Union No. 296, Springfield.  
J. H. Quinn, Typographical Union No. 158, Springfield.  
A. P. Sovey, Bookbinders' Union No. 18, St. Louis.  
J. L. Burch, B. & S. W. No. 25, St. Louis.  
Geo. W. Davis, B. & S. W. No. 25, St. Louis.  
Coliss Lovely, B. & S. W. No. 25, St. Louis.  
W. M. Wilson, Broommakers' Union No. 45, St. Louis.  
P. Fresidder, Metal Polishers' Union No. 13, St. Louis.  
Edward Leberman, Metal Polishers' Union No. 13, St. Louis.  
W. M. Freels, Beer Drivers' Union No. 43, St. Louis.  
Gust Land, Beer Drivers' Union No. 43, St. Louis.  
W. E. Kindorf, Cigarmakers' Union No. 44, St. Louis.  
Chas. Kassel, Cigarmakers' Union No. 44, St. Louis.  
R. S. Sexton, Cigarmakers' Union No. 44, St. Louis.  
Peter Fuchs, Clay Miners' Union No. 85, St. Louis.  
W. M. Shillig, Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis.  
Philip A. Hofher, Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis.  
Owen Miller, Musicians' Union No. 2, St. Louis.  
J. W. Burch, Telegraphers' Union No. 2, St. Louis.  
J. W. LaFever, Telegraphers' Union No. 2, St. Louis.  
Chas. Hertenstein, Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
Percy Pepoon, Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
A. W. Biggs, Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
Andrew Hayes, Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
H. S. Sharpe, Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis.  
P. A. Farrell, Bottle Blowers' Union No. 5, St. Louis.  
W. M. Francis, Steamfitters' Union No. 29, St. Louis.  
H. F. Schmal, Photo Engravers' Union No. 10, St. Louis.  
C. C. Frink, Upholsterers' Union No. 21, St. Louis.  
D. A. Trampton, Mine Workers' Union No. 298, Richmond.  
John Douglass, Mine Workers' Union No. 298, Richmond.  
John A. Rabbitt, Mine Workers' Union No. 1942, Novinger.  
Ed McGarry, Mine Workers' Union No. 1492, Novinger.  
W. G. Andrews, Mine Workers' Union No. 1919, Bevier.  
Joe Rice, Mine Workers' Union No. 919, Bevier.  
C. L. Legate, Mine Workers' Union, Higginsville.  
Mat Savage, Mine Workers' Union No. 2614, Windsor.  
J. A. Cloud, Mine Workers' Union No. 2143, Marceline.  
T. P. Menton, Fraternal delegate, Wichita, Kan.  
D. A. Rochford, Federation of Labor, Sedalia.  
W. H. Brown, Federation of Labor, Sedalia.  
A. D. Behrens, Federation of Labor, Sedalia.  
J. O. Sisson, Barbers' Union No. 259, Sedalia.  
J. T. Smith, Cigarmakers' Union No. 102, Kansas City.  
W. D. Daut, Stereotypers' Union No. 6, Kansas City.  
Henry J. Miller, Beer Bottlers' Union No. 169, Kansas City.  
Lew Swanson, Union Label League No. 5, Kansas City.  
J. L. Bingham, Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 3, Kansas City.

Chas. Sumner, Industrial Council, Kansas City.  
Sam Jewell, Industrial Council, Kansas City.  
J. A. Galleyher, Industrial Council, Kansas City.  
H. E. Sanders, I. M. M., Hannibal.  
Frank Foster, Clerks' Union No. 271, Hannibal.  
L. M. Byrum, Cigarmakers' Union No. 76, Hannibal.  
B. F. Brown, Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal.  
W. A. Mitchick, Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal.  
Oscar Wilson, Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal.  
Frederick Peterson, Steam Engineers' Union No. 335, Hannibal.  
Geo. E. Frink, Plumbers' Union, Hannibal.  
Jerry J. Jrisa, Painters' Union No. 298, Hannibal.  
R. B. Leeds, Stove Mounters' Union No. 15, Hannibal.  
John Golden, Barbers' Union No. 271, Hannibal.  
E. D. Smith, Carpenters' Union No. 607, Hannibal.  
Wm. Frech, Beer Drivers' Union No. 44, St. Louis.  
G. W. Magness, Bartenders' Union No. 386, Hannibal.  
J. R. Christian, Blacksmiths' Union, Hannibal.  
M. E. Schooler, Telegraphers' Union No. 126, Whiting, Kan.  
G. H. Headbrink, Railway Firemen and Enginemen No. 54, Moberly.

