

## CROWD OF SEVEN THOUSAND

### Applauds Eugene V. Debs at San Diego Red Special Meeting.

**Our Old Comrade Anna Ferry Smith, Although Confined to Bed for Over One Year, Is Transported to Meeting Hall and Seated in Ambulance Chair Listens to "Gene's" Speech.**

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The Red Special is stirring up things along the Pacific Coast. Our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, addressed crowds numbering from 5,000 to 10,000 in the principal cities of this state.

Here is a short report from San Diego, the home of our beloved Comrade Anna Ferry Smith, who did considerable good work in St. Louis during the critical days of 1898-1899, when the Social Democratic party was first organized.

The San Diego Union of Sept. 10 says: With flags flying and his brass band playing, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, arrived in San Diego yesterday afternoon at 4:05 o'clock, aboard the "Red Special," which, to the voiced disappointment of many in the crowd which welcomed him at the depot, was not red at all, but of the regulation passenger coach color. A large number of local Socialists and others were present when the special arrived, cheering lustily as the train came to a stop.

Shortly after his arrival in the city Debs left the train to spend the remainder of the afternoon with friends. A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist and author of the "American Farmer," said to be the first economic history of farming in America, in the absence of the presidential candidate, entertained the assembled crowd with an impromptu speech, made from the top of an express truck. Evidently some in the gathering thought he was Debs himself, but during a lull in the speaker's remarks, when a voice in the crowd asked, "Who are you?" and Simons introduced himself, this fallacy was swept away. Simons was heartily cheered as he concluded his brief address, and the "Red Special band" struck up the national air.

#### The Tramp Just "Hit it Right."

Included in the party aboard the Red Special, besides Debs and Simons, are Theodore Debs, brother of the candidate and his secretary; W. W. Buchanan of Texas, a civil war veteran and early abolitionist agitator; A. H. Floaten of Denver, Charles Lapworth of London, representing the British and continental newspapers; Harry C. Parker, a cigar maker of Chicago and manager of the Special; Stephen M. Reynolds, a lawyer and Socialist speaker of Terre Haute, Ind.; Otto McFeely, a newspaper man of Chicago and press representative of the Special and Prof. Christian Sorensen, leader of the Red Special band, which is composed of musicians from fifteen different states.

#### Invites Tramp to Ride.

En route here from Riverside, where a brief stop was made after the train left San Bernardino, a tramp was discovered trying to steal a ride on the Special. Instead of being "ditched," as is usually the case under such circumstances, the knight of the road was invited into the Pullman, "to ride with a presidential candidate on the push," as Debs himself laughingly expressed it.

"Of all the workers who are tramping," Debs told a Union reporter, "we have not seen one of the type usually used for caricatures in the comic sections of the Sunday newspaper editions. All we have encountered since leaving Chicago on this campaign train have been fine young fellows, the same kind that have helped make this country what it is today, but have been thrown out of work by the trend of the times."

#### San Diego Socialists Arrange Parade.

At 7 o'clock last night the parade arranged by local Socialists was formed at the depot and, led by the Red Special band, marched up D street, stopping in front of the Union building, where two selections were played by the band, then proceeding on to the amphitheater on Seventh street, between B and C, where the speaking took place.

Seats accommodating 5,000 people had been arranged, every one of which was filled when the parade disbanded at the speakers' stand, despite the fact that a charge was made for these seats. On the high ground at both sides and back of the seats it is estimated that fully 2,000 more stood.

H. Austin Adams, assistant chairman of the meeting, was the first speaker. Then came the orator of the night, introduced by Mrs. Cora White Simpson, chairman, in a few brief remarks. Debs was heartily cheered as he made his way to the front of the rostrum. He spoke nearly two hours.

"When Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Morgan & Co. have got entirely through with you, you will be ready for us. If the logic of Socialism fails to penetrate your mind, the logic of capitalism will not fail to penetrate your pocketbook. Mr. Taft is frankly the candidate of the capitalist class. But Mr. Bryan pretends to be the candidate of both classes. He is going to ride two horses in opposite directions.

#### Murphy, Sullivan & Co.

"This friend of labor is now working hand in hand with Charles Murphy and the prophet of Tammany, which levies tribute on the tenderloin of New York, and receives revenue out of the earnings of unfortunate women. Roger Sullivan, the corporation corruptionist of Illinois, who was said by Mr. Bryan to have gained his election to the convention of 1904 by methods that would disgrace a train robber, has frequently been his personal guest at Fairview, the Bryan home. I would not object to being president of the United States, but I never would consent to pay that price for it."

#### Pays Graceful Tribute to Anna Ferry Smith.

Just before Debs concluded he paid a most graceful tribute to Mrs. Anna H. Smith, mother of Sam Ferry Smith of this city. Advancing to one corner of the rostrum, to be as close as possible to the point where Mrs. Smith sat, he asked leave of the women Socialists, who had previously presented him with a large bouquet of geraniums, to turn it over to her, as a mark of respect, he said, for a woman who had consecrated her entire life to the uplifting of humanity.

"If you will grant me this," he said, "I shall feel doubly grateful for your mark of consideration, and bid you all good night and God speed."

The crowd gave the Socialist orator a final cheer and then dispersed.

#### DEBS GREETS ANNA FERRY SMITH.

Mrs. Anna Ferry Smith, Past Seventy, Enthusiastic Listener at Debs Meeting.

Immediately upon his arrival in San Diego, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, called upon Mrs. Anna Ferry Smith, 4465 Park boulevard, who for 25 years has been a labor agitator and

Socialist speaker and organizer. She is now past 70, and is spending her declining years in this city.

Mrs. Smith was a nurse in the civil war, and for her services in the field hospitals receives a pension of \$12 from the government.

She is delighted to see her old associate, who now is candidate for president of the United States.

"I had hoped to help in this campaign," she said, "but here I am, flat on my back."

Local Socialists who know of Mrs. Smith's heroic efforts in the civil war and her long work for socialism, took her to the meeting in a carriage. An easy chair was provided and she sat on the stage aglow with the enthusiasm that was no brighter when, as a young woman, she endured all the horrors of warfare and later went hungry and homeless because she was interested in the spread of Socialism.

In Riverside, Los Angeles and San Francisco Debs addressed big meetings and the daily papers give columns of his speeches.

The Red Special will now go to Oregon and Washington, where rousing meetings are expected in Seattle, Spokane, Portland and other places.

## Red Special in Omaha

### Over Three Thousand People Listen to Eugene V. Debs.

(The Omaha Daily News of Friday, Sept. 4).

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, told the story last night of the modern "Les Miserables" at the Auditorium.

Over 3,000 men and women, more or less in sympathy with the candidate, listened to the dramatic appeal. And ever and again, electrified by his tingling epithets, great applause greeted Debs.

Crouching like a halfback, his hands sometimes upon his knees, the prophet of Socialism glided from end to end of the platform, his aquiline face thrust straight at his listeners.

It was a sane appeal. There was no rant like that of the soap box orator on the street. Argument followed argument like the fall of a trip hammer, and the rasping voice seemed impatient of the rafter-shaking applause.

The expected flaying of Gompers did not come. Twice there were shouts of "Gompers, Gompers," when Debs' sentences seemed to flit near him, but always he parried the challenge to battle. There were some savage thrusts at Taft and Roosevelt that brought a din from the audience. Bryan he praised for his personality, but berated his messmates scathingly.

"This is a flattering reception for an undesirable citizen," he began when the stirring bars of the Marseillaise hymn had ceased.

From start to finish there was no mincing of words. He flayed his audience for letting Republicans and Democrats bulldoze them. He dissected mercilessly the ignorance of the wage slave. His sarcasm was a fuse, his epigrams a spark, and the thunder of a Vesuvius roared and reverberated as the wildest cheers rose and fell.

#### Conditions Are Changed.

"Fourteen years ago," he said at the close, "the Pullman company had its heels on our necks. Now, by a strange irony of fate, I am traveling in a Pullman car. George Pullman and many of the others have gone to the other side, but our cause goes on. For seven years I didn't see the inside of a Pullman coach. Today I am traveling in one because our people insist on it.

"Some of you are sneering at me now. You will cheer before I come here again. We don't want your petty capital. We want the earth. After capital has trimmed you men of the middle class you will come to Socialism for refuge."

Debs' speech was in sharp contrast with that of Editor A. M. Simons of the Chicago Socialist, fiery speech-maker, with the careless hair and beard of an artist, the eyes of a poet and long rolling periods of oratory.

"You may think I'm a ranting crazy demagogue," he said, "but there are 50,000,000 others just like me, and you can't build a lunatic asylum big enough to put us into."

#### 104 Red Special Meetings in Less Than Two Weeks.

Under date of Sept. 12, National Secretary Barnes writes: The total number of stops made by the Socialist Special train since it left Chicago Monday, August 31, has been 104. Comrade Debs has, therefore, spoken to audiences in that many towns in 12 days. Tremendous meetings have been held all along the line. It is a gratifying comparison to note that our meetings fill the largest halls, with admission charged, where the most prominent men of the old parties or even their candidates do not get the same number of auditors, though admission is free.

#### Red Special in Seattle.

Sept. 15 the Red Special reached Seattle, Wash. Comrade Debs addressed a monster mass meeting at the Dreamland Rink, the largest hall in the city.

## DEBS LITHOGRAPHS

### Best Ever Out During the Last Three Campaigns.

The St. Louis comrades in arranging advertising for their Debs meeting had this lithograph produced and are using it for local advertising. They secured a few more than required and some have been placed with the National office for disposal. The lithograph is taken from a bust photograph and is a wonderful likeness. It must attract attention. Remember the size, nearly six feet high by three and one-half feet wide. Sold only in lots of ten. Ten for \$2.

#### Orders for "Red Special" Edition.

6th Ward	2,000 copies
9th Ward	5,000 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.

## SOCIALIST UNION MEN, ATTENTION!

### Have the Reply to Gompers' "Red Special" Attack Read in Your Union Room.

To the Trade Unionists—Relating to the question of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which was addressed to Comrade Debs and is as follows: "Where Does Your Party Get the Money," a reply is being mailed from the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party to local secretaries of all Trades and Labor Unions. You should see to it that the same is read at the next meeting of your union. If for any reason your secretary has failed to receive a copy, address the National Office of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, inclosing a two-cent stamp, and you will receive by return mail a copy of this reply, together with a leaflet containing the list of all persons who remitted money for the Red Special train up to and including August 31. This is not the time to stand on ceremony. The question has been launched into your union by President Gompers, and the reply is addressed "To the Trades Unionists and Trades Unions." It should be read in open meeting.

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary Socialist Party.

## SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FESTIVAL AT LEMP'S PARK

### Hayes, Garver and Mills Stir Big Audiences During the Two Days' Celebration.

The fact that there were eight days of picnic at Lemp's Park from August 28 till Sept. 14, in which especially our German-speaking friends and comrades took an active part (and in addition the Labor Day celebration with over half a dozen separate labor picnics), did not to any considerable extent influence the two days' Socialist campaign festival last Saturday and Sunday. The attendance on Saturday evening was not exactly as had been expected, but it was a splendid audience that listened to Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland. Max received an enthusiastic reception when he appeared on the platform, and his remarks were cheered to the echo. Here are some of the speaker's arguments:

#### Max Hayes' Lemp's Park Speech.

"This is the liveliest and most interesting campaign in the history of the American labor movement.

"The action of President Gompers and some of his colleagues on the executive committee of the A. F. of L. is to be commended in the one respect that they have at last thrown off the old hypocritical cloak of 'pure and simplemindedness,' of 'keeping politics out of the union,' even though they have plunged heels over head into the mire of capitalist politics.

"In urging the workmen of the country to support the candidate of the old chattel slave party—the party that is even today guilty of protecting child slavery and the buying and selling of convict slaves at the auction block—for a meaningless sop, called an anti-injunction plank, which would be passed upon by the present hostile courts should the unexpected really happen and it were enacted as law. Mr. Gompers has undertaken a mission that bids fair not only to cause himself a great deal of inconvenience, but which will also create no end of trouble in the unions.

"There is no fear of the Socialists being stampeded by anything that Bryan or Gompers may say or the Democratic party may promise. It's too late in the day—the scheme can't be worked forever. The Democratic party betrayed the promising greenback party of the 70s, the union labor party in the 80s and the people's party in the 90s. It's three times and down and out, and no death-bed repentance.

