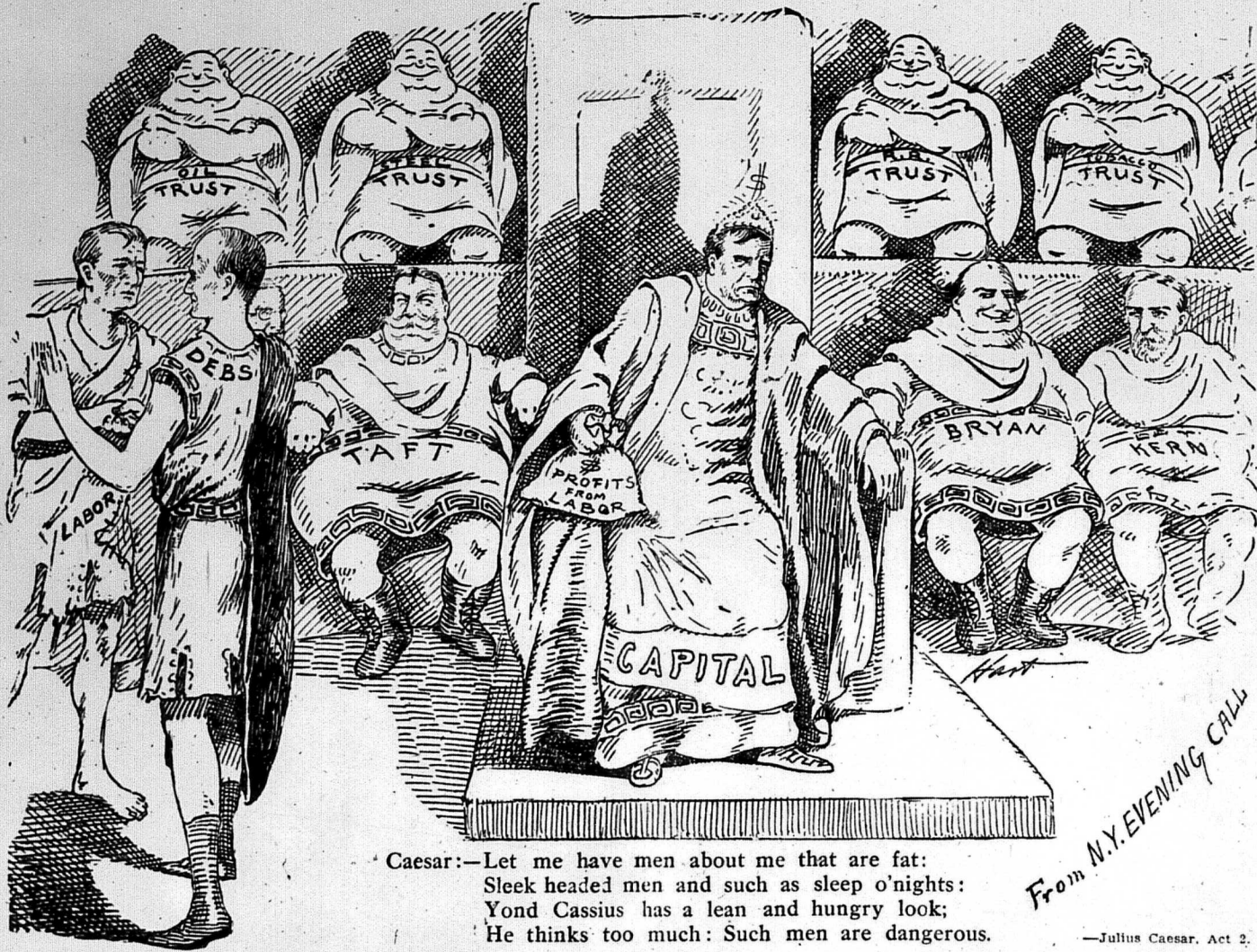


St. Louis Contributions to Red Special Fund

Timothy O'Keefe	50
G. H. Gibson	50
L. Kalkins	50
W. A. Bryan	50
J. Robinson	25
B. Smith	25
Mr. Scheuer	50
R. Albrecht	50
Thos. Feuerstein	50
Casper Schnellmann	1.00
Wm. Knopp	1.00
K. Wessel, Humboldt, Neb.	1.00
Arnold Blaettler	10.00
Jno. Siegel	50
Peter Fritsche	25
Anton Hlvoty	50
L. Walter	50
Mrs. Petrovsky, Alton, Ill.	50
Mrs. Troyanowich, Wood River, Ill.	10
Wm. Weibusch	25
(Collected by G. C. Goeckler.)	
G. C. Goeckler	50
C. T. Eisler	50
Nick J. Zeller, Jr.	50
Rudolf Solle	50
Emil Greiner	50
Geo. Horwath	25
Geo. Theis	25
Ernst Greiner	25
Previously reported	484.00

Total\$506.85
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH!"



Caesar:—Let me have men about me that are fat:
Sleek headed men and such as sleep o' nights:
Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much: Such men are dangerous.

—Julius Caesar, Act 2.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund

Arnold Blaettler	10.00
Oscar Horn	1.00
B. Rohmann	1.00
Peter Fritsche	.25
R. M. Michel	1.00
H. Lechner	.50
L. Walter	.50
Gus Seibt	2.00
H. C.	.25
Wm. Weibusch	1.00
O. E. E.	.25
(Jacob Wunsch, List 166.)	
Jacob Wunsch	1.00
N. N.	.25
Joseph Uecker	1.00
(Collected by Wm. Ruesche.)	
Frank Fabian	.50
T. F. Fitch	.50
Wm. Fischer	.50
Fritz Meyer	.25
(Collected by J. B. Walz.)	
J. B. Walz	.50
Mrs. J. B. Walz	.50
Wm. Yuchs	.25
H. Brockele	.10
Joe Sack	.05
J. H. Hobart	.10
S. Warrell	.10
H. Griswald	.10
R. Wovrell	.10
A. Fager	.10
Livergood	.25
Will Knapp	.10
E. Wright	.25
E. Meisor	.10
Previously reported	523.45

Total\$547.80
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL--AS USUAL

Eight Hour Telegraphers' Law is Declared Unconstitutional by Arkansas Circuit Court.

Newport, Ark., Sept. 23.—Judge Coffin, presiding in the Jackson Circuit Court this afternoon, in the case of the State of Arkansas against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, in which the prosecuting attorney is suing for the penalties provided for non-compliance with the provisions of the eight-hour day for telegraph operators in the train service act passed by the last legislature, dismissed the case, declaring the act unconstitutional, on the ground that it interfered with interstate commerce, and that the subject was covered by an act of Congress. An appeal will be taken by the state's attorney to the Supreme Court.

The railroad corporations ignored the law from the very start, knowing full well that some wise guy of a judge would be found to declare the law unconstitutional. In order to appreciate this, says the New York Evening Call, it is necessary to remember that last winter the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the law passed by Congress and signed by the President making railway companies liable for damages in the case of employes killed or injured at their work. The court held that such legislation was not a regulation of interstate commerce, and that, accordingly, the national government had no constitutional authority to enact and enforce it. It is evident that, in harmony with this decision, the United States Court may, and probably will, after election, wipe out the national law limiting the working hours of railway telegraphers, as exceeding the Federal jurisdiction.

For eighty years past, the Democratic party has stood for the principle of "states' rights," holding that the Constitution should be so interpreted as to narrow the jurisdiction of the Federal government and extend the field of activity of the several states. The Republican party, from its beginning fifty years ago, has upheld the opposite theory, which it inherited from the Whigs, and has sought to interpret the Constitution in such a way as to extend the functions of the Federal government. Yet here we have the spectacle of a Republican Federal court rendering a veritable "states' rights" decision in order to invalidate a Federal labor law, and a Democratic state court rendering a veritable "Federalist" decision in order to invalidate a state labor law.

Which goes to show that it is not political theories that count so much as economic interests in determining the interpretation of constitutions and the enforcement of laws. The capitalists, dominating both old parties, are able to make Republicans and Democrats exchange theories and compel learned judges to upset their constitutional principles whenever the interests of private profit demand.

The evil of capitalist exploitation of labor is fundamental; as its branches spread far, bearing everywhere the fruits of leisure and luxury for the non-producing owners and of overwork and poverty and danger to life and limb for the propertyless producers; so do its roots strike deep into the soil, and it draws sustenance and support from every stratum of our economic, social and political life. In order to do away with the evil, it is necessary to strike at the root, and to strike straight and hard, and to strike again and again till every root is severed and torn out.

This only the Socialist Party proposes to do. Confident in the intelligence and energy and organizing power of the working class, once it is thoroughly aroused, the Socialist Party calls upon the workers and upon all who feel with them to act as a unit on the political, as well as the industrial field, to combat both the old parties and drive them into one camp and at last to conquer them and gain full control of the powers of government in state and nation, and use them for the destruction of the capitalist system and the building up of a co-operative commonwealth.

And if the phrases of an eighteenth-century constitution are quoted against us, if the musty decisions of dead-and-gone judges are cited in opposition to our well-founded demands, then we will take our stand with Charles Sumner and answer: "Anything for human rights is constitutional." If the constitution stands in the way of progress, so much the worse for the constitution. Constitutions actually mean whatever judges make them mean. And, there-

THE VERY LATEST:

Wisconsin Eight-Hour Telegraphers' Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 29.—The Supreme Court today declared as unconstitutional the Wisconsin eight-hour railroad telegraphers' law, which was enacted at the 1907 session of the legislature. The law is declared unconstitutional on the theory that it is in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which endows Congress with the power to regulate interstate commerce, and further on the theory that Congress, having already provided a law fixing the hours of railway telegraphers from nine to thirteen, it is not within the power of the state to enact a law which would in effect change this law.

In effect the decision is far-reaching, as it prohibits the state from enacting laws relating to the hours of labor on interstate railroads as long as there is a Federal statute in force.

fore, we say to the working class, We must capture the courts as well as the legislative and executive bodies, if we are to make the government serve the needs of the producing masses; and the way to do that is not to make fusions and alliances and split tickets and cater to that most unpractical thing commonly called practicality, but to vote straight and in mass for all that we rightly demand, for Socialism and nothing less.

IT IS COMING

By REV. H. S. GENEVRA LAKE
(Olympia, Washington, U. S. A.)

It is coming o'er the mountains,
With the rapid stride of grace;
It is coming, all the valleys
Show the glory of its face.

It is coming; long we've waited,
As the solemn years rolled by,
While the poets, and the prophets,
With their songs have brought it nigh.

It is coming; men and women,
As you read the glowing word,
Lift your faces, with a tremor,
As when ocean depths are stirred;

For the fountains of the spirit,
That have slept, through all the years,
Now are moving with the pulses
Of this dark world's crime and tears.

O, I catch, with rare rejoicing,
All the glory of the time,
As, in consecrated service,
Up the frowning heights I climb.
And I thank the God of Justice,
With a joy no tongue can tell,
That, at last, we know the meaning
Of the story of old hell.

Nevermore shall man, elated
By his ermine and his crown,
Dare to stand, in scornful silence,
Where the Truth is trampled down.