E. L. Kirkendall, Railway Firemen and Enginemen No. 54, Moberly.  
Geo. Colville, Mine Workers' Union No. 25, Moberly.  
John Sayers, Mine Workers' Union No. 25, Moberly.  
George Manuel, Mine Workers' Union No. 25, Moberly.  
M. B. Menefee, Carpenters' Union No. 1434, Moberly.  
L. C. Wineteer, Carpenters' Union No. 1434, Moberly.  
C. F. Leedom, Trades and Labor Assembly, Moberly.  
J. P. DeFries, Painters' Union No. 656, Moberly.  
Chas. C. Carter, Typographical Union No. 350, Joplin.  
T. J. Sheridan, Trades and Labor Assembly, Joplin.  
Chas. W. Fear, Trades and Labor Assembly, Joplin.  
P. W. Curtis, Typographical Union No. 40, St. Joseph.  
George Cook, Street Railway Employees' Union No. 32, St. Jo-

A number of ladies attended the convention opening this morning. The court room was elaborately decorated with flags and palms and presented a most inviting appearance, while the officers of the Federation were carried from the Mark Twain Hotel to the courthouse in automobiles furnished by the citizens of Hannibal.

Most of the delegates came in yesterday and the grand "Get Together Meeting" came off on scheduled time last evening, with an adjourned meeting at the Trades and Labor Hall, where the men smoked and visited and talked politics. In a room at the Mark Twain, Secretary John T. Smith had his desk and received and filed the credentials of the delegates as fast as they were presented.

#### The Opening Session.

The opening session took place this morning. B. F. Brown of the committee on arrangements, first let fall the gavel, and with a brief word turned the meeting over to President Thomas J. Sheridan. Rev. G. H. Cosper of the First M. E. Church delivered an invocation, and the president then read from the program the name of Attorney Eugene Nelson, who delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city of Hannibal. He spoke in the place of Mayor O'Brien, who was unavoidably called out of town.

On behalf of the Commercial Club of the city, L. Morriss Anderson then addressed the convention.

J. Will Hays then gave the welcome on behalf of Organized Labor of Hannibal. He spoke of the wonderful record Organized Labor has made in the past few years, and said the laboring man had been foremost in upbuilding the city. Hannibal labor interests, he said, would express their welcome in other ways than in words. He expressed the hope that they would transact such measures and secure such laws as would protect the workmen.

The response on behalf of the Federation by President Sheridan was then made. He said he had never visited a city where the officers and organizations were so unanimous in extending a cordial greeting, and he thanked them heartily for it.

The officers appointed for the convention were: O. N. Wilson, assistant secretary; H. Mitchig, sergeant-at-arms, and C. F. Cooper, assistant sergeant-at-arms. At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned to permit the credentials committee to accredit delegates. They met again this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the reports of the various officers were read and approved. The most important one was that of President Sheridan, a part of which we publish.

#### President Sheridan's Report.

President Thos. J. Sheridan submitted his report, of which we quote the follows:

#### The Working Class Waking Up.

It is indeed an imposing spectacle to see that class in society, which from time immemorial has been known as the dependent class, and which until the advent and rise of the trade union movement was given no consideration in the policies of statesmen and leaders of public thought, proceed in an orderly, progressive and intelligent manner to solve problems that involve the welfare of its members and of society itself. No longer is the laboring class dependent for a solution of these problems upon the classes in society which have always viewed their interests as being antagonistic to the interests of labor, for among its members is growing the power, the conviction and the knowledge to solve these problems and solve them rightly.

The present position of labor is due to the great struggle which has been waged for improvements in the social and economic condition of the workers, and which has manifested itself in the organization of labor unions. Through the unions the workers have secured improvements that could not have been obtained in any other way. Political parties and reform organizations may claim credit for the economic improvement of the wage earner, but the laboring people know that their present position is due to the efforts of themselves for better wages, shorter hours and more wholesome condition of employment.

#### In the State Legislature.

During the last session of the State Legislature, by keeping its legislative committee in Jefferson City, and bringing the power of Organized Labor to bear upon legislators the Federation secured the passage of a law submitting a constitutional amendment for the "Initiative and Referendum," a law giving railroad telegraphers an eight-hour workday; a law increasing the age limit against the employment of children; a law for the protection of miners, known as the Miners' Fellow-Servant law; a commission appointed by the Senate to investigate the prison systems of other states, so that we can make changes in Missouri that will take the products of prison labor out of competition with the product of free labor; besides these we secured the enactment of others that space will not permit me to enumerate.