"The sincere trade unions of this country should take warning from the fate of those movements that were scuttled by the hypocritical aggregation that masquerades under the title of Democracy, and which is all things to all men. Now that the trade unions and the Socialist Party have revived the injunction evil as an issue, the Democratic procurer once more comes forth in its historic role of betrayer. Having repudiated the injunction question for a number of years, during which period Democratic judges vied with Republican judges in oppressing labor, yet without as much as a blush at its own shameless hypocrisy, the Democracy as of yore begins to shed crocodile tears at the sad plight of the working class and makes the same old stereotyped promises. Samuel Gompers, a man who ought to know the antecedents of the discredited Democracy from its triumphant slave-holding regime to its latter day escapades of betraying every movement that came within reach of its blighting touch, deliberately walks into the trap and would drag the organized workers with him. Experience has taught Gompers nothing. The fate of the greenbackers, the Union Labor party, the Knights of Labor, and the People's party, in compromising with old-party devilry, is of no consequence to Gompers and his colleagues, and now the American Federation of Labor is to be offered up as a sacrifice to prolong the life of the Democratic wing of plutocracy.

"It is significant that the same methods that were practiced in the past to betray political and industrial organizations are being used now. In no instance were the memberships—those who pay the freight, who furnish the votes—consulted by their alleged leaders as to whether or not there should be indorsements and fusion deals made. The so-called leaders either never have confidence and faith in their own constituents or knew that their schemes would be repudiated if referred to the rank and file. Who instructed Gompers, Mitchell, Lennon and Morrison to crawl before the Republican convention in Chicago or trade with the Democracy in Denver? Do these officials proceed upon the theory of the politicians that they are bosses rather than servants? The members of the trades unions of this country should become aroused to the dangers of the present situation before it is too late. They must not permit the impression to grow that Samuel Gompers speaks for them when he eulogizes Bryan and the Democratic party. Remember that after next November you will have to fight as hard, or perhaps harder than ever, on the industrial field to maintain or improve conditions and that you must have the co-operation of other workers, irrespective of political belief, race or creed, to be successful.

"Gompers' attempt to stampede the working class into the Bryan camp will prove an ignominious failure so far as the Socialist element is concerned. A solid trade union vote for Debs and Hanford would not only force both old parties to respect and treat labor fairly, but it would also prove to the world that the union people are not a lot of chattels to be delivered wholesale to whatever demagogical

or corrupt politician or party which throws out a sop. Looking at the political situation from any viewpoint the Socialist Party ought to score a wonderful increase in its voting strength this year. At no time in the country's history has labor found itself in a more critical period. Debs and Hanford ought to poll at least a million votes! And what would not a million votes signify? A million Socialist votes would mean the striking of a blow that would be heard around the world! A million Socialist votes would throw the fear of God into the hearts of every plutocrat and trust oppressor in the United States! A million Socialist votes would cause the dry old bones at Washington to rattle as they have not rattled since the election of Lincoln! A million Socialist votes would start the wheels of Congress and state legislatures revolving to grind out concessions, in fear and dread that two million might follow at the next election! A million Socialist votes would mean the modification by the injunction evil 'voluntarily' by the judicial usurpers of the people! A million Socialist votes would sound as the thunderous roar of an awakening working class to the ears of the Parrys and Posts and Van Cleaves and compel them to scurry for cover to avoid retributive lightning! A million Socialist votes would blanch the cheeks of every Pinkerton thug and Hessian hireling and pronounce the doom of the strike-breaking industry! A million Socialist votes would make the working class conscious of its own strength and virility, and would send the sunshine of hope into every hovel and sweating hell in the land! A million Socialist votes would sound the tocsin that the working class had repudiated the Pharaoh of capitalism and was preparing to march into the promised land of the co-operative commonwealth, where there will be no economic injustice, suffering and sorrow, but where equal rights and opportunities will be the order and the brotherhood of man practically applied.

"Unfortunately labor has 'thrown away' its vote too long and is now reaping the consequences. But lost ground can yet be recovered, although in no other manner than by rolling up at least a million votes for Debs and Hanford."

Prolonged applause followed the closing remarks of the speaker. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills spoke twice on Sunday, at 4 and 8 o'clock p. m. In a masterly way he presented the issues of this campaign and the rounds of applause he received were ample proof of the appreciation of his arguments, by the audience.

Comrade Mills said in part:

"There are seven candidates for the presidency.

"I shall consider only four of them—their parties and their policies. You are likely to vote for one of these four. What do you vote for in voting for any of these four?"

#### First as to Trusts.

"Mr. Taft is the candidate of the trusts. He stands for their control. But the control of the trusts by a party which is itself controlled by the trusts can never help those of us who are not in the trusts.

"Mr. Bryan proposes to destroy the trusts. But he can do so only with the support of his party, and his party in every southern state and in the senate has so large a share of the trusts that any real effort to destroy the trust by that party would mean the destruction of the party, not the trust.

"Mr. Hearst and his party propose to destroy the trust, but only to do it harder than Bryan will.

"The Socialists only recognize the fact that the trust is only one form of private monopoly, and that the only possible way by which the private monopoly can be destroyed is by the public itself becoming its chief competitor.

"A vote for Debs means that the whole people shall become the equal beneficiaries of all the advantages and economics of production and distribution on a large scale and with the most perfect equipment and most effective management.

"A vote any other way leaves the private monopoly unharmed and the public still its victim.

#### As to Railways.

"Mr. Taft would leave the railway management and the railway ownership in the hands of private monopoly. Mr. Bryan would leave the ownership of the roads in the hands of private monopoly, but attempt the management by public interference with the private management of private property.

"Mr. Hearst would have the government both own and manage the railways.

"But not one of them has suggested any means by which what the public might save through public ownership with public management or public management without public ownership shall actually go to the public and not to the remaining monopolies. To close one monopoly and leave the others in force simply shifts the place of collecting private graft at the public's expense from that one point to the others still untouched.

The Socialists, only, propose to cover the whole field of monopoly and by the public ownership of both the monopolized roads and the monopolized industries make an end of all monopoly and a rational beginning of industrial equality of opportunity for all the people.

#### As to Banks.

"Mr. Taft would leave the banks alone. Would permit them to issue their own money, take the deposits of the people's money and leave the whole body of the community to depend on the honor and capacity of the privately owned and privately managed banks for the opportunity to do business.

"Mr. Bryan would have the banks privately owned and privately managed, under general laws, but would require the public to guarantee the private accounts of the private banks.

"Mr. Hearst says that if the government is to guarantee the deposits of the banks then the government better get the deposits in the first place. His scheme is the public ownership of the banks.

"In the case of Taft, Bryan and Hearst, all of them propose that the people shall loan the public funds either through the private banks or through a public bank to the employers of labor. In the case of all alike they only provide for more money for business purposes always by having the money loaned into circulation forever with a thirty-day string tied to the dollar.

"None of them proposes any way by which new dollars can be paid into circulation for creation of new wealth without the creation of debts for every dollar so given to the channels of trade. They all of them look after the bank, or the depositor or the public—not one of them has related the money question of money to the man who wants to earn money—not to borrow it.

"Not so in the case of the Socialist party. We contend that the money question can be solved only by making the chief employer of labor also the creator and custodian of the public funds. Then new money could be paid into circulation for the creation of new wealth and would go out of circulation as the new wealth would go out of the market. Then with such public employment provided for all industry would never again depend on private loans. Whoever wanted money enough to help to create new wealth could always get new money enough to buy back out of the market values as great as his own labor had put there.

"Taft would guarantee nothing! Bryan would guarantee the depositor who has money to deposit. So would Hearst, but in a better way. Debs is the only one who would guarantee the man who has no money as well as the one who has always an opportunity to earn money, which money would always be worth as much as the wealth created by the labor for the doing of which the money shall have come into existence.

"That would be the most splendid guarantee of all. It is the only one which can forever end panics, employ labor with its regular, sufficient and just reward.

"Mr. Taft is the American father, not of his country, but of the injunction. There can be no question about what a vote for him will mean on this most serious question.

"Mr. Bryan promises relief. So does Mr. Hearst—only he does it louder than Bryan does. Hearst's party is only another edition of a Democratic party. It has Bryan's measures and Hearst's candidates, in addition to what the regular Democrats have undertaken.

"But Mr. Bryan will do for the workingman not what he may want to do, but what he will be able to persuade such Democrats as just crushed the miners' strike in Alabama would be willing to have done. When Mr. Cannon struck at Bryan he was instant, eloquent and effective in his defense of himself. When the Democratic government of Alabama struck at the United Mine Workers of America, and used the injunction, the sheriff, the militia, the eviction and finally the threatened fall, and claim to suppress a strike of miners cruelly oppressed by Democratic employers in a Democratic state, neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Gompers said even a word against this Democratic outrage. It is greatly to be feared that in winning Bryan we would be winning nothing. But what of the Socialists? Capture the power of the state and use it in behalf of the workers as it is now being used again while the labor war shall last, but, best of all, make the workers the owners of their own jobs—the employers and managers of their own labor, and so not only end the strike, the injunction, the lockout and the boycott, but secure for the workers for their own use the total product of their own toil.

"These are the great issues of this campaign. In all the Socialist stands for the only rational and effective program. That means a workingman's vote for Debs or it means his own betrayal of the working class."

#### Comrade Wm. L. Garver,

the Socialist candidate for governor, spoke at 7 o'clock. For over an hour he held the closest attention of his audience, and his handling of the capitalist parties' campaign issues caused much applause and occasional amusement. Both the Democratic and Republican parties got their share of well-deserved criticism.

#### The Picnic a Fine Social Affair.

The picnic was a source of pleasure and enjoyment for all who attended. Throngs of people were continually surrounding the Bazaar where Comrades handed out presents of every possible description. First-class music kept the dance floor well frequented by our younger friends, and by the older, too. The children's games, races, etc., after a fine parade led by our well-known "Children's Father," Comrade Wm. Ruesche, furnished much enjoyment for children and parents.

About forty dollars' worth of pamphlets and books were sold at the Literature stand.

And the Red Special meeting of October 23 was not forgotten, either, for on Sunday alone there were over \$115.00 worth of armory admission tickets sold on the grounds, although the affair is still five weeks off.

#### Presents for the Fall Festival.

F. H., 1 dozen fancy vases.  
T. F. Fox & Son, 2 boxes candy.  
W. L. Bachman, 3 boxes candy.  
Mrs. L. E. Bowden, Perryville, Mo., 3 landscape colors (by L. E. B.).  
Val. Heiser, 2 stoneware pitchers.  
Mrs. M. Gabelman, 1 fruit plate; 1 savings bank.  
Mrs. Josephine Schwab, 3 cups and saucers, 1 tea set, cut glass dish, 1 pantry, 1 match box, 1 child's tea set.  
Mrs. Koenig, butter dish.  
Mrs. Weil, cup and plate.  
Mrs. Mary Weisz, 6 cups and plates, a number of fancy porcelain pieces.  
Mrs. F. J. Kloth, 2 salt and pepper boxes, 2 vases, 1 cream pitcher, 2 slipper mantle ornaments, 1 shell ornament, 1 glass dish.  
Mrs. H., 2 fruit and foliage ornaments, 4 Japanese vases, 1 Bohemian plate, 3 fancy fish bowls, 1 fancy vase.  
Carl and Emilie Hofmann, Indianapolis, Ind., 2 elegantly inlaid wood boxes.  
Mrs. Jacob Fries, 3 fancy bowls, 1 vase, 1 water bottle, 1 basket full of glass ware.  
Miss Anna Bolting, 1 toothpick holder, 1 mantel ornament, fancy cup and saucer.  
Mrs. John Max, Utica, N. Y., 2 cushion covers.  
Mrs. Peter Huellen, 2 mantel ornaments, 1 souvenir set, 1 fancy bowl, 2 aprons, 1 skirt, 1 cream pitcher.  
Mrs. William Brandt, 3 vases (3 statuettes, 1 salt cellar, 1 pepper box.  
Mrs. Boettcher, 1 apron, 1 carver.  
Mrs. Joseph Neifind, 1 butter dish, 1 fancy cup.  
Miss Hahn, 1 glove box, 1 box toilet soap.  
Mrs. Werremeyer, 1 vase.  
Mrs. Hy Huebner, 2 vases, 1 penholder, 1 money bank.  
Annie Berlingen, 1 pillow.  
Frank Siedhoff, 1 pair shoes.  
Wm. Gutweiler, 1 slate, 10 toys, 1 garden set, tools, 2 clowns, 1 toy automobile.