This is judgment; thrones will tremble
As the submerged souls come forth,
In the gloom of torrid jungles,
And from frozen icebergs north;

All will come, and shout: "Hozanna!"
Day of righting every wrong,
While the poets, and the prophets
Speed the legions with their song.

It is coming; World redemption!
Listen, runners, to and from:—
We shall all decline to gather
Things we did not help to sow.

This is that strange thing: "Religion";
Write it, read it, con it well—
Whoso tempts, by Want's coercion,
Thereby makes his bed in hell.
It is coming; shout "Hozanna"!—
Lo, each soul itself must see:—
Numb with anguish, blind with error,
Lord, we put our trust in Thee!
Olympia, Washington, U. S. A.

SEVEN THOUSAND AT THE ST. PAUL RED SPECIAL MEETING

Socialist Presidential Candidate is Given a Hearty Reception--His Advice to Workingmen.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 21, 1908.)

Two thousand people who assembled at the Union Station yesterday to welcome Eugene V. Debs when he arrived in St. Paul on the famous Red Special were doomed to disappointment, not because the Red Special failed to arrive, nor because it failed to bring the Socialist idol with it, but because Mr. Debs was asleep and could not be seen.

As a result they had to content themselves with cheering the car in which Mr. Debs was taking a rest and wait until the evening, when they were accorded the privilege of hearing their candidate at the Auditorium.

The Red Special came in from Mankato over the Omaha road, arriving at 4:25 p. m. When the people saw they were not to be permitted to see Mr. Debs they soon left the station.

It was not until after Mr. Debs' private car had been detached from the train and shifted to the Northern Pacific yards near Mississippi and Cayuga streets that his guardians would consent to awaken their leader and permit the reporters to see him.

Mr. Debs was desirous of taking some exercise after his tiresome ride, and climbed down out of the car into the railroad yards. Here he was greeted by a number of railroad men, members of the switching crew that had brought his car from the station, and yardmen who were at work near the place.

Mr. Debs went out of his way to make friends with them, shaking hands with all of them.

The strenuous life that he has been leading since the Red Special left Chicago has had a visible effect on Mr. Debs. He looked somewhat tired and worn, and the numerous speeches that he has made have left his voice in bad condition.

"There is a new spirit in the land," said Mr. Debs, after he had greeted every one within reach. "This spirit is not satisfied with talks on the tariff, rate legislation and similar vague issues. What the workers on the farms and in the shops want to know is how they are to get more of the product of their labor. They are beginning to see that there are hundreds of mechanical slaves in the country in the form of modern machinery that are ready to produce more than we can consume. The trouble is that these mechanical slaves are privately owned and the vast product is wasted in competition or gobbled by a few private corporations or individuals. The day of Socialism and human brotherhood is near."

Big Crowd Greet Him at Auditorium.

Mr. Debs spoke to a crowd of about seven thousand people at the Auditorium in the evening. Not only was the crowd a large one, but it was full of enthusiasm, the speaker being interrupted frequently by the wild cheering of his adherents.

Early in his address Mr. Debs accused the Republican party of being responsible for the condition of the large number of unemployed workingmen. In this connection he took occasion to pay his respects to Mr. Taft. "When you asked him what he would do to aid the workingmen who are out of employment he said that he didn't know. But just the same he comes to you and asks you to vote for him. Whatever may be said of Mr. Taft, it must be admitted that he has got his nerve."

Continuing along this line he said: "There is no difference, so far as the laboring man is concerned, between the Republican and the Democratic parties. No matter which wins, you always lose."

"The laboring man votes the Republican ticket because his father did. But his father had a good excuse for doing so. In his day the Republican party stood for high ideals. It was the party of humanity. It has done great work in this country. It wrote a chapter in the history of the nation. But today the Republican party is the party of the capitalist. It is the party of Wall street, and a laboring man has no more business in the Republican party than Rockefeller or Hill would have in the Socialist Party."

Mr. Debs then paid his respects to the laboring man who votes the Democratic ticket. "You are even worse off than the fellow who votes for the Republican candidate," he said. "The only reason you

vote the Democratic ticket is because your grandfather did. Times are different now than they were when your grandfather voted the Democratic ticket. Everything has changed since the days of your grandfather with the exception of one thing—his grandson, the one that votes the Democratic ticket.

"This year the Democrats talk about guaranteeing bank deposits. Have you got any considerable bank deposits? Are your bank deposits so great that you are worried about them? What you want is a party that will guarantee you a job, a living. That is the kind of a guarantee that you want."

Mr. Debs then discussed industrial conditions in general, advancing the Socialist theory that all machinery should be owned by the laborers in common.

Again reverting to the Democratic party he pointed to labor conditions in the South as to what could be expected from Democratic rulers. He said that the only difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party is that the former represents the big capitalist and the latter the little capitalist. "The only place for the laboring man," said Mr. Debs, "is in the Socialist party."

Appeals to Women.

"If all the laboring men would vote for me," he said, "I could invite you to attend my inauguration next March. The capitalists will vote the Republican and Democratic tickets. The laboring men should vote the Socialist ticket."

The speaker made an appeal to the women, saying that the Socialist Party was the only party that recognized women as having any political rights.

He made an impassioned appeal for the workingmen to join the class of "undesirable citizens," declaring that it was the undesirable citizens in every age who led the great movements that had advanced civilization.

Prior to Mr. Debs' arrival at the Auditorium, Beecher Moore, candidate for Governor of Minnesota on the Socialist ticket, addressed the audience. He spoke at some length on the value of the ballot to the individual and said that every workingman should vote for his own interest instead of "selling his vote for a few cigars or a glass of beer."

The meeting was presided over by Albert Slaughter of the County Agricultural College at Menomonie, Wis. Just before Mr. Debs spoke a collection was taken up to raise money to go into the fund used to pay the expenses of the Red Special. The collection amounted to \$164.

"A Mass of Humanity" Hears Debs at South Bend

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 28.

The Red Special meeting in this city was a success, the like of which had never been recorded in the local movement before.

The South Bend Daily News of Sept. 21, a capitalist paper, published the following report:

That the Socialist Party is a factor in national politics was forcefully demonstrated last night by the reception accorded Eugene Debs, "the only workingman candidate for the presidency," at the Auditorium last night.

The mass of humanity which crowded into the large hall was in full sympathy with the speaker and the principles for which he stands and vigorously voiced its approval of his remarks as each point was brought forth, explained and brought home to his auditors.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a procession composed of men, women and children, headed by a band, paraded the main streets of the city and returning to the Auditorium filed into the big hall. There were already a great number of persons seated and by 8:30 there was not a vacant seat in the theater.

Many Women Present.

The audience was composed almost exclusively of the "horny-handed sons of toil" but unlike other political meetings there were many women, some with children in arms.

Walter F. Millard, state organizer for the Socialist Party, was the first to speak, and he made quite an impression on his audience. Among the points brought out by Mr. Millard was a question he asked—and answered, "why does the public have to pay to hear the Socialist leader speak?" "Because they hear the truth. It costs them nothing to hear the others because they hear lies, but they finally pay dearer than the insignificant price of admission."

At the conclusion of Mr. Millard's remarks the band struck up "The Marseillaise" and Mr. Millard introduced Mr. Debs. His appearance was the occasion for wild acclaim and the din continued for more than five minutes when Mr. Debs arose and, in a calm, firm voice, started his speech.

DEBS ATTACKS JUDGE GROSSCUP

Lively Meeting at Berkeley, Cal., Speaker Interrupted.

(Berkeley, Cal.) Independent of Sept. 16.)

With red flags waving in the Greek theater at noon today 3,000 people welcomed Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President of the United States. The demonstration for Debs was most spirited and he carried his audience off its feet a number of times when he alluded to the labor question, the trusts and the present constitution, which he said should be entirely abolished.

There was a misunderstanding in regard to the time at which Debs was to speak, and considerable confusion arose on this account. He understood that he was to appear at noon and a wordy war followed when his managers announced that he was supposed to have been in the Greek theater at 11 o'clock. Max Sterne, president of the Social Progress Club, presided at the meeting.

A vigorous attack on Peter S. Grosscup, who rendered the opinion in the famous reversal of the \$20,000,000 fine of Judge Landis, was made by the speaker, who declared that he was a corporations lawyer instead of a representative of the people. He said:

"Judge Grosscup has a private car at his disposal and at the disposal of his friends. He is a man owned by the railroads and did their pleasure. Grosscup has been known to delay trains as much as 40 minutes because he wished for the delay."

"Organized Labor has had three supreme blows from the Supreme Court in the last three months. I hold the court in silent contempt."

Debs was questioned as to his statements by J. Aubrey Jones, a Democrat, in the audience, who asked the Socialist leader if he was prepared to prove his statements.

"Absolutely," declared Debs. "Furthermore, I wish that you would take an exact copy of this speech and send it to Grosscup."

"If Socialism came into effect," asked one of the audience, "how would it affect the Supreme Court and the constitution of the United States?"

"If Socialism went into effect," replied Debs, "we would not be ruled by a constitution 120 years old or governed by the dead."

Jones was again insistent on asking questions and a disturbance was narrowly averted when the audience shouted for him to sit down. Debs, however, asked him to proceed with his questions. When Jones subsided, Debs continued:

"The Socialist movement expresses Socialist revolution. If the constitution is in the way of the movement it will be swept out of the way."

"Child labor was the shame of capitalism and jails and asylums and degenerate women are the direct result of capitalism. The plan of Socialism is concerned with the overthrow of wage slavery. The workers will employ themselves and no man will have to ask another for a job."

Detroit Aroused By Red Special

Over 5,000 Greet the Socialist Presidential Candidate at Light Guard Armory--Two Thousand Enthusiastic Workers Escort Debs From Depot to Meeting Hall.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28.—Cheer upon cheer greeted Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party candidate for President, as he appeared before an audience of about 5,000 in the Light Guard Armory Sunday night. It was fully ten minutes after he was introduced by the chairman before quiet was restored so that Debs could proceed with his speech. He spoke for over two and a half hours without a break, excoriating both old parties unmercifully and predicting a surprise for them in the vote in November.

Seated in the audience were ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, Clarence A. Black and several prominent men in local politics, who seemed to greatly enjoy the remarks made by Debs.

Debs in Red Special.

Debs arrived in his Red Special over the Michigan Central from South Bend, Ind., at 5:15, speaking at Marcellus, Battle Creek, Albion, Jackson and several other points yesterday. To those who have heretofore been accustomed to hear of Socialist candidates walking into town after dark and walking out before breakfast, the Red Special is nine days' wonder.

About 2,000 met Debs at the train and marched to the Armory headed by a band of 15 pieces, collected from 15 states of the Union, playing the "Marseillaise."

Debs Addresses Four Thousand In Battle Creek, Post's Home

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 27.—The Red Special has aroused Battle Creek, the Zion of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance "General" Post. Eugene V. Debs addressed a meeting of four thousand people who cheered him to the echo.

Debs took special pains to show up the mischievous work of Mr. Post and his Citizens' Industrial alliance, and appealed to his audience to organize and protect the interests of labor. The Red Special meeting in this city was a surprise to everybody and Debs' address is the subject of general discussion.

How to Help.