It seems to us the practical results accomplished by the Federation should commend it to every local union in the state and have it join us in extending the benefits of workmen yet unorganized.

#### More Organization Needed.

The progress made by the Federation during the past year makes it possible for it to increase its usefulness to the laboring people of the state. The state branch occupies an important position in the labor movement, but the failure of the local unions in the past to appreciate its importance has hampered it in its operations. Work that should have been undertaken has had to be neglected because of the lack of funds. Missouri affords a wide field for organization; there are thousands of wage earners still unorganized who can be brought into the fold if the requisite work is done among them.

I feel that the Federation should undertake this work in a systematic manner as soon as the increased revenue will justify putting an organizer in the field. If the Federation is willing to share its part of the organizing expenses it will receive the co-operation of international unions and of the American Federation of Labor.

#### Legislative Program.

The legislative program of the Federation in its political aspect succeeded as well as could be expected. To me there was some disappointment, though I anticipated much that has happened. Our failure to secure the nomination to legislative office for more of our members was due to the lack of interest on the part of union men, and to the opposition of the machine in politics.

So many of our leaders think that Organized Labor should not enter into politics, but should leave the management of government to those who make a trade of politics. They think that the work of Organized Labor is distinctly industrial and it should not take an active part in determining the character of the men who shall be elected to fill the executive, legislative and judicial offices of the government.

#### The Right of Organization in Danger.

Until recently we enjoyed the personal right to organize and cooperate as workers to the end that through the power of organization we could gain by the means of collective bargaining to the freedom denied us by law. But this right the courts are rapidly taking from us; we must not boycott or go on sympathetic strikes; we must not strike against a firm that refuses to discharge an employe with

whom we object to work; we must not advise members of our union to stop working for a railroad company, for to advise them to do this constitutional act would interfere with a judge's opinion of the interstate commerce law; we can not publish to the world a boycott against an unfair firm, for in exercising this constitutional right we interfere with property rights of employers.

The employing class can command those who fill legislative, judicial and executive offices to use the powers of government against us; they use troops to shoot down our men during strikes; they use the executive power to kidnap our officers; they deport our men from their homes; they enjoin us from doing constitutional acts; they give away our property; they destroy personal liberty, and still there are some men in the ranks of labor who will contend that labor unions should not go into politics and see that union men are elected to fill political offices, or to see that the men elected are friendly to labor.

We must take an active part in the affairs of government and see that justice is done to labor. We must unite upon our own men and upon men who will protect labor's interests and see that they are elected to fill the responsible political offices. It is not a question of choice, but one of necessity; we must either unite politically or be deprived of the advantages secured through organization.

#### The Prohibition Movement

Has become one of importance during the past year. County after county in this state has voted dry, and there is an active agitation to bring about prohibition through the State Legislature.

This question is one that seriously concerns the labor movement. The adoption of prohibition means that thousands of our men will be thrown out of employment and compelled to seek work in other occupations. The result of prohibition will intensify the present industrial depression, and entail far more suffering that is being experienced by the laboring people at the present time. Prohibition affects the trades united under the Brewery Workers' Union; affects the Cigarmakers, Musicians, Bartenders, Cooks and Waiters' Unions, and other related trades; it will take from many of these members a trade that they learned by years of hard labor and toil. I think that the Federation should consider this question and declare its attitude toward prohibition.

#### Eight-Hour Law Unconstitutional.

The telegraphers' eight-hour law which was enacted by the last General Assembly has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Missouri. When the law went into effect the railroad companies of the state continued to ignore its operation and worked the telegraphers in their employ longer than the law permitted. The Federation experienced great difficulty in getting even one county prosecuting attorney to enforce the provisions of the law. Finally we got a case into the Circuit Court of Johnson County, the state indicting the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. for violating the law. The defendant company through its attorneys filed a motion to quash the indictment, alleging fifteen separate grounds upon which the law was unconstitutional. Judge Bradley of the Circuit Court sustained the motion to quash and the state appealed the case to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court sustained the lower court in quashing the indictment and based its decision on the ground that the state law conflicted with telegraphers' nine-hour law enacted by the last Federal Congress; and that according to the construction placed upon the provision of the constitution of the United States which gives Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce by the Federal Supreme Court when Congress has acted jurisdiction is taken from the State Legislatures to act upon the same subject matter. This decision of the Supreme Court makes it impossible to have a valid state law as long as the federal act remains in force. If the Supreme Court of the United States sustains the federal law the power of the State Legislatures to regulate the hours of labor of men employed by companies doing interstate business is forever gone unless the constitution of the United States is changed. This construction places tremendous power in the hands of Congress and should be viewed with concern by Organized Labor.