The committee reports that a number of presents received at the park could not be acknowledged because the list was lost.

THE COMMITTEE.

#### COUNTRY EDITOR GRILLED.

A Thinly-Disguised Falsehood Exposed. Debs, the People's Champion, Defended. Republican Hypocrisy Bared.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1908.

Editor Carthage Press:

In your issue of the weekly dated Sept. 10, under caption of "Opposes the Government," you say: "The text of Debs' discourse wherever he and his Red Special" stop in the Socialistic tour of the country just now is that 'our present system is wrong.' \* \* \* He means, of course, the method by which the people of the United States govern themselves."

Permit me to say that were you to give an ungarbled version of Debs' utterances your readers would learn that he does not speak of the method of government, but the "industrial system," and that he tells the people to use the "method of government," i. e., the ballot, to the end that instead of private ownership of industries for profit the same may be conducted co-operatively, for the benefit of all the people.

Mr. Debs and his followers seek, by lawful methods, to institute the change, and not by overthrow of the government, as you, by innuendo, charge.

You say many differ as to policies, but few have the hardihood to "attack the government itself."

Please tell me, do you consider the Standard Oil, the Amalgamated Copper, the Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust and other like corporations "the government?" If you do, I am willing to admit that Debs and his followers have the hardihood to "attack the government itself." However, intelligently informed people do not so regard them, but simply look upon them as the creatures of the government, permitted to exist because ignorance of the people to the "corrupt methods" by which they are fostered, and it is the mission of "Debs and his fellows" to reveal this corruption and to urge upon the voters to prevent continuance, with all their concomitant poverty and wretchedness, by taking over the control of said industries and carrying them on for furtherance of the people's good—and, to accomplish this, the voters are urged to exercise their sovereignty in November, even as did the voters in 1860 when they elected "Honest Abe" to oppose the enemies of the Union. As you and your party profess to be followers of "Honest Abe," dare you offer protest, or deny it to be—American or Republican, or Democratic, or honest and right, as a form of political action? What is your answer?

You further say the "present system" has been splendidly successful, whether viewed from the standpoint of the individual's or the country's welfare." That is a big boast, and such individuals as stand at head of "the trusts" may say Amen; but how about the 75,000 children who go daily to school in New York without breakfast? or the 5,000,000 unemployed, when the Republican convention met in Chicago? How about the bull pens in Idaho and Colorado; the "white slaves" in Chicago; the little children who work in mines, mills and factories? Are these not a part of "the system?" You may be proud of the "splendidly successful" outcome, but Mr. Debs,

like "Honest Abe," is for shaking off the shackles and making life worth living, even though we be not permitted to boast of "American millionaires," and, therefore, fights to overthrow "the system."

Respectfully,

Joseph Barratt.

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

#### A New Campaign List.

Series D of the national campaign lists have been sent to all locals and should be promptly put into circulation. Secretaries of locals must get the lists out in the hands of active workers just as soon as possible. If more lists can be used write the state secretary and more will be sent. Socialists anywhere that will circulate a list are requested to get one from the state secretary and give all their friends an opportunity to help the good work along.

#### New Locals.

Comrade Cicero Johnston of Grandin puts Carter County in the running with two locals, one at Grandin with 12 members and the other at Chilton with 9 members. He has other places nearly ready to organize and intends to bring Carter County to the front in a hurry. Comrade Johnston is badly situated for active propaganda work, but is willing to make the necessary sacrifices. It is this spirit of martyrdom that makes the Socialist movement a terror to its enemies. A. C. Abel sends in an application for a local charter at Spring Creek, near Squires, Douglas County, with 9 members. After a speech by our candidate for attorney general, J. F. Williams, the Socialists of Seymour organized a local of 11 members. This is the first local in Webster County. The speeches of Garver and Berry at Nelson have borne good fruit. Comrade W. S. Hanley, the local agitator, has rounded up 10 Socialists in the neighborhood and they want a charter. When G. R. Martin moved from Piedmont to Oates it could have been foretold that trouble would ensue. Now comes W. J. Clayton with an application for charter for a local of 8 members at Oates. It seems that Martin has foully conspired with Clayton to start a miniature revolution in that part of Reynolds County. Hitherto capitalism has been undisturbed in Reynolds County, but with Oates as the entering wedge the good news will spread. Watch, and see if it doesn't.

#### 87, Not 80.

Bowers Mill—I was 87 years old the 10th day of last January, instead of 80, as you have it. It may be interesting to you to know my political history. My first vote was for a Democrat, the second was for Henry Clay for president. In 1846 I voted the Liberty ticket for congress, then for Van Buren in 1848 and the Know Nothings in 1852. I was at the state convention at Decatur, Ill., that brought out Abraham Lincoln for president. I was what you may call a charter member of the Republican party. Twice I voted for Lincoln and twice for Grant. In 1873 my support of the Republican party ended for all time. Then in turn I was a supporter of the Greenback, Union Labor and People's parties; in fact, I voted for all the reform parties as they came along. Soon after the Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1896 I saw that the People's party was done for. However, I voted for Bryan for president and the Socialist state ticket. My reading up on Socialism had just begun, and it took me until 1898 to know where I belonged, and since then my stand for the Socialist Party has become a conviction. I am now what you might call a revolutionary Socialist. In looking over the past there are but two votes I regret—the second vote for Grant and the one for Bryan. I send you this hoping it may be of interest to the members and possibly help others to take their place in the party of emancipation.—H. N. Karr.

#### St. Joseph Rounding Into Shape.

T. C. Jefferis, the hustling secretary of Branch 1 of Local St. Joseph, is getting some results. Besides working up a nice list of contributions to the Red Special fund he remits over \$8 on Series C of the campaign lists. The membership of the branch is increasing and they have money in the treasury. The agitation work is growing and the movement in St. Joseph bids fair to improve right along.

#### Speakers' Dates.

W. L. Garver—Sept. 20 to 26, St. Francois County.  
C. A. Berry—Sept. 19, St. Clair; 21, Cuba; 22 and 23, Salem; 24, Cuba.  
O. A. Phelps—After Lamar on the 16th, Phelps goes to Joplin for a week's work, and he will no doubt fill other dates in the county.  
Alfred Wagenknecht—Sept. 18 and 19, Benton; 20-21-22, Kansas City; 23 and 24, Independence; 25-26-27, St. Joseph; 28-29-30, Burlington Junction.

The national office placed Wagenknecht here on very short notice and arrangements were made in a great hurry. Comrade Wagenknecht is doing organizing work especially and locals that have his services should use him along that line.

#### A Lemon for Bryan.

In St. Louis the local "labor politicians" had all plans laid to come out with a rousing indorsement for Bryan. For weeks schemes and plans had been hatching for the express purpose of tying Organized Labor of the city to the Democrat party. But!—"The best-laid plans of mice and men oft gang a-glee." Garver spoke at the Labor Day celebration and made a very good impression. At a picnic on the 12th Max Hayes of Cleveland spoke and gave convincing reasons why no union man should vote for Bryan. On the next day, Sunday, the Central Trades and Labor Union met and considered a long report from the political committee. Comrade Kaemmerer of the Garment Workers' Union offered a substitute for the committee's report. The substitute condemned both old parties in strong terms and denounced them as unworthy of the support of Organized Labor. After three hours of frantic opposition from the Bryan adherents, the substitute was adopted, putting the central body on record as being opposed to both Taft and Bryan. As St. Louis was a vital point in Mr. Gompers' campaign, the action of the St. Louis central body fell like a thunderbolt in the camp of those who would once more lead labor into the Democratic shambles.

#### Mills at His Best.

The date at Eldon was a success and will do much to put new energy into the local at that point. The opera house was well filled and after Mills got through the world looked brighter to the local comrades. The shops at Eldon have been closed for a long period and unemployment has made it a hard matter to keep the local going. Secretary Trevelyan has returned and the local will in all probability improve from now on. On last Sunday Mills spoke twice to St. Louis Socialists and had the entire crowd with him, as usual.

#### Around the Circle.

Bevier comrades are still enthused over the good work Garver did for them. Callao and Keota are still talking Socialism and they want Garver to come back and give them some more of the same.

J. F. Williams missed his dates at Mountingrove, but succeeded in organizing Seymour. He is now at work in Oregon County.

Aurora comrades had arranged a meeting for H. M. Tichenor, but being sick, he failed to come. Comrades Hitchcock and Walker were substituted and everything turned out nicely.

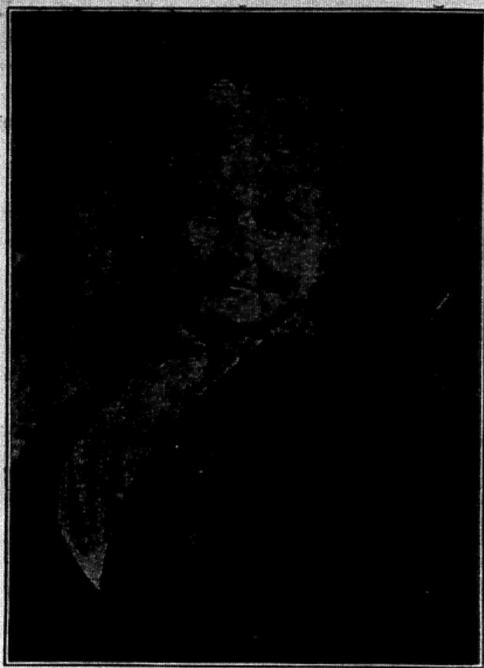
#### How Do You Stand?

September promises to break the record for dues paid. The record was again shattered at the national office and if all the locals in the state will get in good standing we can do things in Missouri. Keep your dues paid up. See that other members get the stamps to "show that they are a part of the great army that supplies the money that supplies the money to enable us to carry on the fight."

# MOTHER JONES IN ST. LOUIS

Pays a Short Visit to St. Louis Labor Office on Her Way to Alabama.

Unexpectedly, Mother Jones appeared in the office of St. Louis Labor last Tuesday morning and spent there several hours with the



comrades discussing the movement all over the country. She looks as good and healthy as she ever did during the last dozen years, full of fight as if she were determined to continue the "trouble making" for another thirty years or longer.

She came direct from Chicago, where she spoke at Pilsen Park Sunday. During the last few months she was active in Texas and Oklahoma, where she addressed monster meetings.

Mother Jones said: "I am over 70 years old and yet I feel younger than I ever did, for at last in my declining years I see the workers of the world coming to their senses. I am a woman—old and gray—yet there is not a bailiff or a capitalist sheriff whom I fear. I have just as much right to life and liberty as they have and I defy them—yes, I defy them to stop me from tearing the shells off of the eyes of the wage slaves."

Comrade Mother Jones is on her way to Birmingham, Ala., where she is expected to speak on the subject: "The Good the Democratic and Republican Parties Have Ever or Never Done for Labor."

## HOW THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR BROKE INTO THE JEFFERSON CITY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.



It was on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock in the morning when the St. Louis midnight train reached Jefferson City. A horde of politicians, so-called, alighted and proceeded to their hotels.

Three "hungry looking characters" were seen leaving the train and entering the little station restaurant, where they were anxiously awaiting the serving of a ham sandwich and coffee by a beautiful, but sleepy looking young lady.

These three suspicious looking individuals soon climbed up the hill and reached the main street of the state capital in safety. Soon their trouble began. The hotels were overcrowded with politicians. \$2.50 per man! the hotels asked. No, this trio could not afford to pay so much.

Walking up and down the street for 30 minutes they finally sat down on the curbstone, praying and waiting for the sun to rise.

But soon they got tired of sitting, too.

The trio was composed of the following gentlemen: **Wm. L. Garver**, prospective governor of Missouri; **G. A. Hoehn**, prospective Tenth District Congressman; and **David Allan**, prospective successor to Hon. Stone in the United State Senate.

On they marched again, like three chickens with their wings broke by a maliciously inclined dog.

Garver was in the lead. As we approached the fine Court House structure "Our Governor" discovered light in the rotunda. "Come on, boys!" he commanded.

Congressman and Senator obeyed. From the first floor up to the second he led the coming statesmen. The offices on the second floor were all closed and dark.

In his despair and determination to find a cheap night's lodging, Gov. Garver, with a loud crack, forced one of the office doors open, admitted his two companions, and then locked the door from the inside.