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

THE NEW DEBS (42x56) LITHOGRAPH.

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity and Price. 1 copy for \$0.25, 10 copies for 2.00, 25 copies for 3.75, 50 copies for 6.00, 100 copies for 10.00.

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

FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES' UNION NO. 1

Regaining in Membership and Strength in Spite of the Nefarious Work of Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Their Local Police Department and Police Courts.

One of the local labor organizations which were made the special points of attack and persecution by Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the local police department and the police courts, was the Foundry Employees' Union No. 1. During the strike the men were persecuted by the police, pickets were assaulted and driven from the neighborhood of the foundries, and strike breakers and Citizens' Alliance agents were given "police protection" in spite of their provocations toward the strikers and their sympathizers.

In discussing the situation with President Wm. Siebold and Secretary L. M. Ehrlich, also with Payer and Lamkowitz of Union No. 1, the brothers said that it was but natural and unavoidable that any organization of labor would feel the effects of such a concerted onslaught as the fight made against the Foundry Employees by the Van Cleave outfit and their local police department. The union is fast growing in strength and the wounds received in lost, but heroically fought battles, will soon have been healed. In fact the Union, as far as the quality of its membership is concerned, is better and stronger today than it ever has been before, and even as to numbers the organization has been doing fine of late, having increased its membership to several hundreds, of which number fully 250 are in good standing, which means a great deal in view of the last year's industrial crisis, which knocked half of the workingmen out of their jobs.

Now is the time for the foundry employes to join the union of their trade. Brothers, what else can you do to protect your interest and the interest of your wives and children? You know from experience what the employers will do the moment their "help" or their "hands" are unorganized. They will do as they please. They will reduce wages in times of depression more than the conditions justify. And they will treat you like cattle.

You owe it to yourselves and to your families to join your Union, which is Foundry Employees' Local Union No. 1. Don't be discouraged because brutal employers with the help of a servile police department succeeded in doing some harm to Organized Labor. They are still afraid of your Union, because it is the only organization which will be able to improve your conditions while working for wages. Attend your Union meetings! Fall in line with the rest of Union Labor and say with Robert Burns:

"Man is man for a' that!"

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

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

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

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

Semi-Monthly Meeting of Central Body. John A. Murray of Cement Workers' Union Elected Delegate to Denver Convention of A. F. of L. Other Business.

The principal business at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union was the election of a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Three ballots were required to secure a majority for the successful candidate.

Six candidates were placed in nomination and the three ballots resulted as follows:

Table showing election results for First, Second, and Third Ballots. Candidates include Conroy, Murray, Schillig, Hoffer, Davis, and Kinsella.

Murray was declared elected. The A. F. of L. convention will open its sessions on November 9, in Denver, Colo.

The Executive Board reported on investigations of charges against Typographical Union No. 8, Barbers and Painters, concerning the non-union bread affair on Labor Day. The Board finds that the Unions mentioned were not entirely to blame for absence of Union Label bread at their picnics, since efforts had been made to secure the bread; the Board would recommend, however, that Unions be more careful and conscientious in future. After some debate in which Delegates Beisel and Shannessy changed the temperature from 59 to 101 within five minutes, the Executive Board's report was adopted.

President Miller reapportioned the old arbitration in the Beer Bottlers' case—Hoffer, Kreyling and Straubings. When a delegate from the Bottlers' Union objected to the reappointment, Delegate Hoffer declared he was ready to withdraw from the committee any time he would be considered objectionable.

Delegate Hoffer submitted a concise report from the State Federation convention in Hannibal, which was received.

Bakers' Union No. 4, in communication, requested energetic agitation in the boycott against the unfair trust bakeries.

Communications from Democratic Club referring to Congressional Candidate Colin Selph's campaign troubles was read; it was claimed in the letter that Selph was being persecuted by Van Cleave and that he was entitled to Union Labor's support. President Miller thought that the central body has had too much political discussion of late and ordered the Selph letter "received and filed." President Wilson of Typographical Union announced that Mr. Selph has always been friendly to the Union printers. This closed the subject.

The official seal was granted to Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 to be placed on a Referendum poster.

The Convention of International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers

Will be opened in Washington, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 5. A strong representation from all over the country is expected. Peter Beisel represents Local Union No. 4 of St. Louis.

Public Sentiment Meetings.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Barg Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues (entrance by gate on Lafayette avenue). Any and all subjects of public interest will be freely discussed from all sides. You are requested to suggest one or more questions for consideration.

Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America.

The members of Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America are in possession of the report of the auditors, showing the condition of the International Union for the fiscal year ending with June, 1908. The report should be very gratifying to the journeyman barbers. The total receipts for the year were \$129,776.63, and the expenditures \$92,515.84. There was a balance on hand July 1, 1907, of \$126,128.96. The balance on hand July 1, 1908, is shown to be \$154,389.35, a gain over 1907 of \$28,260.39. The expenditures were divided as follows: Benefit fund, \$60,144.67, and from the general fund, \$32,371.17. The benefits paid are for sickness and death. The death benefit varies in amount according to the length of membership, six months' members receiving \$60, one year, \$75, from two to five years \$100, from five to ten years \$200, from ten to fifteen years \$350, fifteen years and over \$500. The sick benefit is uniform, being at the rate of \$5 per week for not to exceed sixteen weeks in any one year.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.

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

The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a woman. Price, \$1.20.

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

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.

TO OUR READERS.

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

Brewery Workers In Convention

Re-Adopt Preamble and Re-Endorse Their Old Socialist Attitude.

New York, Sept. 26.—The convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America at the Labor Temple spent a busy day yesterday adjusting grievances of local unions and amending the constitution.

The constitution of the union was changed so that it will require a one-fourth vote of all local unions to indorse a motion to call off a convention before such motion can be submitted to the membership for a referendum vote.

A clause in the constitution was stricken out which could be construed as to allow the charging of second initiation fees between local unions.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted calling for at least fifty cents an hour for overtime.

A resolution from Worcester, Mass., that the union of that city be exempted from international dues and assessments as they have been thrown out of work by the city voting "dry" at the last election, was referred to the International Executive Board.

Canada was made a separate district. It will have a delegate at the International Executive Board. A resolution was adopted which calls for the organizing of distillery workers.

The application for a charter from United Engineers No. 1 of New York was denied until such time when the Joint Local Executive Board of the Brewers of this city will consent to the granting of such charter.

George Tottnor of New York was chairman of yesterday's proceedings and John Reichard of Wilkesbarre, Pa., vice-chairman.

The following preamble was unanimously re-adopted:

In our society of today there are two classes whose interests are directly opposed to each other. On the one side stands the propertied class, that owns almost all the lands, all the houses, the factories, the means of communication, all the machines and raw material, all the means of life. Compared with the nation at large this class is only a small minority.

On the other side stand the workers, who possess nothing but their physical and intellectual labor power, and this they are compelled to sell to those who own the means of production. The workers number millions.

It is to the interest of the propertied class to buy labor at the cheapest possible price; to produce as much as can be produced, and to heap up wealth. The few hundreds of thousands who compose the propertied class take from the workers the greater part of the wealth they have created.

Of all the product of their toil the million of workers receive only just as much as enables them to eke out a miserable existence.

Every new invention in machinery, every new discovery of natural forces, inures to the benefit of the propertied class alone, which is still further enriched thereby. Human labor is, as a consequence, being constantly more and more displaced.

The superfluous workers have to live, and therefore have to sell their labor at any price they can get. Labor falls more and more in value; the working people become all the time more and more impoverished, their consumptive capacity continually declines; they are able to buy less and less of the products they have produced; the sale of goods stops, production is checked, and in places it comes altogether to an end. The crisis has come.

The propertied class has taken into its service the state, the police, the militia, the press and the pulpit, whose task is to declare the sanctity of, and to defend the possessions that others have created for them.

On the other side stands the workers in their millions; without the means of life, without rights, defenseless, betrayed and sold out by the state, press and pulpit. It is against them that the weapons of the police and militia are directed.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we declare:

1. That in order to emancipate themselves from the influence of the class that is hostilely arrayed against them, the working class must organize locally, nationally and internationally; must oppose the power of capital with the power of Organized Labor; and must champion their own interests in the workshops, and in municipal, state and national affairs.

2. National and international unions are in a position to exercise a great influence on production, on wages, on the hours of labor; to regulate the question of apprenticeship, to uphold their members in various emergencies.

3. The struggles which they naturally have to wage with the organized power of capital bring them to a recognition of the fact that individual unions must unite in one large league, which shall proclaim the solidarity of the interests of all, and give mutual support. Soon thereafter will come the recognition of the fact that our whole system of production rests exclusively upon the shoulders of the working class, and that this latter can, by simply choosing to do so, introduce another, a more just system.

The self-conscious power of capital, with all its camp followers, is confronted with the self-conscious power of labor.

4. There is no power on earth strong enough to thwart the will of such a majority conscious of itself. It will irresistibly tend toward its goal. It has natural right upon its side. The earth and all its wealth belong to all. All the conquests of civilization are an edifice to the rearing of which all nations for thousands of years past have contributed their labor. The results belong to the community at large. It is Organized Labor that will finally succeed in putting these principles into actual practice, and in introducing a condition of things in which each shall enjoy the full product of his toil.

The emancipation of the working people will be achieved only when the economic and political movements have joined hands.

BRYAN ENDORSEMENT A JOKE SAY BREWERS' CONVENTION DELEGATES

Bryan Resolution is Voted Down Unanimously—Reports of Officers Show Eighty-Nine Millions of Labels Used in the Last Two Years—Union Is Pledged to International Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

New York, Sept. 26.—A resolution to indorse the Democratic party was considered a joke yesterday at the convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. To properly dispose of the resolution, it was presented to the convention by the committee on resolutions and then voted down unanimously.

The resolution was introduced by the Detroit Local Union No. 38. The delegates from that city knew that it was hopeless to have the resolution carried, so they kept silent. George Tottnor of New York and Frank Koralek, the English and German secretaries of the committee on resolutions, said that such a resolution before the brewery workers is nothing but a joke.

A resolution from New Orleans on the jurisdiction trouble between the American Federation of Labor and the brewers of that city was referred to the International Executive Board.

The card system of bookkeeping in the international office was adopted. Representatives of the union will be sent to Wheeling, W. Va., St. Louis, Mo., and Peoria, Ill., to adjust local differences.

Alexander Jonas, associate editor of the New York Volkszeitung, addressed the convention on the Socialist and labor press.

Louis Phillippi of St. Louis was chairman of yesterday's sessions and Charles Proebstie of Chicago, vice-chairman.

Report of Officers.

The following is part of the report of the international secretaries:

According to the report of our last convention, the membership of our organization on Sept. 1, 1906, numbered 38,000, including the unemployed, who were distributed in 373 local unions and 176 branches. Today we have a membership of 42,570, including the unemployed, in 373 local unions and 180 branches.