#### Initiative and Referendum.

The voters of the state of Missouri have an opportunity to vote for or against a constitutional amendment giving the people the power to initiate laws and also the power to veto and act of the State Legislature (except emergency laws) that the people do not want to stand as the law of the state.

The provisions of this amendment give five per cent of the voters in two-thirds of the congressional districts the right of filing a petition with the secretary of state within ninety days after the adjournment of the State Legislature to hold up any law they do not want to go into effect until it is passed upon by all the voters at the next general election; and unless it is approved by a majority of the voters it is null and void and of no effect. It also gives eight per cent of the voters in two-thirds of the congressional districts four months before any general election the right to propose to the voters of this state any measure they want to become a law of this state; and if it is approved by a majority of the voters it has all the binding force of a law passed by the State Legislature.

You will see by studying the provisions of this amendment that it gives the people the direct control of the lawmaking power of the state. It does not destroy the State Legislature nor our representative form of government, but simply gives the people an effective check by which they can make the laws of this state reflect their will.

The report, speaking of the presidential campaign and the "labor planks" of the old parties, concludes:

"I think the Federation should clearly define its position in this campaign. It should go on record as condemning the attitude of William Taft and the national Republican party to labor, and appeal to its friends to support candidates friendly to labor's demands."

In conclusion I want to thank the officers and members of the Federation for their co-operation during the past year. The spirit of co-operation that has characterized our work must inevitably bring success. It will make the future of the Federation one of usefulness and attainment. Thanking you for your indulgence, I am, fraternally yours,  
THOS. J. SHERIDAN, President.

It is expected that the convention will conclude its work by Thursday night or Friday morning.

#### Seven Thousand at Red Special Meeting in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—Seven thousand persons paid last night to get into the Auditorium, St. Paul's biggest meeting place, to hear Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president. The hall was crowded as long as it would hold a human being. The demonstration that was given Debs when he appeared on the platform lasted for fifteen minutes.

#### Crowd at Depot; Parade.

So great was the interest in St. Paul that a crowd of 2,000 persons met the "Red Special" at the depot at 4 in the afternoon and a parade was formed through the principal streets.

Big crowds greeted the Socialist train everywhere on the trip to St. Paul. Debs made thirty-minute speeches at New Ulm and Mankato. Moore accompanied the "Red Special" in its trip across the state.

At Pierre Saturday night the opera house was packed with enthusiastic South Dakotans. Hundreds of farmers along the way greeted the Socialist candidate. A company of farmers rode into Pierre on horseback, displaying red banners.

At Lead, S. D., a crowd of 2,000 greeted Debs. Hearst's Home-stake mine lets its men off for the occasion.

#### Good Joke on Parker, Reynolds and Theodore Debs.

Three of those who travel on the Red Special have as their duty to see that the others are present and accounted for. Theodore Debs and Stephen Reynolds have become famous as "Debs' bodyguard." They have done valiant service in many an after-lecture scrimmage in protecting him from the assaults of admirers, and their watchfulness of the train has become proverbial. H. C. Parker is the general manager of the whole train, and his efficient watchfulness at all

points has gained him the admiration of every member of the crew.

That Theodore Debs and Reynolds should be the first to "get left" at a depot was considered about the best possible joke. That H. C. Parker should be the next to fall by the wayside was hardly to be expected. But he was too late at Edgemont, S. D., and along with Buchanan, "the book man from Texas," was compelled to stand and gaze at the red bunting that flies from the last car of the Red Special. They took the next train and caught up at St. Paul.

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

National Organizer Alfred Wagenknecht has organized a local of nine members at Harrisonville. Two were members of the old local and the balance are new recruits. Texas County is now represented with a local at Hattie. I. A. Smith is the organizer and the ground had been prepared by H. L. Swaim, who has been scattering literature in the neighborhood for years. Keota comrades have re-organized as a result of Garver's speech at that place. They have five charter members. A. Q. Miller has succeeded in getting a local near Essex, in Stoddard County, with five charter members. Miller never tires, but keeps everlastingly at it. In addition to the two locals reported last week, Cicero Johnston has formed a local of 11 members at Barren. The regular form of application has been sent them to be duly filled out.