There the trio were in the dark office room. "We can't turn light on in here!" he said, because it would attract the police and immediate eviction would be the result."

Old newspapers were spread on the floor and then the governor, the congressman and the senator lied down for a three hours' sleep.

At 7 o'clock Governor Garver awoke. His eyes stared at a big glass case on the wall right over him, a case full of burglar's tools, knives, forks, revolvers, keys, etc.

"Where are we at?" the governor asked.

On investigating, the trio found that they had their night's lodging in the County Sheriff's office.

Like horse thieves pursued by a sheriff's posse, governor, congressman and senator slid down stairs, sneaked out of the Court House and mixed with the crowds on the streets.

But they had saved \$2.50 apiece for lodging. The escapade also showed that Garver is an able leader.

### 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.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Are You in Favor of It? If Not, Why Not?

The following was addressed to the state conventions of the five political parties of Missouri:

"To the Delegates and Candidates assembled in the Democratic, Republican, Socialist, People's and Prohibition Parties State Conventions in Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 8th, 1908:

"Resolved, that we pledge the delegates and candidates of this convention, to work for the immediate enactment of a law, giving women the same political rights as men; and that our candidates for the State Legislature, if elected, shall vote in favor of such law."

"Gentlemen:—We beg leave to submit the foregoing resolution for consideration and adoption by your honorable convention.

"Innumerable instances could be pointed out as to woman's ability to intelligently handle public questions and take an active part in public life.

"We mention but one instance in this respect, namely, that fully 90 per cent (if not more) of all the public school teachers in the State of Missouri are women. Yet, politically this army of intelligent women is still kept on the same basis as criminals, idiots or chattel slaves.

"It is generally conceded that industrially and socially woman has already become a great factor in modern civilization.

"It is distinctly set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

"The consent of Our Sex, constituting fully 50 per cent of this nation's governed, has never yet been asked, but simply implied, or taken for granted. It logically follows that we, as a sex, are governed unjustly, that we are not living under a truly republican form of government, and, therefore, such government has no moral or ethical claims on our allegiance.

"We, the members of the undersigned Woman's Socialist Club, residents of the State of Missouri, hereby urge upon the candidates and delegates to your State Convention, here assembled, to adopt the above resolution and embody in their platform a Woman Suffrage plank, granting us the civic and political rights of which we always have been, and still are, unjustly deprived.

"Such action on the part of your convention will manifest your disposition to speak as the 'weaker sex,' the 'better halves,' the 'fair sex,' etc. We ask to be invested with the right of citizenship, thus making us politically equal with our sisters in Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho. In those states manhood years ago asserted itself by granting woman suffrage, and we sincerely trust and hope that manhood will equally assert itself in Old Missouri and that our next State Legislature will endow your mothers and wives, sisters and daughters with the same political rights as men.

"Respectfully yours,

"WOMAN'S SOCIALIST CLUB.

"Of St. Louis, Mo.; 212 S. Fourth Street.

"Committee: Evaline Hunstock, Sherlie Woodman."

### Socialism in Cuba.

According to very incomplete election reports the Socialist party has taken firm root in the island, as over a thousand votes were cast for the Socialist ticket in Santiago, and about 500 in the city of Havana in the recent elections. With this as a basis, the Socialist organization intends to spread out and try to organize all the smaller cities and towns.

### Labor's Freedom in Democratic Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 5.—An immense picnic and barbecue given at Fulton Springs, near Birmingham, resolved itself into a general meeting for the extension of sympathy to the striking miners of the district. Over 3,000 were present, and a number of the speakers were arrested for incendiary utterances. Two hundred guardsmen were on hand, as well as a large squadron of deputies under Chief Deputy Lucien Brown. Brown, on rushing forward to arrest one speaker, jostled a woman over and was put under arrest by a constable who was present. He was later arrested for disturbing religious worship because he arrested a preacher for using fiery language during prayer. As fast as one speaker was arrested the chairman would continue as though nothing had occurred. A. R. Fairley, member of the Miners' National Executive Board, was the chief speaker, and he counseled the men to observe the law and to stand firm by the union. Each of the speakers arrested, as well as Brown, was able to make bond before leaving the grounds.

### New Socialist Novel by Patterson.

Here is a capitalist press dispatch containing some good news. It is dated Chicago, Aug. 21, and reads as follows: Joseph Medill Patterson, son of R. W. Patterson, millionaire newspaper publisher, has completed a novel attacking wealth and the morals of the society of the aristocracy, which promises to create a new sensation. Patterson, who is a Socialist, society man, club fellow, dilettante, politician, amateur farmer and has been reared in ease and luxury, holds to scorn the animalism, debaucheries and sensual lives of wealthy men and women of the so-called upper class. The book is entitled "The Little Brother of the Rich." There is a sensation in every page, and Patterson deals with forbidden topics with amazing frankness, but without painting sensuous and alluring pictures. The Socialistic faith of the author is voiced throughout the story, sometimes in veiled allusion and in drawing ironical contrasts, and again more frankly, as in the ferocious picture portrayed of a "watteau fete" for the benefit of an anti-vivisection society, on the estate of a New England cotton spinner whose wealth has been drawn from labor of children in his South Carolina cotton mills. Brokers in Wall street, the drawing rooms of "society," the race course, the basements of huge mercantile establishments of large cities, the boudoirs of women of fashion, the dressing rooms of actresses and the gay restaurants along Broadway provide the background of the narrative. Amid these scenes the author beholds only excess of pomp, vanity and greed, drunkenness and intrigue and a frantic quest for money. The unheroic hero comes from Indiana, invades New York by means of connections he makes while at Yale, where he worked his way. The lure of New York attracted him, the women tempted and he fell. The rest of his spiritual disintegration he laborious worked out with his own hands.

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#### You Can Do It.

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St. Louis, Mo.

## SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

### St. Louis Contribution to Socialist Red Special Fund.

Brewers and Malsters Union	Joe Thomas	25
No. 6	Rudolf Stentzler	1.00
Jos. Eder	D. C. Word	25
Mrs. Y.	F. W. Mayer	25
L. T. Van Fleet	Fred Mertens	25
W. E. Zimmermann	E. J. Buer	25
T. F.	E. E. Buer	25
"Farmer"	Henry Boehme	25
R. A. Grimm	W. G. Curtiss	50
F. O.	(Collected by John Kick)	
Mr. Jacob Dornier	W. Forster	50
John Zach	M. Fruehaus	50
Mrs. A. Kean	Geo. Hack	25
Peisa Kevitch	Geo. Goetz	25
Mr. and Mrs. Yahlem	M. Scheublein	25
Mr. Kausner	F. J. Thobes	25
Dr. N. N. Yahlem	Fred Vossmeier	25
Ike S'Renko	Matt Schaam	25
A. Zuckermann	W. F. Kuhlmann	25
F. Yedlouchnig	Jos. Waidmann	25
Matt Mueller	John Schwoebli	25
J. H. Pickard	Christ Muth	25
Mrs. Max Stopp	E. Stadelhofer	25
H. J. Steigerwalt	Ernst Wiehle	25
Wm. Jacques	Emil Heitzmann	25
Jos. Siegel	H. Hillmann	25
Geo. H. Hall, Jr.	M. Prasser	25
Wm. Kring	Jno. Vogt	25
Charles Springpfal	Phil Denger	50
Ad. Sterzel	Wm. Jaeger	25
Mrs. Christ Rocker	Geo. Oehler	50
Qui Vira Verra	G. Schwar	25
E. F. Rotscheck	Anton Jankowsky	25
James Monroe	W. Behrensens	25
M. A. Blum	Wm. Geuss	25
E. Turetsky	And. Kick	25
Jo Miller	A. Pfeifer	25
G. L. Wackerly	Joe Hahn	50
Wm. Luettich	Geo. Schnessler	25
Herman Mohn	Fritz Weller	25
Fike Adam	Tony Zang	25
Nick Bauer	Theo. Herleth	25
John Gilhan	Jacob Glass	25
Frederick Daake	John Kick	50
Mr. Schaefer	Previously reported	293.80
Robert Chambers		
Wm. Waldecke		
Louis L. Ange		
Cash		
	Total	\$447.05
	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	

### St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

A. Hanson	\$ .50	P. Strait	.25
O. Schummel	.50	J. Duchek, Jr.	.10
F. Yedlouchnig	.25	Joe Wolf	.25
Hy. Massicatte	.25	(Carl Hirschenhofer, List 11.)	
Hy. Aldag	.25	Michael Marx	.25
M. Michel	.50	Carl Hirschenhofer	1.00
Nic Bauer	.25	M. Welch	.25
A. F. Fredan	1.00	Charles Boreali	.25
(Wm. Reznicek, List 144.)		Clem Eisenhart	.25
Wm. Reznicek	2.00	Otto Schmich	.50
F. K.	1.00	Sympathizer	.25
A. H.	1.00	(Otto Pauls, List 10.)	
S. Brod	.50	Chas. Otto	.50
V. Yopf	.50	A. Nabbefeld	.25
J. Novak	.25	M. Neumann	.15
G. Veinfurt	.25	Otto Pauls	.10
J. Fink	.50	Previously reported	499.40
L. Kroupa	.25		
L. Zicha	.25	Total	\$519.95
Stephan Joska	.25	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	
V. Sedlacek	.10		
E. A. Miksicek	.25	Fred Steinmann	\$ 1.00
L. Krygel	.25	D. M. Haskin	.75
Jos. Razek	.25	Phil Bauer	.50
J. Spika	.10	Rud. Krauss	1.00
Kabelik	.25	H. F. Kloepper	2.00
F. Petera	.50	Previously reported	494.15
Vill Kriz	.25		
Jos. Jelinek	.50	Total	\$499.40
J. O. L.	.50	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	

### 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.

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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

# LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the  
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Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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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

## DIME NOVEL TRASH?

At last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, during the discussion on the "Political Committee's" report, the delegate who introduced the substitute resolution for said report read an article on "Alabama" from last week's United Mine Workers' Journal and some other items on the Alabama strike situation from the same official paper of the United Mine Workers of America.

Of course, the editorial read to the local central body by an unpretending young man was annoying to some people who were just getting ready to give the finishing touch to the unwritten contract with Hawes-Wells-Selph-Butler & Co.

Hardly had the young man read the Mine Workers' Journal items, including the mentioned editorial, when James F. Conroy, a member of the "Political Committee," sarcastically called out:

**"Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman from the other side of the house be given unlimited time to read some more of the dime novel trash!"**

In order to show what kind of "dime novel trash" the "gentleman from the other side of the house" read to the delegates of the central body we reproduce the mentioned last week's editorial in the United Mine Workers' Journal. It reads:

### Alabama.

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

Subsequently the international officers will tell, in their own way, the reason for calling off the strike. Suffice it to say that Governor Comer had issued orders to destroy the tents occupied by the strikers. And if the strike was not called off he would "call a special session of the legislature, have the vagrancy law repealed and drive the strikers back to work or the penitentiary." For these and other reasons, which will be given, the strike had to be called off just when the operators were beaten out of their boots.

Governor Comer, backed by an inflamed and bigoted populace, who had a number of the leaders of the strikers listed for assassination, and an insane hatred of what they pleased to call "Nigger domination," and the state and county authorities used all the forces of the state, good and evil, to suppress the desire of what? A handful of its citizens from wringing from the soulless corporations a living wage.

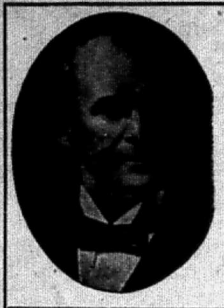
And what is the motive, think you? Why, just to prevent the miners from getting higher wages than are paid the negroes in the black belt. If the public works pay better wages than are paid in the cotton fields we will have no niggers to plant and harvest our crops, was the statement of the owners of the plantations. And thus the cry of "Nigger domination" was used to keep down wages and keep the negro on the plantation in semi-slavery. If the wages in public works, such as the coal mines, the mills and factories, were raised the plantation owner saw where he was going to get off. And thus they got Governor Comer with the entire military force of the state and county, and the guards of the coal corporations to back them while they crushed out the hopes of the strikers, and preclude any possibility of its success and compel them to go back to work or the penitentiary in order to protect the owners of the plantations in the black belt.

Great governor, great state government, great are the people in Alabama who allow it.

Union men and women of St. Louis, do you consider the foregoing editorial dime novel trash? Is it dime novel trash because it shows up the rottenness and crookedness of the Democratic Comer state machine of Alabama?