The following number of labels have been used from Sept. 1, 1906, to Sept. 1, 1907:

Keg labels	42,070,000
Bottle beer case labels	2,082,000
Bottle beer neck labels	1,310,000

Total

From Sept. 1, 1907, to Sept. 1, 1908:

Keg labels	42,260,000
Bottle beer case labels	1,718,000
Bottle beer neck labels	13,000

Total

Grand total for two years

The expense of printing these labels amounted to

The expense and freight expenses for sending the labels amounted to

A total sum of

On initiation fees of new members, which fee was established in order to enable us to furnish the breweries with labels free of charge, we received—

From Sept. 1, 1906, to Sept. 1, 1907

From Sept. 1, 1907, to Sept. 1, 1908

Total

Expense of furnishing labels, freight and express charges

Received for initiation fees

Leaves a deficit of

We believe that a good, well-filled treasury, sufficient for any emergency, and carefully invested, greatly aids in preventing strikes or lockouts. Our International Union had in its treasury on Sept. 1, 1906, \$268,329.65. Today we have in our treasury \$366,192.66, leaving a surplus or increase for the past two years of \$97,863.01.

The war being waged on our industry by the intolerant element will cause unforeseen outlay of moneys in the future. Up to the present time we have confined ourselves to the publication of literature voicing our opinion of, and showing the results sure to follow such a movement if success, and the effect it will have on Organized Labor. This was done without compromising our organization politically or otherwise.

Politically our position remains unchanged. We know there is but one remedy left the working class to free itself from the unworthy and degrading position it finds itself in at the present time, and that is through political action, the class struggle. Without active participation in the political field the labor organizations are powerless and defenseless against the exploitations of organized capital, and doomed to destruction. A review of the occurrences on the field of labor in the past two years is sufficient to show the absolute necessity of a union of toilers in one great "Labor party," for the purpose of furthering the interests of the wage slave and protecting and defending him against the oppression, abuse and brutality of the exploiters, aided and abetted by the courts; police, state and governmental powers and forces.

The many organizations of capital and employers, such as the Citizens' Alliance, Manufacturers' Associations, etc., headed by the Parry, Post, Job and Van Cleave gangs, have but one aim and object, and that is the extermination of any and all labor organizations, immaterial as to whether they be conservative or progressive, and to accomplish their purpose no sacrifice is too great, and yearly they expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to force the enactment of laws detrimental to Organized Labor. To enforce laws of this nature they need lawmakers and judges, and these they find in both old parties, the Democratic as well as the Republican. Now what have we to expect or what can we hope for from these parties? We refer you to the decisions of the courts in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Co. vs. the American Federation of Labor, and the Loewe Bros. vs. the United Hatters of America. This should convince every thinking man that neither of these old parties has any use for the workingman at any time other than election day and a few days prior, when all sorts of promises are made, but which always remain promises, to capture his vote.

Only Hope in Socialism.

In order to bring about a change in these affairs, and to secure for the working class its inherent rights, it is absolutely necessary that the municipal, state and national government control be wrested from the hands of the capitalist class and its henchmen and restored to the people, to whom it belongs. This can only be achieved on the political field by a union of all workers, united and cemented in one body, electing its own representatives and officers, and through the passage and enactment of such laws as will lead to the liberation and emancipation of the toilers from the shackles of wage slavery! This can be realized only through the Socialist Party, and it now lies with the workers themselves to join the ranks and help in the upbuilding of same, so that we may, at no far distant time, be in a position to check the greed and oppression of our masters and exploiters. If we are but earnest in our will and desire nothing can prevent us from gaining our aim. If our members but take the preamble of our International Union to heart and accept it as their very own, then the realization of our wishes will be hastened.

We stand now, as ever, for our industrial organization in its present form, and hope to successfully defend same against any and all attacks, no matter from which side they may come, for only through centralizing and uniting the forces in the various crafts and industries into industrial unions can Organized Labor be really successful. We again declare ourselves for the maintenance of our Industrial Socialism.

Gradually this conviction is gaining more and more ground in the American labor movement; we have witnessed during the last two years a closer affiliation for the purpose of united action when necessary in the building and metal trades organizations and organizations in other branches of industry, and a closer affiliation of the organizations of the food industry so closely related to each other is also absolutely necessary. We entirely coincide in this regard with our German sister organizations in their recommendation of a closer affiliation with all allied trades organizations through mutual agreements for the protection of the interests of all, until a complete amalgamation will become possible.

Only through a well-organized international movement and through united political action along the lines of International Socialism will the final emancipation of the laboring class from wage slavery become possible.

We again extend a hearty welcome to all the delegates, and hope that your work will be crowned with success and will be of lasting benefit to the International Union and Organized Labor in general. Fraternal yours, Adam Huebner, Louis Kemper, Joseph Proebstie, International Secretaries.

Brewery Workers Widen Scope of Activity and Strengthen Organization by Thoroughly Combining Their Forces.

New York, Sept. 27.—Determined to thoroughly organize the men employed in the brewing industry, the convention of the United Brewery Workmen of America, at the Labor Temple, adopted all recommendations of the organization committee to send organizers to different parts of the country.

An organizer will be sent to Providence, R. I., where he will stay at least six months. Special efforts will be made to unionize the breweries in Iowa.

A resolution submitted by the Geneva (N. Y.) union was adopted calling for the organization of flour and cereal mill employes. Beer is made from the products of these non-union workers.

William Umstadter of Newark was chairman of yesterday's sessions and Otto Mathes of Evansville, Ind., vice-chairman.

A communication from the Central Federated Union asking that beer bottlers use only barrels having the cooper's union label. It was referred to the Joint Local Executive Board of Greater New York. The secretary of the convention was instructed to ask the Central Federated Union to help organize the bottlers of this city.

A letter of greeting was read from the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

A request from the Brooklyn Central Labor Union that the Brooklyn Brewers' Union withdraw from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, a rival organization, was referred to the Joint Local Executive Board of this city.

J. J. Keppler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, addressed the convention. He said he read reports of the convention in The Call, showing excellent progress made by the brewery workers in the last two years. He complimented the convention and said the reports are the strongest arguments for industrial unionism.

Mr. Keppler asked the delegates that they use their influence in their respective cities so that only union machinists be employed in erecting and wrecking machinery in the breweries.

President O'Sullivan of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers made a similar request in favor of the members of his union.

UNION IS FOR ALL.

Every Brewery Worker to Have Same Treatment.

The Brewery Workers showed their progressiveness when, in convention assembled, they adopted a resolution calling for uniform wages for all brewers employed in a brewery. The International Executive Board was instructed to see that in all contract renewals the wages of the men in the washhouse be uniform to the men employed in the cellar and brew house. Efforts to put this rule into effect will be made in all localities wherever possible.

A proposition from the Pittsburg unions to authorize the investment of funds in breweries so that union beer will be available in case of a strike was referred to the International Executive Board.

A resolution from New York was adopted which requires the editor of the Brewers' Journal to publish articles pertaining to the trade and on current and political events. Local unions are requested to publish, at least quarterly, a report about their meetings or about the situation in their locality.

A proposition from San Francisco to establish a home for old and disabled brewery workers was laid on the table. It was pointed out that such a home would only benefit the few unmarried members of the union.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the union label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Coopers Get Counter Proposition.

The committee on the working agreement between the coopers and the brewers turned down the propositions of the former and offered a counter proposition which was adopted. The counter proposition is as follows:

1. All driving, shortening and riveting of hoops on cooperage shall be considered brewers' work outside of cooper shop. This clause shall not be construed as debarring members of the International Coopers' Union from such work when necessary.

2. All new and repair work shall be done by members of the International Coopers' Union only.

3. In cases of emergency the coopers may assist in the brewery department, and vice versa the brewery workmen may assist in the cooperage department. This matter to be left to the respective local unions.

4. This agreement shall not be binding in localities where written agreements between the coopers and the brewers have already been entered into.

The grievance committee reported in favor of the Denver Joint Local Executive Board in demanding a fine to be imposed on a member of a local union of that city. The convention referred the matter back to the local unions of Denver.

BREWERS ADJOURN—NEXT CONVENTION TO BE IN CHICAGO.

New York, Sept. 22.—The seventeenth convention of the United Brewery Workers of America, after being in session for fifteen days at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, ended yesterday.

The three international secretaries were re-elected without opposition. Gustav Mostler was re-elected unanimously as editor of the Brewers' Journal. Albert Kugler of Newark was elected to fill the newly-made office of international organizer.

The following delegates were nominated to represent their respective districts on the International Executive Board:

District 1.—Konrad Young of No. 14, Boston, and E. F. Ward of No. 29, Boston.

District 2.—John Sullivan of No. 59, New York, and Fred Renz of No. 4, Buffalo.

District 3.—Peter Shaefer of No. 132, Philadelphia; Peter Bollenbacher, No. 32, Pittsburg; Bernhard Fleig, No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Rudolph Kirschner, No. 232, Scranton, Pa., and John Hohen, No. 144, Pittsburg.

District 4.—Fridolin Mayer, No. 3, Detroit, and Charles Nikolaus, No. 9, Milwaukee.

District 5.—Charles Gaude, No. 18, Chicago, and Joseph Obergfell, No. 230, Indianapolis.

District 6.—Joseph Fessner, No. 187, St. Louis, and Joseph Schulz, No. 100, Kansas City.

District 7.—Ottomar Edler, No. 161, New Orleans, and George Walter, No. 111, Houston, Tex.

District 8.—Emil Muri, No. 7, San Francisco; Frank Koralek, No. 58, Denver; Otto Deissler, No. 350, Los Angeles, and Joseph J. Muller, No. 266, Seattle.

District 9.—George D. Corcoran and M. Jordan of No. 304, Toronto.

The following were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Denver: John Sullivan of New York, Louis Kemper, international secretary; E. F. Ward, Boston; Albert Kugler, Newark, and Frank Koralek, Denver.

Chicago was chosen as the next convention city against Denver, Cincinnati and Columbus.

On Saturday the convention donated the following sums to the Socialist and Labor Press: One hundred dollars each to The Call, New York Volkszeitung, Chicago Daily Socialist, and fifty dollars each to the Philadelphia Tageblatt, Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung, St. Louis Arbeiter Zeitung and St. Louis Labor.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

OUR ARMORY MEETING

Friday, October 23, the "Red Special" will reach St. Louis. The train will arrive at Union Station at 5:55 p. m., and at 8 o'clock the mass meeting will take place at the First Regiment Armory, on Grand and Manchester avenues. The hall can be reached by the Grand, Laclède, Manchester and Market street cars.

A special edition of Labor will be published announcing the meeting in which our presidential candidate, Comrade Eugene V. Debs, will be the principal speaker. Over 40,000 copies of this special edition have already been ordered. Ward clubs or comrades who are anxious to make the Armory meeting a rousing success by distributing said propaganda edition are urgently requested to report their orders at this office not later than Saturday evening, Oct. 10. Announcements cards are ready for distribution in union meetings and factories; also admission tickets (10c a person).