#### How to Start a Local.

The first thing to do is to get a blank application for charter from the state secretary, in case you have none. Do not use ordinary paper, as the obligation on the regular application must be agreed to by all that join the Socialist Party. With the application will be sent instructions how to organize and other leaflets that will prove useful. When selecting a name for a local decide on one that is a postoffice, if possible. When that can not be done, then make it short and simple. Any additional information will be supplied by the state secretary.

#### Wagenknecht Is a Hustler.

Not having two days' work at Warrensburg, Wagenknecht went to Holden the second day and secured eight members-at-large. He did not start a local, as the proper material for secretary, etc., could not be found. Organization will come about later. His work at Harrisonville had the effect of getting a local in operation at that place. At Sedalia he induced four that were badly in arrears to rejoin the party and get busy. Comrade Wagenknecht reports that Pleasant Hill comrades are alive and active. Just now they are trying to get indictments of primary election judges who "forgot" to count the Socialist vote in one precinct. Prominent Democrats met at Pleasant Hill to arrange for a grand rally and barbecue at which Bryan was to speak. Local Socialists offered first \$500 and then \$1,000 for the right to put a Socialist speaker on the same platform with Bryan. Comrade Armstrong put up \$50 as earnest money, but at this critical juncture one Democrat moved to adjourn, which they did with a rush. Evidently they have all the money they want.

#### Phelps Has Good Meetings.

Contrary to expectations, Comrade Phelps' meeting at Sedalia turned out to be a fine one. Local comrades say it was the best one held for some time. The St. Clair County meetings also exceeded expectations. At Eldorado Springs, a place where Socialist speakers hardly ever get, 1,000 people were on hand, and at Fly Creek, a place that can't be found on the map, another full house turned out, many women among them.

#### Withdraw in Jasper County.

Joplin Socialists have just had Withdraw for a week's work, and pronounce his work of the best. Jasper County comrades have secured Withdraw for the month of October, and that means some lively work in old Jasper. Secretary Ristine reports that the audiences are actually hungry for the Socialist message. He thinks there will be a surprise in store next November.

#### Picnic at Kirksville.

The Socialists and old party politicians were invited to attend a picnic near here. The Republican candidate for representative received a phone message and could not come. The prosecuting attorney told a fish story that did not bring a smile. The Democratic candidate declined to discuss political questions, but said the other side had the office long enough and now he wanted it. Comrade Van Osdol, Socialist candidate for representative, took the platform and poured hot shot into both old parties. You could see the old farmers smile all over their faces and nod their heads as Van Osdol pointed out how they were robbed by the trusts. Several of them said they would vote the Socialist ticket for the first time.—T. C. Haller.

#### Speakers' Dates.

W. L. Garver—Sept. 28, Blodgett; 29, Morley and Vanduser; 30, Commerce and Edna; Oct. 1, Chaffee; 2, Oran; 3, Sikeston.

C. A. Berry—Sept. 25-26-27, Springfield, and then back to work in the 15th District.

A. Wagenknecht—St. Joseph and Burlington Junction for balance of September.

#### Taft or Bryan.

The National Office has published a pamphlet entitled, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" This is the best propaganda pamphlet that has appeared for a long while. It is up to the minute and cuts right home to the things that Taft and Bryan don't want us to talk about. It is good for all kinds of people and should have a tremendous circulation. Single copies, 10c; 100 copies, \$3. Order of Otto Pauls, 212 S. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Do You Want Speakers?

It is necessary to make arrangements for speakers quite awhile in advance, and locals will confer a favor if they will keep the state secretary informed as to their wants. Plans must be made now for October work. The larger locals prepare long in advance for the closing of the campaign. Local St. Louis has Comrade Debs, S. J. Clark and others for closing the campaign. St. Francois County will wind up with L. G. Pope of St. Louis. W. T. Withdraw will do the work in Jasper County. Write the state secretary as to how many speakers you can use up to election and at what time. This will make it much easier to fill all demands and accomplish more work. The usual cost for a speaker is about \$5, in some cases less.

#### Circulate the State Platform.

The Missouri state platform is now out in leaflet form. Besides the platform, it contains our state ticket and the Socialist vote for president in the last 20 years. It is nicely printed on good paper and every local should circulate it widely before elections. 25c per 100, postpaid; \$1.50 per 1,000.

#### EX-MAYOR OF HUNTINGBURG JOINS THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Huntingburg, Ind., Sept. 19.—Hon. Joseph W. Schwartz, the well-known proprietor of The Leader, has left the ranks of the Democratic party and cast his lot with the Socialist Party. The Huntingburg Local of Socialists has indorsed Mr. Schwartz for the congressional nomination in the Third district and will use every effort to secure his nomination. There is no reason to believe that the nomination will go elsewhere, or that the leaders of the Third district Socialists will seek another candidate for the honor, as it is understood that the other eight counties in the district are satisfied with the choice of their party in Dubois county, and all that remains to be done is to call a convention of the district Socialists and ratify

the choice of the Dubois leaders of Socialism by nominating their candidate.