The man Conroy, whose conception of dime novel trash is in line with his conception of labor politics, is the secretary of the St. Louis Workingmen's Democratic Club, recently organized by "a number of Democratic leaders of St. Louis," as the Post-Dispatch of Sept. 13, 1908, publicly stated.

The officers of this "Workingmen's Democratic Club" are: President, Owen Miller; vice-presidents, H. S. Sharpe, Ed L. Smythe, Lee A. Woodward, Edward J. McCullen, F. J. Coughlin, Eugene Sarber, Percy Pepon, Charles J. Lammert, H. W. Steinbiss and



# DEBS and HANFORD

## Labor's Presidential Ticket



George Bechtold; secretary, J. B. Conroy; treasurer, Stanley E. Crane.

Dime novel trash—that's what a leading Democratic Bryan Club officer begs leave to call the description of the deplorable and heart-breaking conditions of labor in the Alabama coal fields.

The Union Men of St. Louis will not follow such misleadership. You bet, they won't!

## LABOR LEGISLATION

One million votes for the Debs-Hanford ticket and the Socialist Party will bring about a new era in labor legislation.

Read the arguments in Comrade Hayes' and Mills' speeches in this issue of St. Louis Labor, which deal with this question.

The most fertile periods of American labor legislation were the years following the great Henry George and Union Labor Party campaigns, 1886-1889, and the years immediately following the radical Populist movement with its million votes.

Ever since the independent Populist movement was corrupted and then swallowed up by the Democratic hyena, labor legislation in this country has gone from bad to worse.

Our Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington has been transformed into a "Bureau of Commerce," and the Carroll D. Wright of 1886 had to make room for the Nathan Strauss of 1908.

Most of our State Labor Bureaus have become homes for superannuated politicians and transformed into bureaus for gathering statistical figures on the production of eggs, pork and axle-grease, and for the "development of our natural resources."

The Missouri Labor Bureau is an example. Wherever there was a good labor law it has been made inoperative by bribery, corruption or other complications created by slick corporation lawyers or corporation-made judges.

Let us be plain about it: The present so-called "A. F. of L. policy," or "Gompers politics," is dishonest and demoralizing politics. It is the politics of a "trades union bureaucracy," not the politics of the rank and file.

Take Mr. Gompers and his executive cabinet; they do not favor partisan politics, and yet they are in Democratic party politics. They do not stand for the Democratic party, but advise the Union men to vote the Democratic ticket.

Gompers does and Gompers don't, he did and he didn't, he was and he wasn't, and he is and he isn't.

Just like a shyster lawyer's arguments in a St. Louis Democratic police court!

The Gompers policy is the labor politics from above—the banquet table politics of the Union bureaucracy.

The Socialist labor politics is the politics of the rank and file of labor. It is the real working class politics.

Gompers and his cabinet consider themselves a "United States Supreme Court in Labor Politics," endowed with the divine right of issuing political Supreme Court orders, writs and injunctions to the rank and file of Organized Labor.

In the Socialist Party the rank and file dictate the policy of the movement and issue orders to and injunctions against the leaders.

## "TOMMYROT"

Joe Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch seems to be sorely disappointed at the action of last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Here are the headlines over the report: "Baseball and Heat Help Taft," Miller says. "President of Central Trades and Labor Union Tells Why Substitute Resolution Passed. Calls it Buncombe. Many Members Who Favor Bryan Neglected to Attend the Meeting." We don't know whether Mr. Miller is responsible for the above; nor do we care whether he is or not. At any rate it sounds funny that the "Bryan Union Delegates" should prefer a game of baseball to the transaction of important business in the central body of Organized Labor. The idea that these alleged Bryan Union delegates should be prevented by the heat of a fine September Sunday and by baseball to do their duty as Union men sounds like a serious self-indictment. Neither the autumn sun nor baseball justify such action, especially in view of the impending danger that 88 conspiring Socialists might transact "buncombe and tommyrot" business, as President Miller is said to have expressed himself. By the way, the Socialists had their picnic at Lemp Park, and some of them are baseball cranks, too, and others don't like the heat, but, as usual, the Socialist delegates attended the central body meetings and transacted their Union business as Union men. If Mr. Owen Miller really made the tommyrot and buncombe remarks, he did so not as president of the C. T. and L. U., but as president of the Democratic Workingmen's Bryan Club.

Had the committee's report been adopted, the Democratic campaign committee, without a moment's delay, would have published the 900-word resolution as a Democratic campaign document.

And you couldn't blame them for it, either.

## Editorial Observations

What Is the Difference Between Buncombe, Tommyrot and dime novel trash?

Hayes' and Mills' Lemp Park Speeches Should be Carefully read by every Union man.

The Red Special is on the Pacific Coast. Its Appearance Is Like the aurora announcing a glorious time for suffering humanity.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 Appropriated \$100 for the "Red Special" fund. Paste this in your hat, Bro. Gompers!

Armory Hall Debs Meeting Admission Tickets, 10c a Person, ready for distribution. Get them at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Read the Appeal in Behalf of the Union Musicians Issued by Secretary Miller, which is found on another page of this week's St. Louis Labor.

Now Is the Time for the Alabama Democratic Party Machine to once more shake hands with "Our Friends, the Workingmen." And Sam Gompers should give his blessings to the "hearty shake."

The Pope in Rome Is for Taft! Says a Cablegram. We Are not surprised. Mr. Taft "mortgaged" the Filipinos for the benefit of the Pope and his machine in the Philippine Islands. "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours!"

"Dime Novel Trash!" What is it? Read the "Alabama" Editorial from the United Mine Workers' Journal, which you will find on this editorial page. Serious "Dime Novel Trash" for "Workingmen's Bryan Club" leaders!

George William Curtis in Writing of Wendell Phillips says: "My advice to a young man seeking deathless fame would be to espouse an unpopular cause and devote his life to it. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Old John Brown and Abraham Lincoln cut their names deep in the granite of time because they devoted themselves to an unpopular cause. The young man and young woman of today can do no better than to investigate the world-wide changes that are taking place in society today, and then identify themselves with the Socialist movement. But unless you make haste you will miss the opportunity of espousing an unpopular cause, because every day the Socialist teachings are becoming more and more popular."—New Castle Free Press.

## WOMAN'S FORUM

### WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

(By Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Editor Montana News.)

Women everywhere are interested in organization today, and I am sure, from my observation ever since I have been in the movement, that some rational, workable, interesting plan must be adopted to encourage, foster and attract women into organized, educational, self-reliant, class-conscious solidarity. The adjectives may be somewhat conspicuous, but the situation seems to be so nebulous at present. I am convinced that something positive should be done. The field is here, the need is here, the consciousness of the need is here. But everybody seems to be gazing at everybody else, and asking, "What kind of organization?"

Women want to organize, they want to learn organization. They want to learn Socialism. They want to learn economics. They want to be a part of the Socialist movement and they don't want to be bossed and put into the background by a lot of men still moved by instinctive capitalistic impulses of domination; a domination based on more experience, greater knowledge, control of the political situation, and a general sex confidence.

We are confronted by conditions that exist, and not a theory. I want women to have this study. I want them to have this experience in organization. Moreover, I want them to have free, untrammeled, personal activity in the Socialist movement. This they do not have today, because of the reasons stated above—lack of experience, lack of confidence, lack of real knowledge, and lack of initiative.

The Socialist movement says they have the same opportunity as men; but it is like saying all persons have an equal chance in this republic, or all pigs an equal chance at the trough. The conditions and characteristics of women are radically different from those of men because they are women under capitalism; the product of capitalism. We must adapt our propaganda among them to meet these conditions.

I am in favor of special local organizations for women. I favor organizations directly connected with the party, if there seems to be a demand for such at any special point, which I think would be but seldom. But such organization comes far from fulfilling the need which I have discussed above. It is not comprehensive enough in its propaganda. I think organizations like the Seattle Woman's club, or the Great Falls club, seem to be eminently satisfactory and cover the ground. These organizations are for all the women who want to study economics and the Socialist movement.

They work as auxiliaries to the Socialist local, train the children's league, raise money for the local, assist its entertainments, and promote its welfare in every possible manner. It is not necessary to be a member of the party to be a member of the club. The club is a sort of recruiting station for the party.

But I am convinced of the necessity of some central bond. Mrs. O'Hare made a suggestion while in Chicago that strikes me as the most workable of any plan suggested, and that was, that these various clubs of women for the purpose of advancing Socialism combine in a federation of women's Socialist clubs—or something of that sort—the federation with no authority, only to furnish information, arrange national conventions, and encourage and increase Socialist propaganda.

I am aware that the majority of brainy women, who are working along in the movement, doing the same work as men, and in many instances better work, are impatient of these exclusive women affairs. But I am convinced of the need if we are to make the Socialist movement inclusive among women.—Social Woman.

### From Lemp's Park Picnic.

On motion of Comrade Hoehn the comrades assembled at the speakers' stand ordered the following telegram to be sent:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1908.

Convention of International Brewery Workers' Union of America, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, New York City:

The Socialists of St. Louis, in annual picnic assembled, send greetings. May your work be crowned with success.

## ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

PRESIDENT: OWEN MILLER... SECRETARY: DAVE KREYLING.  
HEADQUARTERS:.....3535 PINE STREET.

### NEITHER FOR TAFT NOR FOR BRYAN.

The Central Trades and Labor Union Speaks in Plain Terms and Declares That Organized Labor Has No Business to Follow the Banner of Either Capitalist Parties. Bryan Democracy Not a Particle Better Than the Taft Republicanism. Editorials from United Mine Workers' Journal on Alabama Coal Miners' Strike Read to Delegates. Editorials Denounced as "Dime Novel Trash" by a Leader of Workingmen's Bryan Club. Democratic Organs Are Now Accusing Socialists as Having Packed Central Body Meeting. The "Reward Our Friends" Report Rejected by a Vote of 88 to 75. St. Louis Socialists at Campaign Picnic. Local Union No. 6 of United Brewery Workers Gives \$100 for Red Special.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, by a vote of 88 against 75, went on record as being opposed to lining up Organized Labor with either of the Capitalist parties or their presidential candidates, Taft and Bryan.

At the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union held on Sunday, August 23, letters and appeals from President Gompers were read urging immediate action on the "Reward our Friends and Punish Our Enemies" lines. After some discussion a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and submit the same at the next meeting of the central body. The committee consisted of George W. Wilson, James B. Conroy and Eugene Sarber.

#### How the Democratic Organs Got Busy.

For the last three weeks the local Democratic papers had much to say about the good work this committee would do for William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic party. So anxiously were these yellow sheets pursuing their political "labor friendship" work that Joe Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch (the St. Louis edition of the New York World) got its dates so mixed that it published the announcement a week ago that the Central Trades and Labor Union would meet on Sept. 6 and indorse Bryan and the Democratic party. The names of the Resolutions Committee, Wilson, Conroy and Sarber, were prominently mentioned and it seems that every capitalist paper was well informed as to the kind of a report the committee was going to make at the following central body meeting. Since at least two of the committee members are also leading leaders of the Workingmen's Bryan Club, a late political creation of local business agents, and other agents, the general public must have received the idea that the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Workingmen's Bryan Club practically meant the same thing, especially since the president of the one was also the president of the other.

#### Central Body Takes Decisive Action.

Yesterday the Central Trades and Labor Union met at its hall, 3535 Pine street. The Committee on Political Action submitted its report—a lengthy, but cleverly put up report of nine hundred words. After reciting the well-known sins of Injunction Taft and the record of the Republican machine, without even mentioning one syllable about the equally dirty record of the Democratic party, the report said:

"Resolved, That we urgently request every wage earner, whether he be affiliated with a trade union or not, to place his stamp of disapproval upon the Republican party and its attitude toward labor, by voting against labor's arch-enemy, Wm. H. Taft. Your committee would respectfully recommend that the president appoint a committee of five (5), of which the president and secretary shall be members, whose duty it shall be to carry on the fight for labor's redemption as outlined by the president and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

#### A Substitute Resolution for Committee's Report.

Immediately following the reading of the committee's report Delegate Kaemmerer of Garment Workers' Union took the floor and offered the following substitute resolution for the committee's report:

"Whereas, There are numerous good reasons why Organized Labor can not indorse the candidacy of William H. Taft for president on the Republican ticket; and,

"Whereas, The Democratic party, as represented by the Hawes-Snake Kinney-Butler-Wells-Francis elements in St. Louis, by the Governor Comer Democracy in Alabama, or by the Tammany Hall Democracy in New York, is not a particle better than Mr. Taft and his party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis emphatically refuses to indorse the Democratic and the Republican parties and the candidates on either of the Capitalist party tickets."