NO MERCY SHOWN

In the current Mine Workers' Journal the reasons why the strike was declared off in Alabama are enumerated by Vice-President White, who was in charge of the contest from the first of August. The narrative sounds like a chapter from some book exposing the infamous industrial conditions that are supposed to exist in Russia, and it is enough to make the blood boil in the veins of any man who dares to call himself an American. It seems that the miners were driven about from pillar to post like so many wild animals by the dirty politician, Gov. Comer, and his gang of highbinders. No mercy was shown women and children, who were driven out upon the highways to starve, and when they found shelter under tents erected upon leased ground the brutal things in uniform swooped down upon them, cut the ropes and destroyed the canvas and left the miners, their wives and children exposed to the hot rays of the sun or to be drenched in rain storms. And in their dire extremity the poor miners and their families, knowing not which way to turn, fell upon their knees and prayed to their God for deliverance and forgiveness for their persecutors, who sneered at their helplessness. And Gompers and his bunch of bunco artists have the brazen audacity of attempting to steer the fellow-unionists of these poor, oppressed miners into the political party which is in reality controlled by this new Southern slave power. How far can a so-called leader go in displaying his egotism, malice and petty spite and in hair-splitting as to the merits of the two capitalistic parties before he becomes a betrayer of his class? These new slave-drivers who use the bullet argument will not receive the ballot support of intelligent labor despite the shameless acts of alleged leaders.

Grant Hamilton, the man with "Gompers' seven secrets," established political headquarters in a Chicago hotel, a sideshow to the Bryan-Mack-Haskell headquarters of the Democratic party. This "general organizer," who is an expert in running up high salary bills and expense accounts, as the A. F. of L. financial reports will show, is today trying to sell Organized Labor to the Democratic party.

Of course, in accord and within the limits of the so-called "Political Policy of the A. F. of L.," whatever that may be. Grant Hamilton is supposed to provide all the local and state legislative or political committees of the unions with "non-partisan" Democratic literature, for the good of the cause.

This Grant Hamilton, instead of spreading himself at a Chicago hotel as the political Moses of Union Labor, should establish his headquarters in the coal fields of Alabama, where his Democratic party outfit have just seen fit to knock the bottom out of the United Mine Workers' organization.

Will Grant Hamilton dare appear in a public mass meeting of Union Labor in St. Louis and defend his capitalistic political wire-pulling?

We are convinced that he will not!

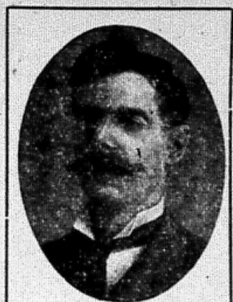
Announcement Cards for Armory Hall Red Special Meeting now ready for distribution. Call at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

The Socialist Campaign Book, compiled by Joseph Medill Paterson, is now out. Price 25 cents a copy.



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



RED SPECIAL PICTURE

The Seattle Union Record gives the following interesting description of the Red Special meeting in Seattle:

"When the Red Special rolled into the Union Depot there were hundreds of earnest, devoted people who crowded the gates, the fence, and every available space, seeking, if possible, to get only a glimpse of the great emancipator of the white slave. This mute eloquent testimonial of the devotion of the common people to their idol says more than is in the power of words. When it was announced that Mr. Debs was asleep, worn out from his exhausting trip, and that he could not be seen until his appearance at Dreamland Rink, the crowd good-naturedly and reluctantly turned away, seeming to be satisfied with the part they had taken in their expression of esteem by coming to the depot when the train arrived.

"At the rink the crush was something fearful, and it seemed for a time that it would not be possible to succeed in getting the audience into the hall at all. Be it said right here that the police and railroad officials detailed upon the job of handling the crowd deserve the highest commendation for the courteous and considerate manner in which they managed the work. When the rink was filled to its full capacity, many hundreds standing, the doors were ordered closed, and from that time until the arrival of Mr. Debs, the audience, which had paid 25, 50 cents and \$1 per seat, listened with rapt attention to the speakers that preceded him.

"On his arrival at 9 p. m. the deafening cheers seemed to raise the roof of the building and had it not been that Chairman Wells had previously earnestly requested the audience to cut short this kind of demonstration on account of the fact that the time for the speech would be all too little, the cheering would have continued indefinitely.

"On the outside the disappointed, to the number of several hundred, applied in vain for admission. Such scenes as this have been enacted in all the cities where the Red Special has stopped. At one city in California seats were placed in a vacant lot of ten acres, where a great gathering of 15,000 cheerfully paid the admission fee and several hundred dollars in contributions. In Portland and auditorium with a capacity of 10,000 was filled to overflowing."

QUEER REASONING

The Weekly Dispatch, a labor paper published in San Antonio, Texas, says:

"Union men must choose between two men for President—either Bryan or Taft—and the union man who votes for Debs or any other candidate loses his vote. Debs has no chance of election, nor has any other candidate outside of the two named. It's up to the union men to say who shall be President, for with Organized Labor lies the power to elect or defeat either Bryan or Taft. Look up the records of the two men; look up the principles, declarations and acts of the two parties they represent, then vote as your conscience dictates. Which man shall be our next President?"

In the same issue of the Weekly Dispatch we find the following editorial paragraph:

"The national political campaign is beginning to take on a Kilkeny cat fight phase. Everybody is calling the other a liar, a grafter or a Coal Oil Joe Bailey attorney. It is said that when 'thieves fall out honest men get their dues.' Will it happen this time, and who will be the honest man?"

Here we are: At first the union man is advised that his vote is thrown away unless he votes for Taft or Bryan, and in the next breath the same paper applies to Taft and Bryan and their political gangs the old proverb: "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

Hence the advice given in the first paragraph makes it imperative on union men to vote for one of the capitalist thieves who have a fall-out just now.

A vote for a thief is a vote thrown away, while the only votes of union men not thrown away are the Socialist votes cast for Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford.

"When thieves fall out honest men get their dues."

Editorial Observations

Tickets for the Armory Red Special Meeting 10c a Person. Get your tickets now. One comrade has sold 150 tickets within the last two weeks.

Taft Didn't Speak to Any 15,000 at West Allis. The Papers prevaricated with great elasticity. And the applause—oh, where was the applause? After such a frost, Mr. Taft now knows what it means to appear before a body of awakened toilers.—Social Dem. Herald.

When You Get Everybody's for October on Account of the Big Debs article, also turn to William Hard's article, "The Pensioners of Peace," and mark it so that all into whose hands the magazine passes may not overlook so valuable a contribution to the literature of human rights.—S. D. H.

That's No Lie! An Exchange Very Correctly says: If Theodore Roosevelt will carefully investigate into the men who put up the most fearful campaign drench on which he was elected to the presidency four years ago, he will be able to find more Haskells than the eastern penitentiaries would hold.

It Is Barely Possible That the Best Way for Mr. Gompers to make votes for the Democratic party is to bitterly attack Debs as has done in the September Federationist to the extent of about

three pages. We doubt very much, however, that it will have the desired effect.—Seattle Union Record.

We Are Very Much Surprised to See the Bulletin of the Clothing Trades republish the Gompers attack on Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist Party. We expected something more honorable from Editor Landers, the servant of the organized garment workers, who have contributed many a hard-earned dollar toward defraying the expenses of the Socialist Party campaign and the Red Special.

Some St. Louis Comrades Suggest That a Red Special Parade on Oct. 23 from the Union depot, to Grand and Laclède avenues wouldn't be a bad idea. The Red Special Band will furnish the parade music. At the Armory the Red Special Band of 15 pieces and Prof. Kaltenthaler's band of 25 pieces will play the battle hymns of Labor and Socialism. There will be something doing on the evening of Oct. 23. It will be the Red Friday!

Dave Francis, the Big Cinch Dave, is Back from Europe. He stated that the prevailing opinion abroad was that Taft's election was a foregone conclusion, but that he himself argued on a number of occasions that Bryan was very much stronger now than he had been in 1896 and 1900. He stated that he would make speeches in Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky, his native state. Since Francis is still on the Unfair List it might be well for Sam Gompers to have Grant Hamilton accompany him (Francis) on his Bryan stump tour.

Last Week Professor Daniel De Leon Went to Chicago as a "properly accredited delegate to the I. W. W. convention." The professor reached the Windy City in safety and soon appeared in the I. W. W. convention, of which he pretended to be the real heart and soul and backbone. Somebody objected to the professor's credentials. A two days' battle followed, and when the vote was taken Professor Daniel De Leon was not admitted as a delegate. The professor took his rejected credentials and his grip and returned to New York on the next train. Irony of fate!

Union Men Are Waking Up, as the Following Editorial from the Painter and Decorator will show: "Neither Republican, Democrats, Independents nor Prohibitionists promise plainly and positively to enact a law similar to the British Trades Dispute Act—forced through the British Parliament by the Labor party—explicitly legalizing peaceful picketing and the boycott and protecting the homes and the savings of members of trades unions, and the funds of the unions from seizure to satisfy judgments awarded in suits for damages—such as those brought by Loewe against the Hatters, and by the Citizens' Alliance against the Building Trades Unions of Denver and the American Federation of Labor. Only a working class party will work for such legislation. If we want the whole loaf we must go after it ourselves."

Don't Fail to Circulate Everybody's. The October Everybody's is out and on the news stands, and the Debs article turns out to be even more than up to expectations. Lincoln Steffens has done a fine piece of work. Debs is questioned at length on many points of the Social-Democracy; and his answers, together with some interspersed by Victor L. Berger, at whose home the interview took place, present such a comprehensive grasp of our principles and aims, and of our analysis of the capitalist system, that one may almost call the article a complete exposition of Socialism. Of all the big magazines, Everybody's probably has the most extensive circulation, so that Socialism gets a big boost all over the nation, and in many quarters where it would otherwise be misunderstood. Our comrades should not only get the magazine themselves, but should make propaganda use of it, for it is gilt edged for that purpose. It sells at fifteen cents on the news stands, and most anyone can afford to buy two or three copies and put them in hands where they will do the most good. It is a Socialist duty to do this. Do not neglect the chance, we beg of you.

"THE INDICTMENT OF SOCIALISM."

Luminous Darkness Emitted by a Jesuit Priest, in Which Learning, (?) Lying and Laceration of Truth Are Lavishly Dealt Out in Hope of Keeping Workingmen and Women in Bondage to Capitalism.

The steady growth of Socialism, and its power as a political force, is constantly being admitted, and the only hope of its evilness is misrepresentation, and if this can not be accomplished by the capitalists themselves they are ready to hand over the task to the "spiritual leaders" of the people, in the vain hope that success will be with them. The late "business agent" of the capitalists, Mark Hanna, testified before his death that when the fight between "Capitalism and Socialism" came on in this country, Capitalism's only hope would lie in the Catholic Church. The leaders of that organization, may be, were flattered by the admission, and ready to respond to the declaration by taking up arms in defense of the "business interests," but at the same time the Socialists stood on guard ready for the assault.

Thrown into the arena with assurance that its attack is invulnerable, is a pamphlet with the title as above, and we note it was given as a lecture "before the faculty and students of the State University of Nebraska," the state of Bryan; but we have not the assurance that the faculty and students indorsed it. Yet, we may presume, it was considered important enough to be published with the aid of Van Cleave's \$1,500,000 education fund, for use in the campaign of 1908—hence its appearance at this time.

Profound learning is not nearly so greatly to be desired as the art of specious lying, and, therefore, weakness as to the former is readily accounted for in the lecture of Marshall J. Bowman, S. J., and for those who want "to believe a lie" the case is well put from beginning to end; but by the workingmen and women of this country prodded by hunger and poverty, and who will not be satisfied by other than intelligent reasons why they ought to avoid "Socialism" it will fall as a dead weight, and its lies be kicked aside.