Mr. Schwartz up to 1896 was a Republican. In that year he became a follower of Bryan on account of the money question and cast his lot with the Democratic party.

Two years later, in 1898, the Democratic party nominated him for mayor of the city of Huntingburg. He was elected by a handsome majority, and served a four-year term as the head of the city's affairs. Now he leaves the Democratic party, and, in his own words, gives the following reason for casting his lot with the Socialists:

"Having been both a Republican and Democrat, and finding no remedy nor relief in either of them for the toiling masses, as both parties favor the same system, therefore I now advocate International Socialism, which favors the ownership of the earth by the people."

Mr. Schwartz is 43 years of age and has been a close student of the political issues for a number of years. He was born and reared in Dubois county, and but for two years' residence in Carbondale, Ill., he has resided in Huntingburg all his life. He is a clean, moral man, and will no doubt make a strong candidate.—Huntingburg Independent.

#### Public Sentiment Meetings.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Barr Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues, entrance by gate on Lafayette avenue. Subjects for Sept. 27, 1908: "Should Social Clubs or Secret Societies be Encouraged in the Public Schools?" "Should St. Louis Have Natural Gas?" Thos. Quinn, Secretary, H. H. Arty, President.

The most despicable human creatures are Democratic and Republican prosperity howlers; they are the grave diggers of human progress.

Modern Capitalist society leads the American people more and more into the cesspool of lawlessness and general anarchy.

The anarchy from above can produce nothing but anarchy from below. And the anarchy of the slums will always be an ally and support of the anarchy of wealth.

The modern capitalist maxim is: "To steal is permissible, unless you get caught in the act! An act, no matter how heinous it may be, is no crime unless it can be proven by the dead letter of the law."

Our powerful railroad corporations reign supreme by the almighty power of lawlessness and lynch mob spirit, as can best be demonstrated by the fact that within less than two decades about 100,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 maimed and crippled on the American railroads.

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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.

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THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

# THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

## 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. 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 climax 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."

### PLATFORM.

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns

that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the

terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called 'Independence' parties and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various 'reform' movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

### PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our

electors to the following program:

#### General Demands.

1—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5—That occupancy and use of land be the sole title to possession. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### Industrial Demands.

7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.  
(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.  
(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.  
(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.  
(r) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.  
(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.  
(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

#### Political Demands.

8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.  
9—A graduated income tax.  
10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.  
11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.  
12—The abolition of the senate.  
13—The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.  
14—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.  
15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.  
16—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.  
17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.  
18—The free administration of justice.  
Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

### SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET

Presidential, Congressional, Legislative and City Nominations.

Day of Elections: Tuesday, Nov. 3, '08.

- President ..... Eugene V. Debs
Vice-President ..... Ben Hanford
Governor ..... W. L. Garver
Lieutenant-Governor ..... U. F. Sargent
Secretary of State ..... F. Baker
Auditor ..... Frank Foster
Treasurer ..... C. E. Etherton
Attorney General ..... J. F. Williams
Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley
Supreme Court ..... L. G. Pope
Court of Appeals ..... Otto Vie-ling
Court of Appeals ..... Caleb Lipscomb

#### Electors-at-Large—

- W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette
10th Cong. Dist. .... G. A. Hoehn
11th Cong. Dist. .... Phil H. Mueller
12th Cong. Dist. .... Wm. C. Crouch
29th Senat. Dist. .... Wm. M. Brandt
31st Senat. Dist. .... Wm. Kreckler
33d Senat. Dist. .... Wm. E. Kindorf
1st Legislat. Dist. Wm. Ruesche, Wm. Klages, H. Siroky.
2d Legislat. Dist.—Wm. Reznicek, Chas. Goodman, Chris. Rucker.
3d Legislat. Dist.—Dan Burkhardt, J. Wuensch, F. W. Schulz.
4th Legislat. Dist.—Hy Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.
5th Legislat. Dist.—E. B. Story, Walter Abing.
6th Legislat. Dist.—F. L. Robinson, Jos. Barratt.
Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens; Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Table with columns: Ward, Place, Time, Secretary. Lists various branches and meeting times across the city.