President Owen Miller ruled the substitute out of order, claiming it was not germane to the matter before the house; and if the delegate was desirous of bringing it before the body he would have to introduce it later on, after the committee's report was acted upon.

Delegate Kaemmerer appealed from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was sustained by a vote of 70 for sustaining the chair and 92 against.

In speaking in support of his substitute motion Delegate Kaemmerer read an editorial on Alabama from the United Mine Workers' Journal, giving a vivid description of the brutal manner in which Governor Comer crushed the miners' strike in the Birmingham district, how he ordered the militia to destroy the striking miners' camps and tents furnished them by the United Mine Workers, and how the same Governor Comer threatened to call a special session of the legislature and fix up the vagrancy laws in a manner that the miners would either go back to work under the barbarous mine owners' conditions or land in the penitentiary. Kaemmerer also read other articles from the Mine Workers' Journal in reference to the Alabama strike situation, and when he was interrupted and the constitutional time limit enforced on him, the meeting voted to extend his time for speaking.

When the delegate had taken his seat something happened that was not only a disgrace to the "Workingmen's Bryan Club," but a brutal insult to the defeated Mine Workers of Alabama, to the United Mine Workers' Journal and to Organized Labor at large. Delegate Conroy, a member of the Committee on Political Action, whose name was signed to the report, in a sarcastic tone, said: "Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentleman from the other side of the house be granted unlimited time to read some more dime-novel stories to the delegates here assembled."

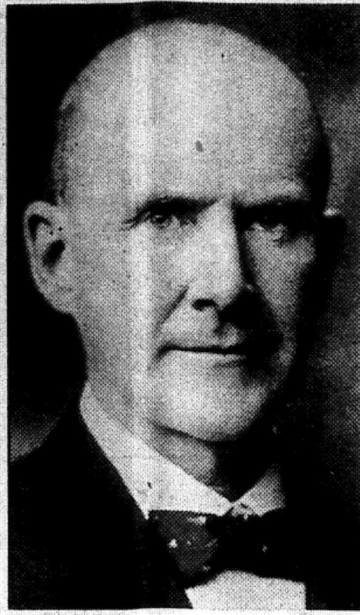
Thus spoke Mr. James F. Conroy, the secretary of the recently born Workingmen's Bryan Club of St. Louis!

E. J. Miller of the Beer Drivers, Beisel of the Bakers, Hoffner of the Cigar Makers, Wilson of the Printers, McDonough of the Engineers, Conroy of the Firemen, and several other delegates spoke on the question and the debate seemed to continue indefinitely, when a delegate called for the previous question, which was carried almost unanimously, although there were still six names on the speakers' list in the hands of President Miller.

#### The Kaemmerer Substitute Carried.

The vote was then taken and the substitute motion was adopted

# EUGENE V. DEBS



Socialist Candidate for President

—WILL SPEAK AT THE—

## ARMORY

GRAND AND MANCHESTER AVENUES

### Friday, Oct. 23

Commencing at 8 O'Clock P. M.

## 2 Bands

Including the Famous "Red Special" Volunteer Band.

Will Give a Concert. ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

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

by a rising vote with 88 in favor and 75 nays. Thus the report of the committee was lost and the Kaemmerer substitute stands as the expression of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

#### Democratic Press Organs Now Angry.

The Democratic Big Cinch Organ, the St. Louis Republic, which had already reserved the front columns of its first page for a sensational article, "Bryan and the Democratic Party Indorsed by 60,000 Union Men of St. Louis," was dumfounded when Conroy, Sarber and the other "Workingmen's Bryan Club" Democrats failed to deliver the goods. Naturally enough, the St. Louis Republic charges the Socialists with having packed the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which sounds queer indeed, in view of the fact that for fully three weeks all the Democratic party organs of St. Louis had repeatedly published the news that the central body of Organized Labor of St. Louis would practically unanimously indorse Bryan and the Democratic party at its next semi-monthly meeting. Why, the whole thing looked more like a carefully organized Democratic packing, yet we would not make such a charge as one or the other of the committee members might be wronged by such an assertion.

#### Injunction Rule Condemned.

On motion of Delegate J. P. McDonough of the Engineers the meeting condemned the application of the writ of injunction and judge-made laws to labor organizations.

#### President Gompers in St. Louis.

On his way to and from Texas President Gompers was in St. Louis and last week he addressed a number of "leading union men" at the labor headquarters on Pine street. The St. Louis Star in yesterday's issue stated the following: "Since Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L. addressed the labor leaders here last week he has so influenced them that it is expected any opposition to the resolution (meaning the Political Action Committee's report) will fail. The committee says that the Bryan sentiment is so strong among St. Louis labor unionists that the meeting may decide to go on record for an out-and-out indorsement of Bryan. The local leaders are making much of Gompers' speech here, in which he said the Democratic party had made "our contention its contention, and was pledged to establish the rights that we have been endeavoring to establish for the past twenty years, namely the rights of labor against the oppression of the money powers."

Now, now! The action of the Central Trades and Labor Union at yesterday's meeting shows conclusively that a dozen or two dozen "labor leaders" and ex-business agents are not the rank and file of Organized Labor, even if they enjoy the occasional exclusive rhetorical ointment of President Samuel Gompers.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Which Was Voted Down by the Central Trades and Labor Union.

For the information of our readers we publish the report of the committee in full. It will be seen that not the least fault is found with the Democratic corruption and boodle machine:

"We, your committee, appointed to draft suitable resolutions indorsing the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to report as follows:

"In our relation to the national government as law-abiding citizens, endowed with full suffrage, we, the delegate members of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, representing forty thousand (40,000) members of Organized Labor who are sovereign voters of the city of St. Louis, recognize certain well-defined facts, to-wit:

"That the use of the writ of injunction, now almost wholly confined to labor disputes, is in conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States.

"That the writ of injunction has been wrongfully used to curtail personal rights.

"That the writ of injunction has been wrongfully used in efforts to stop free speech, to destroy a free press and to limit individual freedom.

"That the writ of injunction has been wrongfully used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

"That injunctions as used against wage earners are issued against no other citizens.

"That the first flagrant abuse of the writ of injunction emanated from the Federal Court at Cincinnati and was issued by Judge Wm. H. Taft, now the Republican candidate for president of the United States.

"That this and subsequent abuses of the writ of injunction by the said Judge Taft have been taken as precedents by other courts, and were the direct cause of other and grosser abuses of the injunction writ.

"That the Republican party, by its history, traditions and successive platforms—particularly its platform of the present campaign, and by the nomination of the aforesaid Injunction Judge Taft as its standard-bearer—has been, is and will continue an enemy of the well-being of Organized Labor, seeking to hoodwink the wage earner while it deprives him of his constitutional right of equality before the law.

"That the Republican party, through its judge-made law, indicates clearly to Organized Labor that its purpose is to render combinations of wage earners illegal, and, in the supposed interest of organized capital, destroy them.

"The Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, believing these things to be true, hereby declares that,

"Whereas, The Republican party has nominated and seeks to elect Wm. H. Taft to the office of president of the United States; and

"Whereas, The Republican party is now appealing to Organized Labor throughout the land saying the said Wm. H. Taft is a friend of Organized Labor; and

"Whereas, We affirm, after scanning the injunction record of the said Wm. H. Taft, that he has, by the abuse of the writ of injunction while a federal judge, proved himself an arch-enemy to Organ-

ized Labor and a fawning panderer to the wishes of organized capital; and

"Whereas, The Republican party is now making strenuous efforts to again deceive the wage earner that it may capture his vote under false pretenses; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, representing forty thousand (40,000) voters in the city, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the Republican party for its attitude of enmity toward all legislation looking to the betterment of labor's conditions and its candidate for the office of president of the United States for his gross abuse of the writ of injunction while a federal judge in times past; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the delegate members of this body, acting in harmony with the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor and pursuing the political policy inaugurated by them, will use every honorable means within our power and exert every influence that can lawfully be brought to bear, to bring about the defeat of the said Injunction Judge Wm. H. Taft in his political aspiration; and be it still further

"Resolved, That we urgently request every wage earner, whether he be affiliated with a trade union or not, to place his stamp of disapproval upon the Republican party and its attitude toward labor, by voting against labor's arch-enemy, Wm. H. Taft.

"Your committee would respectfully recommend that the president appoint a committee of five (5), of which the president and secretary shall be members, whose duty it shall be to carry on the fight for labor's redemption as outlined by the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"We would further recommend that the Building Trades Council be requested by the Central Trades and Labor Union to appoint a like committee to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by this body." Respectfully submitted,

Wilson, Conroy, Sarber, Committee.

Delegate Hoffner of the Entertainment Committee reported that the Labor Day celebration at West End Heights netted the Council and the Building Trades Council \$852, of which amount the latter gets \$284 as its share. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Cowherd and Garver for their talks at the Labor Day observance were passed.

Bakers' Union No. 4 preferred charges against the Printers', Paper Hangers' and other unions, claiming that they had non-union bread at their recent picnics. The matter was referred to the Executive Board for investigation and action.

## The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

### GOMPERS, MORRISON AND MITCHELL TESTIFY IN BUCK STOVE CASE.

Washington, September 13.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, who, with President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, is charged with contempt of court in the injunction case against the officials for boycotting the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, testified in his own defense yesterday before Albert Harper, examiner. Mr. Gompers also was on the stand several hours, much of his testimony being a reiteration of the points developed during the examination of Secretary Morrison.

Mr. Mitchell, although subjected to a severe test by Daniel Davenport of counsel for the complainants, was calm and collected throughout. Only once did his composure seem to leave him, and that was when his suggestion that J. W. Van Cleave of the stove company had raised \$1,500,000 to disrupt organized labor invited a heated protest from Attorney Davenport. The latter asserted that the idea that such a fund was raised originated in the heated imagination of labor enthusiasts. Mr. Mitchell was plainly annoyed by this rejoinder, but did not evince it in words. Samuel Gompers, in his testimony, characterized Mr. Van Cleave's course against him as "an attempt to assassinate my character." He said he did not know that the publication of the stove company's name in the Federationist was in violation of an order which had not then become operative. Mr. Gompers said that in the keeping of the company on the unfair list it was more the intention to support the affiliated bodies than to injure the company. "The word 'unfair' is notice of a difference between employer and employe. The term, 'We don't patronize,' is a statement of fact, and does not affect the business of an employer," statement of fact, and does not affect the business of an employer," the two expressions as used in the Executive Council's report.

### Electrical Workers' National Convention in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers inaugurated a special session yesterday afternoon, when 300 delegates, from all over the United States and Canada, met to transact preliminary convention business at the hall of the local branches, 928 North Seventeenth street. The session was called to discuss the affairs of the electrical workers and the effect of the recent panic. It is the first held since the ninth regular convention in Louisville three years ago. Under ordinary circumstances conventions are held only once in four years. To better conditions and to adopt some measures that may lead to increased prosperity was the determining factor in calling the convention a year ahead of time. The session yesterday afternoon was presided over by First Vice-President J. J. Reid of Erie, Pa. Committees were named and delegates seated. The real business will start this morning, the session being held at 9 o'clock in the St. Louis Democratic Club Hall. Delegates from

Southern California to Vancouver, and Florida to Maine, crowded into the little hall on Seventeenth street, the headquarters of the St. Louis branches of the organization, locals Nos. 1 and 2. Every branch of the electrical trade was represented. Mr. Reid, who is presiding in the absence of Grand President F. J. McNulty of New York, said that one feature of the convention would almost surely be the election of officers, in advance of the regularly four-yearly meeting, on account of the number who have found it necessary to resign because of pressure of work. From ten days to two weeks will be the length of the time that the session is to be in St. Louis.

The delegates represent 60,000 members of the union in the United States and Canada. The convention will last from ten days to two weeks. The election of officers is expected to take place the last of the week. Delegates say that F. J. McNulty of Newark, N. J., the international president, will have likely opposition if he becomes a candidate for re-election. Other officers are: J. J. Reid of Erie, Pa., first vice-president; J. P. Noonan, East St. Louis, second vice-president; M. J. Sullivan, San Francisco, third vice-president; Peter W. Collins, Springfield, Ill., secretary; F. J. Sullivan, Cleveland, treasurer. Harry Meyers is district president.