It will be impossible, as well as needless, to note all the misrepresentations as to the aims of Socialism, nor can we say to whom the blame should be given, as we are not informed by the lecturer who the "political economist" may be whom he claims as his god-father, but we presume he swallowed the dose, as he expects all others to do, without doubting, just to save himself the trouble of

CONVENTION OF MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 25.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, which convened in this city Monday morning, finished its deliberations and adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the last hours of the convention a great deal of business was transacted; in fact, yesterday was a business session.

The committee on boycotts and labels reported favorably on document 43. This was in regard to the tobacco trust. The resolution was presented by Delegate LeFever to the committee and the convention approved the report.

Committee reported favorably on the resolution asking the members of the organization to ask for the label on all razors and brass band goods purchased. Report was adopted. This resolution was introduced by the Metal Workers and Polishers.

The final report of the committee on legislation was received. The resolution asking that the committee use its best endeavors to have the law in regard to the State Labor Bureau amended to give the bureau the right to prosecute all persons who violate the labor laws was approved.

The resolution introduced by Delegate Lindberg, asking the legislative committee to prepare and present to the legislature a bill requiring the state to furnish employment to all bona fide voters who are out of work, paying union labor prices, employment to be eight hours a day and six days a week, was reported "unfavorably" by the committee. Report indorsed.

The committee also reported "unfavorably" on the resolution asking for the passage of an act requiring the railroads to maintain repair shops in this state and making a failure to do so punishable by a fine of \$500 for every day they fail to do so. Mr. Lindberg spoke in favor of his resolution and said that a law of this kind would be of great benefit to the laboring people. He told how the railroads having shops at Springfield had their repair tracks full of cars and engines to be repaired and yet reduced the shop force and how they, later on, sent engines clear over to Pennsylvania to be repaired when the work could have been done at home. Mr. Behrens moved that the matter be referred to the incoming legislative committee. Motion prevailed.

A resolution in regard to the employment of children who are orphans or who have people depending upon them was reported by the committee. The purport of this resolution is to instruct the legislative committee to have a bill prepared providing for the payment of sufficient wages by the state to these children to keep them in school. The children from 6 to 15 years would come under the operation of this bill. This resolution was referred to the new legislative committee with instructions to co-operate with a similar committee from the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

Secretary Smith read a telegram of greetings from the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, in sessions at Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolutions Committee Reports.

The resolutions committee, through its secretary, Harry S. Sharpe, made its final report. The committee reported favorably on the "referendum" resolution by offering a substitute to the original resolution, which was referred to them. The substitute declares in favor of the referendum principles wherever and whenever such principles are practicable in the conduct of the business of the organizations.

Political Action Committee's Report.

The committee reported favorable on the following resolution, which was presented by Harry S. Sharpe, representing Typographical Union No. 8 of St. Louis:

Whereas, The enemies of Organized Labor are resorting to unworthy methods to discredit the work and influence of the officers of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, commend the action of President Gompers and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for the stand they have taken in defense of the rights of labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to render such assistance as may be in our power to carry out the political program of our officers in their effort to obtain justice for Organized Labor and wage earners in general.

Behrens Submits Minority Report.

As soon as this resolution was reported Mr. Behrens of Sedalia, the Socialist member of the committee, presented the following

Minority Report.

"I dissent from the committee's recommendation in approving that portion of resolution No. 40 which indorses the political program of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, for the reason that, in my opinion, the Executive Council exceeded its authority in so doing, and offer the following resolution as the minority report of the committee on resolutions:

"Whereas, In the light of recent industrial and political development in this country, it is clearly evident that the employing class is determined to still further encroach upon the rights, liberties and freedom of action of the working class, by using to the fullest extent every power of government, as evidenced by recent injunctive processes and court decisions affecting the interests of labor, all of which but further demonstrate that governments, as constituted today, are distinctly class governments, reflecting only the interests of the employing class, and

"Whereas, Since no other kind but class government is possible so long as one class in society is economically dependent upon another class, and as class government can only be abolished by abolishing the present industrial system, which is based upon the private ownership in the means of employment, and since all governments are but a reflex of the prevailing industrial system, and both being dominated by the employing class, it therefore becomes the duty of the working class, who represent the overwhelming majority, if they would forever free themselves from all class rule and class injustice, to unite politically as well as industrially; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in seventeenth annual convention assembled, That any political program other than that based upon the class struggle, now so nobly waged by the trades unions in the economic field, can only lead to confusion and would seriously affect the continued unity of the trades union movement itself, and that all working class political activity should be independent and outside the economic movement, but clearly expressive of that movement.

"Resolved, That we call upon the trades unionists of this state to carefully study and acquaint themselves with the political affairs of nation, state and municipality, to the end that they may be able to cast not only an honest ballot, but an intelligent and united ballot, and thus ultimately capture all the powers of government and through it gain possession of the means whereby they live.

"E. T. Behrens."

Phil Höfner of St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union reported the following resolution, which was adopted after some debate:

Höfner's Resolution.

"Whereas, The Republican party at its convention in Chicago last July deliberately refused to consider any of the demands of the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, William H. Taft is the standard bearer of that party in this campaign; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Missouri State Federation of Labor call upon all workingmen, whether organized or not, to use every legitimate means to bring about the defeat of William H. Taft for the exalted office of President of the United States."

The Election of Officers

Resulted as follows: President, Thomas J. Sheridan of Joplin; Vice-President, C. B. Dysart of Moberly; Second Vice-President, B. F.

Brown of Hannibal; Secretary-Treasurer, John T. Smith of Kansas City.

When nominations were declared in order for delegate to the American Federation of Labor, Harry S. Sharpe of St. Louis was nominated; also Charles Wilkerson of Springfield. The vote was: Sharpe, 52; Wilkerson, 43. Mr. Sharpe was declared elected.

Nominations were declared in order for members of the legislative committee and the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Ed McGarry of Novinger, U. M. W. of A.; Charles W. Fear of Joplin, Typographical Union; Austin Biggs of St. Louis, Typographical Union; E. E. Johnson, St. Louis, Journeymen Plumbers' Union, and Fred W. Darr, Springfield, Journeymen Barbers' Union. The vote stood: McGarry, 72; Fear, 61; Biggs, 53; Johnson, 52, and Darr, 40. Messrs. McGarry, Fear and Biggs were declared elected.

O. P. Weakly of Kansas City, R. Woods of Springfield and G. Headbrink of Moberly were placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the Kansas State Federation of Labor. The vote resulted as follows: Weakly, 25; Woods, 43; Headbrink, 27. Mr. Woods was declared elected.

Next Place of Meeting.

When the time came to choose the next place of meeting Joplin was selected by an overwhelming majority.

The newly elected officers were installed and after singing "America" the convention adjourned.

WHAT IN HELL'S THE MATTER WITH LABOR?

Chicago Correspondent Publishes Interesting Letter in Typographical Union Journal on Labor Politics.

The latest issue of The Typographical Journal publishes the following letter from its Chicago correspondent, George J. Knott, which may interest many of our trade union readers: Mr. Knott says:

William Allen White, the famous editor of the Emporia (Kas.) Gazette, some years ago startled the country and swung himself into fame by publishing an iconoclastic editorial under the profane but trite caption, "What in Hell's the Matter with Kansas?" The editor smeared the Populistic bread with such a liberal plaster of unwelcome truth in lieu of butter that the citizens of that "bleeding" commonwealth took a few months to recover from the shock of the roast, and after carefully diagnosing the symptoms of the disease that indicated political typhoid or possibly smallpox, came to the conclusion that nothing was the matter with Kansas itself. The trouble lay altogether with the fossilized theorists who mistook their calling. "What Kansas needs is men who can talk—who have leisure to argue the currency question while their wives wait at home for a nickel's worth of blueing," wrote Mr. White, in a sarcastic vein. Kansas has since then redeemed itself.

In the face of a possibility of the usual internal disagreements in the political labor ranks it may with equal pertinence be asked, "What in hell's the matter with labor?" Then it may be asked with equal candor, Is labor going to the polls this year divided or united? Is labor going to the polls determined to put the label of disapproval on the injunction collar that is gradually being forged around its neck? Does labor realize it is gradually becoming corralled like dogs in a dog pound? Will trade unionists ever wake up to the degree of the possibilities that if they hold meetings at all they must be held in secret or under legal surveillance as an outlawed institution?

The trouble with labor in politics always has been—and, if the signs of the times portend anything, they point to the same trouble this year—too much small fry backcapping. Growls of unwarranted criticism are already flashing on the political screen knocking this or that head of a labor body because he "has agreed to deliver the labor vote." Trade unionists at their meetings shout till they are hoarse and wear the skin off their hands applauding sentiments favoring labor legislation. They send delegates as representatives to central bodies where unification of ideas and centralization of policies are the recognized function. Then when election day comes around they vote the straight Democratic or Republican ticket.

The direct primary law, initiated, agitated and finally passed by the Illinois legislature at the behest of labor, was a partial failure in its first trial, August 8. It was expected that labor would turn out and nominate its friends and fellows. The result as demonstrated in Chicago proves that the trade union men either did not turn out to take advantage of the opportunity so long sought or they voted, not as trade unionists, but as Democrats or Republicans. The Chicago Federation of Labor indorsed 105 names out of a list of several hundred patriots who sought to serve their country by holding office. Thirty-one of the 105 were successful in the primaries. The list of indorsements included some of the best known and stanchest trade unionists in the city, but they were mowed down indiscriminately. The old line politicians carried the day and, judging from the returns, they also carried the labor vote and placed it in the spots most needed to accomplish their ends. Walter Lantz, an ex-member of No. 16, was successful for nomination for re-election, notwithstanding he opposed the direct primary law in the last legislature because it would "give control to the mob." Charles L. Fieldstack, ex-business agent of the Janitors' Union, was renominated for the legislature in the face of the fact that he was the principal obstructionist in the labor measuring during the last session. Senator A. J. Hopkins was indorsed for re-election notwithstanding his well-known antagonism to Organized Labor, his attempt to crush unionism in the government printing office, and his close connection as attorney with corporations and corporate interests. John C. Harding for member of the Board of Tax Review, Charles L. Young for Recorder, William C. Smith for County Commissioner, all members of No. 16, and Stephen Sumner, Daniel L. Cruice, George J. Thompson of the Cigar Makers, Robert Nelson and J. J. Britain of the Carpenters and others received less votes than the three largest unions in the city number. In wards the population of which is 90 per cent labor, labor candidates were

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inquiry—so he gives it: Socialism is a proposed international, industrial, co-operative, Social-Democracy, aiming at the seizure of universal political power, in order to substitute public for private ownership of land and capital, so as to bring about public production, and equal distribution of all income."

The task is a large one and, since in church dominion the Jesuits are working to capture the world, ought not to be scoffed at by M. J. Boorman, S. J., but the falsehood is in this latter part of the program, "and equal distribution of all income." It is the old game—"lie, somebody will believe" and by it be scared away from Socialism this fall.