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DR. L. H. DAVIS Physician and Surgeon Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phone: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268. Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phone: Kinloch 5066; Bell, Olive 1297-L.

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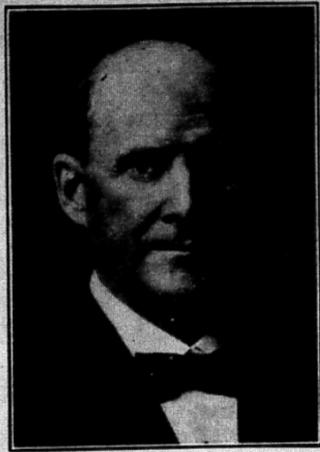
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Socialist Candidate for President

—WILL SPEAK AT THE—

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## 2 Bands

Including the Famous "Red Special" Volunteer Band.

Will Give a Concert.

Admission 10c "The Socialist Way of Meeting Campaign Expenses."

### Socialist News Review

#### St. Louis Contributions to Red Special Fund.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 71	10.00	H. Schneider	.10
D. G. Biggs	4.00	J. Betlach	1.00
Sheridan Webster	1.00	A. Cohen	.25
Mrs. Boettger	.50	J. F. Herdman	.25
Dr. C. Shattinger	3.00	H. Siroky	.50
Nineteenth Ward	7.00	(Collected by I. Levin.)	
Herman J. Schad	1.00	I. Levin	1.00
Chas. Emde	.25	Wm. Kosen	.50
Russell Lighter	.50	E. J. Ginane	.25
F. Daniel	.50	M. Liebert	.15
(Collected by D. M. Haskin.)		Ike Akselrad	.50
H. Bredenstein	1.00	F. Ruben	.25
A. Brodbeck	1.00	Mrs. Conrad	.25
T. E. Delmore	.50	J. Rothberg	1.00
(Collected by H. Siroky.)		J. M. Presseisen	.25
Cash	.10	Previously reported	447.05
Frank	.10		
C. Krueger	.25		
		OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	\$484.00

#### St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

Co-operative Printing Co.	1.00	D. M.	.25
Eug. Scheitlin	.50	Mat. Vlasak	.25
Chas. Blasberg	1.00	Previously reported	519.95
Jos. Eicks	.25		
Jno. Alt	.25	Total	\$523.45
		OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	

#### To Our Readers.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

#### Tickets for Debs Meeting.

Comrades should use every exertion to make the advance sale of tickets for the Debs meeting as large as possible.

#### Ninth Ward Socialist Club

Will meet Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 8 p. m. at 2875 South Seventh street. Comrade L. E. Hilderbrand will lecture on "The Problem of Political Organization." Everybody invited.

#### To Start Polish Paper.

A movement is on foot to start a Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee. Such a paper is a real necessity, since we have a large Polish population, and the Polish priests and newspapers are waging a constant and unscrupulous war against the Socialists.

#### New Method of Propaganda.

Comrades of Price County, Wis., have adopted a new method of propaganda. They have inserted the Socialist platform as advertising matter in the leading paper of their county. Thus our platform reaches readers who would not look at a Socialist paper. This method of agitation, although somewhat expensive, is certainly effective.

#### Fifty-Six Red Special Meetings in One Week.

National Secretary Barnes writes: During the week just closed the Red Special has been greeted by enormous audiences in 50 cities and towns. The reports from every night stop are to the effect that the Socialist presidential meeting has been and will be the feature meeting of the presidential campaign. By reason of the contributions received and from loans promised or secured for the eastern trip of the Red Special as far as Boston, which will be reached on Oct. 5, is assured and the contract for the same is to be signed today.

#### From Indiana.

Huntingburg, Ind., Sept. 20.—Walter J. Millard, state organizer for the Socialist Party, addressed a fair-sized crowd at Daly's Park in this city Wednesday night. The Socialist Glee Club furnished the music for the occasion. W. E. Tieman of this city introduced the speaker, who at once launched out in an eloquent presentation of the Socialist doctrine. He scored both the old parties, ripping their principles up the back from stem to stern, and his remarks were frequently applauded. Mr. Millard is a good speaker and certainly understands his side of the political issues.

#### Irvine for Congress.

New York, Sept. 20.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Socialists of the Eleventh Congressional District Wednesday, the Rev. Alexander Irvine was nominated by a unanimous vote. The candidate is very popular in this district, which includes the Church of the Ascension and other centers of Socialist thought and discussion, and the Socialists expect to be represented in the next Congress by this eloquent champion of the working class. An active campaign will be carried on and the East Side districts will have to look to their laurels when election day arrives.