#### Darrow on the Open Shop.

Clarence Darrow, the well-known Chicago attorney, delivered a stirring address at the Academy of Music in Haverhill, Mass., on "The Open Shop" before one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in that famous building to hear anything along the line of economic thought. The committee having the matter in charge had only less than two days to make the public acquainted with the fact that he would be in town that night and had to resort to every method of advertising they could think of to accomplish their object, but they boldly took the bull by the horns and put Darrow in the largest hall in the city. No man that has come to Haverhill in recent years has been thought big enough to fill this hall since Col. Ingersoll had it about twelve years ago. Mr. Darrow's address was a clear-cut logical presentation of the necessary antagonism between Capital and Labor. He made an eloquent plea for the closed shop and trades unionism, not as an ideal condition, but as a necessary policy till the better day when co-operation shall have displaced the competitive industrial system. He declared that the trades unions had done more for human progress in the last hundred years than any other institution, but said they will some day pass because the social conditions that made them necessary must pass and industrial war be displaced by industrial co-operation.

#### Labor Day in Springfield, Mo.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 12.—This year's Labor Day celebration was a decided success. The streets along which the big parade marched was thronged with people eager to see the demonstration which the laboring people had promised would be something fine. Many of these people went with the celebrators to the park and helped them spend their day's vacation eating fish, watching the ball game and listening to the speaking. Chris. Rocker of St. Louis took up the principal part of the afternoon scoring the two old parties and exhorting the laboring men of the city to give up the old friends and try something new and untested in the way of the Socialist Party. His theme seemed "What is Your Interest?" He would have the union people believe that their interest was solely to stick together and vote for Debs for the presidency. After saying all the bad things he could think of about the Republican party and its set of able and efficient leaders, he turned and scored the Democrats and Bryan in particular. He stated that Bryan promised a great many things, and then asked the question, "If Bryan is elected what can he do for you?" He scored Gompers for his action in trying to get into the two old parties. He said that the great labor leader first went to the Republican convention with his troubles, but could not get the delegates to vote as he would have them. He then went to the Democrats and Bryan accepted him. "Bryan," he went on, "would accept most anything for the sake of office, even to free silver or railroad ownership." The greatest thing in the speaker's talk was the high tribute he paid to the great Republican leader, Abraham Lincoln, whom he designated the best president the United States has ever had. However, he weakened the whole thing when he compared Debs to the beloved and martyred president. Following Mr. Rocker Sheridan Webster of St. Louis made a good talk on the subject of "The Initiative and Referendum." He, in his introduction, said that he was surprised at the magnitude of the Labor Day parade in Springfield, at the orderly way in which it was conducted and at the large number of people who were out to see it. He stated that Organized Labor the world over was the most representative body in existence, for when Organized Labor raises the wages the unorganized is benefited also.

#### Democratic Labor Editors Busy.

The so-called conference of labor paper editors in Chicago last week seems to have been a fizzle. The "large and enthusiastic number present" was about 15. A long-winded pronouncement was adopted somewhat similar to the ponderous stuff sent out by Gompers about the "two great parties" having broken, and "now choose between them." Three editors present, representing the official journals of the painters, bakers and piano and organ workers, didn't like the way things were cut and dried by the dozen, several of whom were not editors, and said so. The whole thing was run by the "labor bureau" of the Democratic party.

#### After the Political Skates.

The New York Central Federated Union, which declared by secret ballot that four prominent delegates were guilty of being implicated in a fake mass meeting for which they are said to have received \$7,000 from Republican politicians, voted to call upon the unions of which they are members to withdraw their disgraced representations. The guilty men are Ernest Bohm of the brewers and secretary of the C. F. U.; James P. Hatch of the upholsterers and former president of the C. F. U.; Thomas Rock of the pavers and rammers, and Harry De Veaux of the actors.

#### From Alabama's Labor Field.

Organizer Rosewall of the United Mine Workers in Alabama says the operators paid the sheriff of Jefferson county \$1 per day for every deputy he had in the field, about 60 hundred in number, and that he receive an average of 50 cents for every arrest made. Thus it can be seen that grafting politician was coining money by the barrel and was in no hurry to have the strike settled.

#### Miners for Socialism.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins spoke to a crowd of a thousand miners in Harrisburg, Ill., and the enthusiasm was such as has never been seen in this part of the country before. The crowd fairly went wild. They yelled, cheered and applauded with such genuine spirit that the few business men who happened around were scared out of their senses and went home declaring that if this thing were continued the Socialist votes would pile up so high that the country would soon be turned over to the Socialists.

#### Fight for Free Speech.

Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 28.—Found guilty before Mayor Alex Wilson on charges of disorderly conduct and obstructing the highways, Thomas Kearney, the local Socialist leader, who is fighting for the right of free speech, refused to pay the \$10 fine imposed upon him and was returned to the central police station to undergo a 16-day sentence. Sydney A. Schwartz, of Titusville, counsel for Mr. Kearney, went to Greensburg, where he made application for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge John B. Head, of the State Superior Court. Judge Head told him he would notify him as soon as he reached an opinion on the matter.

## UNION MUSICIANS' PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE



By Owen Miller.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1908.

Musicians are the barometer of the social system. Whenever hard times come on the first thing that people economize is amusements, and as people can not very well be amused without music, musicians are the first to suffer from the hard times and the last to get the benefits of good times, because when people once get into the habit of economizing on going to places of amusement they are apt to make it a permanent habit. None have suffered more on account of the stringency than the professional musicians, and many of our people today are just barely existing. Therefore, I would like to call the people's attention to the many needless abuses that musicians suffer from that make their lot even harder than it is.

We have in the city of St. Louis several institutions, maintained ostensibly for the purpose of taking care of boys and giving them some opportunity for education. Invariably these institutions form a boys' band, employ an instructor, and just as soon as they teach these little children to toot a few times, so that they may be recognized, they at once farm them out in the competitive field with adult musicians. In most cases this may be done thoughtlessly, not knowing how much harm they are doing professional musicians, who have wives and families to support.

In addition to these institutions, there are a number of speculators, who recognize that they can probably make some graft out of this system. They organize juvenile bands, teach them to play a few pieces, farm them out for whatever they can get, and pocket the entire amount received, crediting it to tuition fees.

Only a short time ago I was shown a letter to one of the most prominent men in the city, asking him to use his influence with the Mayor and the Park Commissioner to get a lot of little children, who are under the patronage of a prelate, a series of park concerts.

About a week ago a great department house, that depends upon public patronage, announced their intention of opening the school season with a Children's Carnival, through which they would advertise children's goods, and they proposed to employ for that purpose one of these juvenile bands.

The great trouble is that people can not measure our cloth with the same yard stick they measure their own. They do not seem to understand that music is an occupation that is entitled to any protection or respect. A youth studying law would not be allowed to go into court and practice; a student in a medical college would not be allowed to hang out a shingle and practice medicine before he had passed the required examinations; a theological student would not be allowed to enter a pulpit until he had been properly ordained; an apprentice would not be allowed to work at a trade until competent; but everybody seems to think that it is real cute to have little children imitate musicians and enter the competitive field against them. These children can not play music, because they are not physically able to do so, but the novelty of seeing little children doing what is hard work for a man to do, and more particularly, the inducement of the cheaper rates at which they can employ them, is what causes them to be recognized.

There is no form of child labor more obnoxious than this. We have seven hundred men in our organization. Out of this seven hundred there are at least two hundred and fifty that are physically unable to make a parade on the streets. Yet it is nothing uncommon to see these little tots attempting this arduous task. No human being can do harder labor than a musician is expected to do in a parade. While playing he assumes an unnatural position, uses his lungs for the double purpose of filling his instrument and breathing, and only the strongest men can go through the ordeal.

Another and more serious phase of the question is, that these little children are taken to excursions, picnics and balls, and are kept out unseasonable hours, when they ought to be in bed. They hear and see things little children should not hear and see; they are frequently tempted to smoke and drink; therefore, from the question of morality, such form of child labor ought to be prohibited.

We do not in the slightest degree object to children being taught the grandest of arts, but we object to them being used for profit, and in a manner that will prevent fathers of families from supporting them. Respectfully,

Owen Miller,  
President Musicians' Mutual Benefit Ass'n.

**Republican Merry-Go-Round—The Republican Party Has Got** around this year to its 1896 station. Says the Buffalo Enquirer: "In 1896 the Republican party promised to restore prosperity. It won. In 1900 and 1904 the Republican party promised to maintain prosperity. It won. In 1908 the Republican party, uninterruptedly in power, is back where it started from, promising to restore prosperity. The party proposes to 'restore' prosperity by using the system under which prosperity was banished. It is the same system that failed to 'maintain' prosperity. It is the same gold brick that was given to the people in 1896, and that was shown to be a gold brick in 1907."

#### Cipriani's Socialist Romance.

We read in the European Socialist papers: Everybody who attends Socialist congresses knows Amilcare Cipriani. His swarthy southern face and long, flowing beard make him a man to be noticed wherever he goes. Hitherto one of the sorrows of his life has been that he had lost a daughter. In the days of the Second Empire, like many other Socialists, he had to flee to London, a marked man and an exile, and there he married a young girl of the country to which fate had led him. A few months passed, and the Commune was proclaimed in Paris. Cipriani left to see what help he could give, and his wife returned to her own kith and kin. For a short time the Socialist kept in touch with the woman he loved, but soon her friends intercepted the letters, and blank silence ensued. At length he was released from duty, but on returning to Britain he found that his wife was dead and that no trace of the daughter that had been born to her could anywhere be found. Cipriani searched everywhere for his lost child. He advertised, he interviewed, he left no stone unturned. Alas! the missing one had left no trace behind. So Cipriani resigned himself to fate, and looked on his daughter as dead. To solace his soul he could only throw himself more vigorously than ever into the Socialist movement. A few days ago, however, he received a letter from a well-known cartoonist, M. Jacques Wely, who believed that his wife was Cipriani's long-lost daughter. Investiga-

tion followed, and now Cipriani is rejoicing over the fact that in his old age he has a daughter in whom he can trust. Our best wishes to the veteran Socialist!

**Rabbi Harrison Has Returned from His Trip Abroad.** He Tells of the ill-concealed contempt in which Americans are held in England and on Continental Europe. He, however, admits it is the "flashy Americans" of whom they see so many who cause this feeling of contempt to be displayed. Of course, men of literature and character like Rabbi Harrison find a welcome anywhere among the educated, whereas the "men of means," who strut about and show their golden feathers and give evidence of their paucity of learning, are given the cold shoulder, after business hours.

Of course, Dave Francis, Moses Fraley et al could not shine in literary circles like Rabbi Harrison nor prove themselves the equal of any in point of education.

Nevertheless, as a "true American" Rabbi Harrison was tempted to resent "ill-concealed contempt," for, had he not invited "Our Dave" to his platform as the representative of "civic righteousness," remembering that he ran the World's Fair. And, although Moses Fraley flashed \$68,000 of jewels on his wife at the Veiled Prophet's ball. Still these gentlemen and others made it possible to build a \$300,000 temple, in which to worship "Israel's God," while the "children of Israel" live in hovels in the Ghetto, surrounded by "rats, rags and refuse."

How long, O Lord, will it be before character and not cash is set up as a standard in America, even as abroad among men of learning?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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 reforesting 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.

(d) 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 Foeter

Treasurer ..... C. E. Etherton

Attorney General ..... J. F. Williams

Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley

Supreme Court ..... L. G. Pope

Court of Appeals ..... Otto Vierling

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. Keane.

5th Legislat. Dist.—E. B. Story, Walter Abling.

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.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	H. Kloepper
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Burkhart
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	L. A. Fahrenholz
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
22	2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne
23	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Jan. E. Wilson
24	3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th	Friday	Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday		Paul Manthei
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	J. K. Savage
	Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett
	Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Dr. A. Keane

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# Letter From Muletown

Dear Mr. Editor:—

Will you permit me to say what I hear and see sometimes? I mean that you publish sometimes what I may sometimes hear and think and see.

I am not one of these great, big mules who know much. I am not a mule at all, I am but a little jackass.

Down here in Muletown we get St. Louis newspapers, sometimes, and now and then some traveling mule will tell us stories about St. Louis politics and such things, and what the big mules do up in your city of St. Louis.