The Causes leading to Socialism, given by Pope Leo XIII., (false teaching) such as "Rationalism, Materialism and Atheism," are adroitly interpolated to horrify the faithful; but we ask, if they were abandoned, would there not be left "the new industrial conditions begotten by invention of machinery," etc.? and, if the church remained as passively silent in denouncing "the oppression of poor, the enforcement of laws favorable to the rich," and the same lack of sympathy for "the sufferings of the numberless poor who have lost "Christian Patience," and who, goaded by envy and hatred by the haughty display of vanity and luxury on the part of the rich," should not some leaders arise who could lead the people into a better way? It is not a question of who, nor of what belief, but what is the aim of the leaders? and the testimony of the past has been that the church has neglected to obtain justice for the poor, because the rich pay its bills. And nowhere has this been demonstrated more fully than in America, where, while some advantages have prevailed, the workmen are being taught they must learn to be content with such conditions as are found in Europe.

So long as the church thinks of workmen, whether natives or emigrants, as fitted only to be plucked to fatten its coffers and to aid in building costly cathedrals, forgetful of their own home needs, it will be the pleasure and duty of the followers of "Marx, Bebel et al" to urge the workmen to unite at the ballot box to capture, not overthrow, the government, to the end they may enjoy all the fruits of their labors.

Nor will the charges made by "M. J. Boorman, S. J.," mislead. He would scare by declaring the evils Socialism proposes to cure are "begotten by nature; and all striving against nature is vain." And yet he is required to put down nature by "taking the vow of celibacy." His experience may justify the declaration, but Socialism teaches that nature can be conquered, and while greed and selfishness of capitalism may be in accord with "Nature," still, by establishment of "public industries," can be overcome.

We might enumerate all the objections, but as they are all falsely founded and misstated, 'tis useless; but we refer to his quotation from John Mitchell: "There is no necessary hostility between capitalist acts naturally and labor does the same, conflict is a necessity, but Mitchell is a "has been," and his declaration that "the average wage worker has made up his mind that he must remain a wage worker," etc., will no more be considered binding when the wage workers do their own thinking.

"M. J. Boorman, S. J.," says "no Catholic can be a Socialist, for the Pope flatly condemns it, and calls it "An accursed brood." And yet, strange to say, where Catholicism has longest held sway Socialism is growing and it will grow in America despite the Pope's dictum.

Socialism does not appeal to Catholics, Protestants, Jews or Christians, Mahomedans or Infidels, but simply to workmen and women, and urges them to adopt for themselves such truths relative to industrial affairs as shall enable them to profit by their applied activities, here on earth, so that the poverty and misery which blight the hopes of themselves and their families will disappear; and, as they have been taught "God helps those who help themselves," they will cease to rely upon "Popes, Prelates and priests; Kings, rulers and leaders;" will band themselves together under the "Red banner of Socialism" and conquer the powers of government and overthrow capitalism and classes," to live one brotherhood here below, and if any feel they need spiritual guides, be they Catholic, Protestant, Jew or Mahomedan, it will be their right to make choice, since, on earth, there will be no more poverty—they will contemplate the future as they may be best informed, and pay their own guides, no master saying them nay.

It is safe to say all Socialists will welcome "The Indictment of Socialism" as a means of propaganda. It's author, M. J. Boorman, S. J., has put upon it a red cover, doubtless intending "to steal the livery of Heaven, in which to serve the Devil!" Red being the recognized emblem of freedom from "superstition, error and despotism" imposed by capitalism, the workmen the world over, be they toil-crs on the land, wage slaves in factory or mine, or students in church, school, college or university, will soon all unite under the "Red Banner of Socialism" and proclaim the Brotherhood of Man.

Jay T. Arrab.

Red Special Edition

Announcing the Armory Hall Meeting of Friday, October 23rd.

The following orders for the Red Special Edition announcing the big Armory meeting have been reported to this office:

6th Ward	2,000 copies
7th Ward	2,000 copies
9th Ward	5,000 copies
10th Ward	7,000 copies
11th Ward	3,000 copies
12th Ward	2,000 copies
13th Ward	3,000 copies
18th Ward	2,000 copies
19th Ward	2,000 copies
20th Ward	2,000 copies
24th Ward	3,000 copies
25th Ward	2,000 copies
27th Ward, South Branch	5,000 copies
28th Ward	1,000 copies
L. E. Hildebrand	500 copies

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

To Our Readers.

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

Tickets for Debs Meeting.

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

DON'T MISS THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

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

buried beneath an avalanche of votes for grafters, wardheelers and political scum. Simon J. Gorman, president of the Horseshoers' Union and candidate for the legislature, who lives in one of the most populous labor districts in the city, received a beggarly 18 votes in 52 precincts. In 12 precincts where he was active in ward organization as a precinct captain he received 350 votes—368 votes in a 90 per cent labor ward, as against a seasoned politician's thousands of votes.

It is purely an optimistic mind that can gather comfort from the fact that 33 per cent of the candidates endorsed by the Federation were successful. Less than 10 per cent were actual "labor candidates." The rest were purely professional politicians who promise anything—like the devil on a high mountain—for a vote.

In Chicago and Cook County the all-absorbing contest was between Deneen and Yates for Governor, and Healy, the present State's Attorney, against two opponents, both contests in the Republican camp. The Federation made no indorsement for Governor on the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the Illinois State Federation was pledged to indorse its friends. The Chicago Federation at the last moment indorsed ex-Vice-President Stevenson, although there was in the field a Democratic candidate who, it is claimed, still carries a union card in his pocket, although professionally a lawyer. It indorsed E. R. Litzinger for State's Attorney. John E. Wayman, the candidate of the "liberal" or "personal freedom" element of the Republicans, carried the day with a round 63,500. Litzinger, indorsed by the Federation, 11,500. There were seven candidates on the Democratic ticket, Jake Kern, the candidate of the "personal freedom" element, receiving the nomination with 15,000 votes. Daniel L. Cruice, indorsed by the Federation, received 5,000. Here is the digest. In round numbers the Republicans polled 140,000 votes. The Democrats, 54,000—and Chicago is normally a Democratic city. Litzinger, with labor's indorsement, 11,500, and Cruice, with labor's indorsement, 5,000, making a total of 16,500, as against a total of 194,000. It is fair to presume that 25 per cent of the Litzinger vote was given him because he was a Republican. It is also fair to presume that 25 per cent of the Cruice vote was of the same character, because he was a Democrat. Litzinger's purely labor vote is thus estimated at 8,600 and Cruice's vote at 3,750, making labor's total strength 12,350. There are 250,000 organized workers in Chicago and Cook County. The difference between 250,000 and 12,350 is 237,650. What political party got that vote?

Here is another way of looking at it. Fully three-fourths of the 250,000 unionists are possibly voters—the balance being women and aliens. A further reduction must be made for the Socialists, who, when all is harmony and congenial fellowship in that party, poll about 10,000 votes. The sprinkling of labor votes in the Prohibition party is probably small, not over 2,500, leaving a pure labor vote of 175,000 in round numbers. It is commonly asserted that two-thirds of the labor vote is naturally Democratic. If that is correct there are 116,000 labor votes with Democratic tendencies. John Harding polled the largest vote of any recognized labor candidate on either ticket, and his vote was about 15,000. The figures are so ridiculously inconsistent that it is folly to further consider them.

Some men are accustomed to look upon candidates with a critical eye as to ability, weight and influence. Such analytical mind usually inquires if one can afford to sacrifice the dignity—the broad-gauge responsibilities of the office by placing therein a lightweight or one of unknown caliber because he espouses some particular creed of the voter. If that was the incentive that governed the primaries the cautious attitude was overdue.

What is trade unionism? Is it not one's bread and meat? Do you belong to any other association that affects your daily existence as directly as your union? Is there any other organization that guarantees your standard of living, relief when in distress, or decent burial when dead? Labor's aptitude for chasing political will-o'-the-wisps, the man with the loud voice, illuminated front and commanding exterior, but who is empty of real, basic principle, is proverbial. It remains to be seen if it will take the lessons so often taught it and change its dope.

In the Democratic South

Nearly 17,000 Alabama union miners have been ordered back to work by their officers, with instructions to make the best terms possible, and hoping against hope that some small concession will be granted by as merciless a band of commercial pirates as ever owned a state governor. The Alabama men struck against company stores. They struck against a reduction of wages. They struck against mining 2,600 pounds for a ton of coal. They struck against being Russianized.

Strike breakers did not defeat them. The mine owners evicted them from company houses, and the governor of the state, backed by militia and Pinkerton thugs, drove them from their tents under the plea that these abodes were unsanitary. Union miners were shot down like dogs by imported ruffians, and the newspapers denounced "the disregard for law and order of workers" to conceal the outlawry of commercial Hessians, intent on forcing them back to work under most debasing conditions.

Governor Comer, elected as a foe of corporations, and a champion of the people, now stands in his true light. Alabama's militia broke the miners' strike, with his sanction. Pennsylvania's Coal and Iron Police, and western bull pens were duplicated by this finny-hearted executive of a great commonwealth, whose political asset is a hypocritical love for the men who toil.

Where are the great champions of the common people now—why don't they protest against conditions supposed to exist only in Colorado and Pennsylvania?—The Toledo Union Leader.

Those Hearst Letters

WHO DELVED IN THE STANDARD OIL WASTE BASKET?

Guffey, Outcast of Denver, Oil Representative in Pennsylvania, Rumored to Have Sharpened Knife for Political Guerrilla—Did the Republicans Aid in Arming Renegade of Democracy with the Foraker Mud Bucket?

For some reason Mr. Hearst has not been asked the question where he got the letters which he continues to uncover.

They are the property of Mr. Archbold, Mr. Sibley and the other gentlemen whose names are signed to them. They do not belong to Mr. Hearst.

How does Mr. Hearst come into possession of other people's property?

Is it with their consent?

Did he get the letters himself?

Or did he hire someone else to get them?

Why do not those most vitally interested—Mr. Bryan, Governor Haskell, Mr. Archbold, President Roosevelt, Mr. Sibley and all other statesmen and politicians—ask Mr. Hearst where and how and when did he get hold of those private letters?

It is reported from Pennsylvania that Mr. Guffey, himself a Standard Oil beneficiary and cast out by Mr. Bryan from the Democratic party, is Mr. Hearst's informant.

But Mr. Hearst does not say so.

Is Mr. Hearst himself afraid to tell?

Is he ashamed to tell how he got hold of those letters?

If he got those letters by stealth, is he any better than the men he accuses?

The Call asks again:

Where and how and when did Mr. Hearst come into possession of letters which belong to other people?

Will he answer?—New York Evening Call.

TO OUR READERS.

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

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Wagenknecht's Dates.

Oct. 1, Maryville; 2, Stanberry; 3, McFall; 4, Pattonsburg; 5, Gallatin; 6, Laclède; 7-8, Macon; 9-10, Moberly; 11, Marshall; 12, Higginsville; 13-14, Longwood. These are all unorganized places and Comrade Wagenknecht will do his best to get something started.

Get Some State Platforms.