#### Noonday Meetings in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats will begin regular noonday meetings at all the Milwaukee factories, plants and workshops next Monday. Comrade Rodriguez of Chicago, Alderman Melms, A. J. Welch and Assemblyman Thompson will be our speakers at the factory gates. Socialist literature will also be distributed there at noon and when the men are going to work. These noon-hour factory meetings are considered by the Milwaukee Socialists as by far the most useful meetings of their campaign. It is partly owing to this sort of work that the Socialist movement in Milwaukee is so largely a working class movement.

#### Ticket Holders.

Comrades who are still in possession of tickets for the September picnic are kindly requested to make a prompt return, so that the accounts may be audited and submitted to a meeting of the committee to be held on October 3.

The Secretary.

#### German Socialists Discuss Methods.

Nuremberg, Germany, Sept. 18.—The Socialist Congress continued yesterday the discussion as to whether Socialist members of legislative bodies should or should not be on the government budget. The discussion was stormy, speakers from the north and south alternately declaring that they had no intention of withdrawing from their respective positions. The veteran leader, August Bebel, is in very poor health, and the effort of his speech on Wednesday has almost prostrated him. Among other things discussed by the delegates was the May Day celebration. Fifteen different resolutions over this question were proposed, but as yet none has been adopted. All of the delegates are united upon the necessity of continuing the May Day agitation, and consequently the discussion is only upon the ways in which workingmen who may be disciplined by the bosses for refusing to work on May Day shall be supported by the party and the unions. The general idea is that the benefits should be paid by a commission representing both the economic and political organizations.

#### THE NEW DEBS (42x56) LITHOGRAPH.

The comrades in St. Louis, desiring to lift themselves out of the ordinary methods of the past campaigns conducted by our party, made a good beginning by securing the most recent likeness of Comrade Debs and having a lithograph made by one of the best lithographers in the country. It is made from what is without question the best photograph yet seen of Comrade Debs.

It is 36 inches in height and 42 inches wide. To gain some idea of its immense size, take a picture of Debs and imagine it with a nose over eight inches long, a mouth over eight and one-half inches in length and the ear eight and one-half inches long; then you will have a faint idea of the new Debs lithograph. The crowning effect is, however, the wonderful likeness. The artist sacrificed nothing of the splendid likeness in producing a picture of such great size.

For the purpose of getting this picture widely distributed, it has been decided to furnish copies of it at the following prices:

1	.....\$ .25
10	..... 2.00
25	..... 3.75
50	..... 6.00
100	..... 10.00

Send orders to Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary, 212 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Orders for ten or less will be filled postpaid.) P. S.—The lithograph is exactly the size of a two-sheet poster. It is just the thing to fit in with an eight-sheet bill. Larger Locals will do well to get them for billing Debs' meetings. It will make a fine show without any additional printing expense. If used for outside show, give it a coat of paraffin with an ordinary paint brush and it will last till after election.

### CHILDREN'S COLUMN

#### A CHILD PHILOSOPHER.

"Children and fools," we say, "tell the truth." But while the fool speaks the truth through accident or ignorance, the child often speaks it by virtue of his instinctive reading of character. The five-year-old boy may be a better practical psychologist than his mother.

A feminine caller regaled Jack's mother with the village gossip, and interspersed it with rather acid comments on the neighbors, the teacher, the church soprano, and the family cook. One and all were found wanting in her judgment. As she talked, Jack listened. At last she noticed him, standing before her, his eyes fastened upon her gloomy face.

"Jack," said she, "I don't like little boys who stare!"

"You don't seem to like much of anything!"

So the child's instinct pricked the bubble of the woman's critical ill nature.

"Why don't you go to play at Willie Morgan's house?" asked a friend of the small Donald.

"Well," he said, meditatively, "my mamma likes noise; but Willie's mamma only pretends to like it when she has company—and sometimes she forgets she's pretending."

It is evidently not worth while to "pretend" with this penetrating child.

Two small brothers were invited—happy pair!—to take tea with a large-hearted and lonely spinster. On their return they were questioned.

"Were you good boys, Russell?"

"Yes, mother, we were."

"Were you polite?"

Yes, we were, sure! We hugged her a good deal and kissed her a good deal, and ate up all her supper!"

What could be more gracious politeness than this? And where should we look for more wholesome truth telling or keener human knowledge than may be found in him whom Wordsworth wisely called "Thou Best Philosopher, Thou Little Child?"—Exchange.

#### How to Help.

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

### 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

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.

#### You Can Do It.

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

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