Say, Mr. Editor, what brand of politics is it that is manufactured down in that big Aschenbroedel basement saloon somewhere out near Grand avenue, about half-way middle in the center between Harry Hawes' Jefferson Club and Colin Selph-Butler's St. Louis Democratic Club.

The other day, Mr. Editor, while wandering hopelessly around on Grand avenue I saw many people go down a side street that runs from the direction of sunset to sunrise in the East. Well, I followed them, and, as they went in, I went in, too.

Me, the little jackass, sat down in a corner, to the left of the right side of the big bar, and I listened and wondered, because these fellows were not little jackasses like me. They talked big, and very wise.

One feller they called Selph and Colins and others' family names were Jim and Gene and Ed and George, and more which were drinking beer with them and burning cigars, they were all talking about a thing called politics, and about a Workingmen's Bryan Democratic Club, and about votes, and about many other things, which I, the poor little jackass, could not catch, because I think such things are only for big mules three times as big as we jackasses.

Yes, and another feller spoke to another feller as Owen, who spoke not much, but the others said most of it.

"Did you see the Post-Dispatch and the Star-Republic," talked Ed to the others. "Shure enoff!" said Jim; "that was good Democratic stuff for us!" Then they talked about Buildings Trades and Labor Union and Central Council and such things, and about some other things, like Socialists and the like, and three or sixteen times Jim talked with his fist on that table where the big beers are dished out, and every time he said Socialists and God damn!

Of course, little jackasses like me never know what kind of a thing Socialists and God damn is; but Jim made a mad face every time his fist said it, and Owen would say "Yes, yes!" When they talked higher and bigger, I said then: That's too big for me; that for the big mules! And I went outside, where I met one feller talking to another. What he said to the other feller I was afraid to forget, and I put it on a bit of paper with a lead pencil.

The one feller said: "Now, tell me, is that Dispatch Post the official washtub of President Owen of the Central Union? Or is it the wash boiler of President Miller of the Democratic Workingmen's Workers' Club?" "That Dispatch and the Republic seem to know the inside of the outside of President Owen, and the outside of the inside of President Miller.

"Now, tell me, says the feller, what's a matter with Gene Sorebear and Jim and Ed and George and the other walking delegates? Are they working still as union business agents?"

"Tell me, please, are they doing any organizing and business for their Unions? Or is them all paid by some men that have much money to spend for politics and beer and other things?"

Of course, we little jackasses do not know much of these things which belong to the big mules, but I did write some of it on my slip. "Tell me," said the first feller to the other feller, "these fellers drink much beer and some 15c whisky, and have some money for cigars, good ones, that smell fine."

"That Bryan Workingmen's Club is but twice ten days old," said the other feller, "and Jim, the secretary, said an absolutely true lie to the newspapers about it. Jim says he'll soon round up 25,000 votes of the little jackasses, and that he and Owen and Selph will be cowering them like nothing for Bryan and the other fellers."

"Tell me, these fellers which speak of politics in that Aschenbroedel basement, and which have nothing to sell but their wind, but have much beer, cigars and other things to gain, these fellers make their living by barking after that fat feller, 'Injunction' Taft. If Taft would die with consumption tomorrow Ed and Gene and Jim and the other Aschenbroedel fellers perhaps would die naturally dead the next day following, or perhaps they would live some other way.

"Tell me, who put up the stuff to pay for the 20,000 application blanks, Bryan cards and the like? C. T. and L. U.? B. T. C.? No! Who did? Did Jim, Ed or the other membership pay for?"

"Do not ask a poor little jackass such a thing." "Tell me, why President Miller of the C. T. and L. U. talks of 'Buncombe and tommyrot' in the Post-Dispatch? Eighty-eight delegates in the central body voted for 'buncombe and tommyrot,' he said, while 75 were like him, Jim, Tom and the other non-buncombists and non-tommyrotists.

"Monday's P.-D. said that President Miller had said such buncombe and tommyrot against the Socialists and against other such things."

"Tell me, is it true what the P.-D. says that prominent Democratic leaders organized the Workingmen's Bryan Club?"

"Tell me, that Secretary Conroy Jim of the Bryan Club, why did he call the Alabama strike reports 'Dime Novel Trash!'"

"I don't know!" said the other feller. "Of course, I know either neither, 'cause I am not another one of the big mules, but a little ignorant jackass which don't know what those things politics are."

By a way: Do ye know the name of the National Campaign Treasurer of the Democratic party? Mr. C. N. Haskell is his name, and in Muskogee, Oklahoma, is his home town.

Do ye also know not yet that this Mr. C. N. Haskell was one of the organizers of the Muskogee Citizens' Industrial Alliance?

I just copy this off some labor paper. Mr. Taft has a big capitalist corporation man which manages his campaign finances, and Mr. Bryan has a big Citizens' Industrial Alliance man like Haskell as his chief campaign money getter; they call him Bryan's campaign treasurer.

This Mr. Bryan's Democratic national campaign treasurer C. N. Haskell issued out a blacklist against Union men.

Of course, me, a poor, foolish jackass, know not what kind of things blacklists and Union men and the like are, and I simply copy this off from a newspaper. I take a knife and cut that blacklist circular out for your use, and you will perhaps print it off in your paper. Here it is:

### "To the Business Men's Alliance of Muskogee, I. T.:

"Whereas, It is apparent that there is in our city with the labor people a movement which, if not checked at once, will invade our rights as citizens and taxpayers to conduct our own business; and,

"Whereas, The price of labor is being constantly advanced to a prohibitive standard by these labor unions, which threatens the growth of our city; and,

"Whereas, That laborers, through their unions and backed by a Central Trades Union, are becoming intolerable; and

"Whereas, This status of affairs has recently been stimulated by a recent labor convention in our city; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Muskogee, representing the best interests of our city, do hereby bind ourselves together and pledge ourselves severally, that we, and each of us, as citizens of Muskogee, will do all in our power to discriminate against any and all Labor Union men who may hold a union or trades assembly card, not for the purpose of injuring these men personally, but to check this contemptible fanaticism of Trades Unionism; and, be it further



"Resolved, That we take steps to induce good, sober and industrious mechanics to come to our city, union or non-union, who will pledge themselves not to join the Unions or Trades Assembly of this city, and that we pledge to such men a preference at all times; also that we invite such men to join our alliance.

(Signed)

C. N. Haskell.

You know already yet that little jackasses like us know not much what that Alliance and Whereas, and Trades Unionism and such things mean, but you editors and other fellers who are closer in nearness with the bigger mules, you may perhaps surely know all about it.

Will the Bryan Jim Crow Workingmen's Worker's Club read this at her next night's convention in the basement?

With greetings from the jackasses of Muletown, Yours truly,

I. M. N. Asinus.

## Socialist News Review

### In the Hands of Good People.

The Review of Reviews for September says: "The Socialist Party is in the hands of capable people and there is reason to believe that the ticket this year will pool at least a million votes."

### Lecture in Ninth Ward Club.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 22, Comrade Wm. M. Brandt will deliver an address at 2875 South Seventh street, under the auspices of the Ninth Ward Socialist Club. His subject will be: "The Socialist Convention in Jefferson City." Everybody invited.

### Red Special Heat Felt in Florida.

National Organizer Comrade Sumner W. Rose writes from Florida: "Heat of the Red Special felt way down here. It's a trump card—you'll get the money for the whole thing, I know. In the South, it seems, this will be the last campaign the Democratic party will hold second place."

### Wagonknecht Appointed Organizer.

National Committee Motion No. 29, providing for the appointment of Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht as organizer for the Socialist Party and immediate assignment, has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 43; no, 7; not voting, 18. Vote closed Sept. 8. Comrade Wagenknecht has been assigned work in Missouri, under the direction of the state secretary.

### Bar Socialist Books from Library.

"Together" and "A Little Brother of the Rich," novels from the pens of Robert Herrick and Joseph Medill Patterson, respectively, are to be debarred from free circulation in Chicago, if the efforts of Frederick H. Hild, public librarian, are of any avail. The library board will vote on the subject next Monday night.

### Montana State Convention.

State Secretary Graham of Montana reports: "Socialists of Montana held a large and rousing convention commencing Tuesday, August 25, and adjourning Friday, August 28. It was the largest Socialist gathering ever held in Montana, more counties being represented than at any previous convention. A full state ticket was nominated, headed by Harry Hazleton of Missoula for governor and Lewis J. Duncan of Butte for Congress."

### Hope to Elect Hillquit.

The New York Socialists are determined to elect Comrade Morris Hillquit to Congress. We read in the Evening Call: The ratification of the Socialist Party nomination of Morris Hillquit for Congressman from the Ninth Congressional District packed Thalia Theater last Thursday night. Thousands were turned away for lack of room. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting. The candidate was cheered for fifteen minutes when introduced.

### The German Party Organization.

A recent report issued by the German Socialist Party shows that the number of comrades organized in the political organization rose during the year from 530,466 to 587,336, an increase of 56,870. The party income amounted to \$204,000. The expenses \$195,000. The number of the women members of the party rose from 10,943 last year to 29,458 this year. Certainly a marvelous increase, though the numbers are yet miserably small, especially in South Germany, in Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden.

### Wilkins' Good Work in Illinois.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports as follows: "It is remarkable how large a number of miners in the coal fields of Illinois are saying: 'I am through with the old parties; Debs and Hanford get my vote this time.' An intelligent miner said to me: 'Up to now I have been a Republican, but this year I vote for Socialism, and 80 per cent of the voters in this town will do the same.' Pike County, Illinois is the banner Democratic County of the state. A prominent Democratic lawyer whom I have known many years said: 'I advertised far and wide to get a good meeting for J. Hamilton Lewis, and could only get out 50 voters.' My afternoon speech there on August 29 was made to 300 farmers and many ladies. A wealthy old farmer of that county, who had been a greenbacker and populist 30 years, said to me: 'If Pike County is an index, Debs and Hanford will get a tremendous big vote in November.'"

### On to Washington!

On to Washington! is now the war cry of the Milwaukee Socialists. There is a splendid opportunity of electing two Socialist Congressmen from the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. The Fourth District comprises the southern part of Milwaukee County. The Fifth District comprises the northern part of Milwaukee County and Waukesha County. In the Fourth District the Social-Democrats became second party in 1906, with our candidate for Congress only 3,432 votes behind the Republican candidate. In the Fifth District we became second party in 1904, with 6,605 votes behind the Republican candidate. In 1906 this was cut down to 5,078. But this year the Republican party is split into two bitter factions eager to knife each other. Thus our chances to put two Socialists on the floor of Congress are exceedingly bright. The two Social-Democratic candidates in these districts are Alderman Melms and ex-Alderman Welch. Both are well qualified to make Socialist agitation in Congress. Now watch Milwaukee!

### How to Secure Justice.

Says the Milwaukee Sentinel (Stalwart Republican and one of our strongest opponents): "We do not know or particularly care whence comes the money to foot the bills for Mr. Debs' special train. But Mr. Gompers' charge (which we guess was put in his mouth by Mr. Bryan) that it comes from the 'capitalist class,' who thereby seek to switch votes from Bryan to Debs, is ridiculous. In fairness to Mr. Debs, we do not believe that either his shrewdness or his principle would permit him to walk into any such trap. And the wire-drawn theory that 'capitalism,' for the chance of drawing a few thousand votes from Bryan to Debs, would subscribe money to send Mr. Debs around the country, to 'lambast' capital is a yarn for the marines. As for Gompers, his unhappy aberration into politics is likely to cost him his position and prestige in labor circles. We are sorry for it." And we may be sure that the Sentinel would never have made even this admission if it were not afraid of the Social-Democrats who comprise one-third of the voters in Milwaukee! There is nothing like strength of numbers for getting a little justice.

# 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.

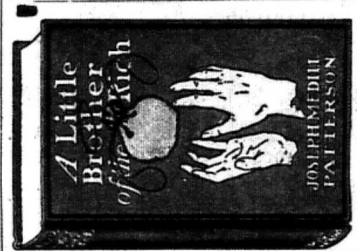
We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

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.

### Local Brewers' Union Gives \$100 for Red Special.

Local Union No. 6 of St. Louis, International Union of Brewery Workers, at yesterday's meeting donated \$100 to make the Red Special train of the Socialist Party also go down east, where our esteemed friend and brother, Samuel Gompers, may have a chance to have a look at it and repeat his "question": Where does the money come from?

The Red Special is moving and Socialism is moving, too!



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