You can get the state platform for 25c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Besides the platform, the leaflet contains the state ticket and our vote for President in the last 20 years. There is no better way of showing what the party stands for in Missouri than to distribute our platform.

Always the Same Good News.

Of his meetings at Londell, Richwoods, etc., Comrade Berry writes: "The meetings have been well attended, considering that this county is thinly settled and the roads the worst I ever saw. There is certainly a very revolutionary spirit among these farmers. The book sales and collections are good."

Moving at Independence.

Secretary Koehler is addressing audiences in the neighborhood of Local Independence and is conducting a campaign for subscriptions to Socialist papers. Wagenknecht was there for a day and was useful in putting the local in better working order and making suggestions on organization lines. Comrade Koehler says that the local will be right on the job from now on.

Red Special in Missouri.

The routing has been arranged so that in addition to the St. Louis meeting on Oct. 23 Debs will also speak at Hannibal on Oct. 26. The train will then go as far west as Macon and then east again to Iowa. It is to be regretted that the southern part of the state will not be touched by the special train, but such arrangements could not be made. Missouri locals have been large contributors to the expense. St. Louis alone has collected over \$500 and will no doubt reach \$550.

Taft or Bryan.

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

Mrs. M. T. Maynard's Dates.

Oct. 1, Mindemines; 2, Liberal; 3, Stotts City; 4, Springfield; 5, Mt. Vernon; 6, Aurora; 7, Monett; 8, Windsor; 9, Sedalia; 10, Warrensburg; 11, Sedalia; 12-13-14, St. Francois County; 15, St. Louis. Some of Mrs. Maynard's leaflet, "An Appeal to Women," have been supplied to locals and every effort to interest women should be made. Get the women on our side and the men will be easier to reach. In St. Louis the meeting will be under the auspices of the "Woman's Socialist Club."

New Locals.

Spring City (Newton County) comrades have decided that they want a charter, so that they can do better work for Socialism. They have ten members to start with and as soon as the regular application is filled out the charter will be granted. A local of six members has been formed at Job in Oregon County. Comrade J. F. Williams is at work in the county and the local can be traced to him. Comrade Wagenknecht has secured four members-at-large in Freeman, three of them paying for a year in advance and the other four months.

September Did Nicely.

The receipts for dues at the state office during September has exceeded all former records. On Sept. 29 over \$207 had been received. The highest previous receipts had been \$177. Now let the locals that are still in arrears pay up during October and we can close the campaign in splendid shape. Take a look at your due book. Are you paid up for September? If not, see the secretary at once and get the necessary stamps that will show that you are not a laggard in the battle for Labor's freedom. Now is the time! Do your share. Keep the campaign lists moving, also.

Amendments to Be Voted This Fall.

There will be a number of amendments to the state constitution for Missouri voters to consider at the election this fall. The third one is on the Initiative and Referendum and should receive the hearty support of all Socialists. This is a measure that is in our platform, and the prospects of carrying this time are bright. The "Referendum League," 1026 North Broadway, St. Louis, has sent literature to the locals with instructions how to vote yes on this amendment. Anyone desiring more literature or information on this important measure should address the League as above.

Springfield Resolutions.

Resolutions passed by the Springfield Socialist Club of Springfield, Mo., on the death of Comrade J. J. Fetterhoff, who died Sept. 13, caused by being kicked by a horse:

"Whereas, We are called to mourn the untimely and accidental death of our highly esteemed comrade, J. J. Fetterhoff, cut down in the full vigor of an active, industrious and useful life; therefore be it Resolved, That we, members of the Springfield, Mo., Socialist Club, hereby express our deep regret and sorrow at the loss of a comrade who was ever ready to offer his hand and lift his voice in aid of every good cause:

"That by his death this club has lost a most worthy and active member, the cause of Socialism an able advocate, and the community an upright citizen, whose noble life and conduct was worthy of emulation by all. His earthly career is ended, but his memory survives; his works and words will live on in the hearts of those who knew him and loved him. His true manhood and comradeship will ever be cherished by the Socialist Party, of which he was a tried and true member.

"We tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his grief-stricken wife, family and loved ones, assuring them that they will ever have the tender regard and concern of our membership.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy sent to the family of our comrade. Sept. 20, 1908.

R. G. Hotham, F. P. Morgan, W. F. Sargent, Committee.

Withdraw in Jasper County.

Jasper County comrades are so well pleased with W. T. Withrow's work that he has been engaged for work in the county right up to election. Secretary Ristine has arranged his dates as follows: Oct. 1, Joplin; 2-3-4, Cartersville; 5-6-7, Duneweg; 8, Prosperity; 9, Neck City; 10, Purcell; 11, Alba; 12-13-14, Carthage; 15-16-17, Webb City; 18-19-20, Carl Junction; 21-22-23, Oronoga; 24-25, Jasper; 26, Joplin; 27, Chitwood; 28, Tuckahoe; 29-30, Cartersville; 31, Joplin; Nov. 1, Webb City; 2, Carthage.

This is getting down to business in the right way. By placing Withrow in a place for two or three days he can do very effective work, give a better explanation of what Socialists want and make votes. This will require quite a sum of money and every local in the county is urged to contribute all they possibly can. Send contributions to R. R. Ristine, 912 Central avenue, Joplin.

"You will be surprised to learn that the pioneer agitator here,

Comrade Lewis, is a man that I worked with in Cartersville years ago. We discussed Socialism and after he became a Socialist he came here and has been an active and effective worker for the cause ever since. In this community, like many others, the principal agitators are men who have lived in the city and have been forced back to the farm, where they maintain a constant agitation for Socialism. I think that in a few years some millions of workers in the city will find their way back to tilling the soil, and that will make Socialism grow among the farmers at a great pace.

"We comrades of the cities think we do great work sometimes, advertising meetings, but when I got within eight miles of Providence School House, where I was to speak, posters could be seen in prominent places advertising the meeting. And I found they were posted fully as far in another direction. A comrade quit his work and drove nine miles in a lumber wagon to get me. A number of the people at the meeting came six and eight miles over roads that are the worst ever. Two Socialist girls, about 18 years old, left school at recess and walked, in all seven miles, to the meeting and then walked another mile and a half after the meeting. There being no place large enough to hold the crowd, I spoke to them in a brush arbor. The many questions asked showed that they followed the argument and took an intelligent interest in what was said."

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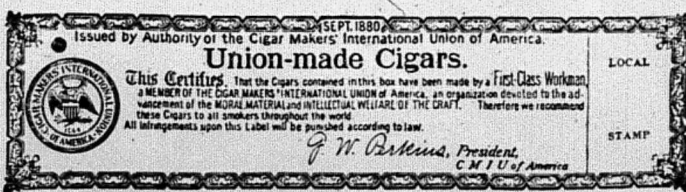
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THE SOCIALIST NATIONAL PLATFORM

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.

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

electd officers 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 Foster

Treasurer C. E. Etherton

Attorney General J. F. Williams

Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley

Supreme Court L. G. Pope

Court of Appeals Otto Viefing

Court of Appeals Caleb Lipscomb

Electors at Large—

W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette

10th Cong. Dist. G. A. Hoehn

11th Cong. Dist. Phil H. Mueller

12th Cong. Dist. Wm. C. Crouch

29th Senat. Dist. Wm. M. Brandt

31st Senat. Dist. Wm. Kreckler

33d Senat. Dist. Wm. E. Kindorf

1st Legislat. Dist. Wm. Ruesche, Wm. Klages, H. Siroky.

2d Legislat. Dist.—Wm. Reznicek, Chas. Goodman, Chris. Rucker.

3d Legislat. Dist.—Dan Burkhardt, J. Wuensch, F. W. Schulz.

4th Legislat. Dist.—Hy Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.

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

6th Legislat. Dist.—F. L. Robinson, Jos. Barratt.

Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens; Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

OPEN AIR MEETING IN SECOND WARD.

A successful open air meeting was held by the Second Ward Socialist Club last Saturday evening on Fourteenth and Salisbury streets. Comrade Harvey Spoke. Comrade Rosenkranz acted as chairman and also delivered an address in German. Both speakers were attentively listened to and applauded by an audience which included many new faces. Some incidents occurred before and during the meeting. We had a transparency announcing the meeting and showing the pictures of Comrades Debs and Hanford, also an appeal to the workers to vote the Socialist ticket. Comrade Rosenkranz, with the transparency, went to the corner of Fourteenth and Salisbury streets. Soon people gathered to read the inscriptions, when a policeman ordered him to move on, which he did, walking slowly along, followed by other comrades, who were marching round the block with a boy, beating the drum. Then the meeting was opened and continued for an hour. When Comrade Harvey had just closed, the same old policeman appeared, listened for a minute, then, walking up to the chairman, said, "This meeting has to be stopped!" The answer was that he had no right to stop us from holding this meeting. He insisted, and when he was told by the chairman that the 25th of September, 1905, had settled the free speech question for the St. Louis Socialists, he still insisted that the meeting be discontinued right then and there, and he went with his club after some of the audience, telling them to move on. The chairman told the audience of the rights of the people, and it seemed the old police officer became satisfied and a little wiser, too, for he made no further efforts to disturb the meeting, but listened together with three more officers to the German speaker. Another meeting will be held Saturday, October 3, on Ninth street and St. Louis avenue.

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RED SPECIAL SPEEDING EAST

RED SPECIAL STOPS FOR ENSUING WEEK.

October 3—Saturday.

Rochester—Leave 8 a. m.
 Geneva—Arrive 9:45 a. m.; leave 10:30 a. m.
 Waterloo—Arrive 10:45 a. m.; leave 11:15 a. m.
 Auburn—Arrive 12 noon; leave 1:30 p. m.
 Syracuse—Arrive 2:20 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 4—Sunday.

Syracuse—Leave 5 a. m.
 Schenectady—Arrive 8 a. m.; leave 12 noon.
 Poughkeepsie—Arrive 11:15 a. m.; leave 12 noon.
 New York—Arrive 2 p. m. Afternoon meeting.

October 5—Monday.

New York—Leave 6 a. m.
 Danbury—Arrive 8 a. m.; leave 8:30 a. m.
 Waterbury—Arrive 9:30 a. m.; leave 10 a. m.
 Westfield—Arrive 11:40 a. m.; leave 12:10 p. m.
 Springfield—Arrive 12:30 p. m.; leave 2:10 p. m.
 Worcester—Arrive 3:50 p. m.; leave 4:20 p. m.
 Natick—Arrive 5:05 p. m.; leave 5:40 p. m.
 Boston—Arrive 6:20 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 6—Tuesday.

Boston—Leave 9:05 a. m.
 Lowell—Arrive 1:50 p. m.; leave 1:55 p. m.
 Nashua—Arrive 10:50 a. m.; leave 11:25 a. m.
 Manchester—Arrive 11:55 a. m.; leave 1:55 p. m.
 Concord—Arrive 2:25 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 7—Wednesday.

Concord—Leave 9 a. m.
 Lawrence—Arrive 10:20 a. m.; leave 11:02 a. m.
 Haverhill—Arrive 11:45 a. m.; leave 1:15 p. m.
 Lowell—Arrive 1:50 p. m.; leave 1:55 p. m.
 Walpole, Mass.—Arrive 2:55 p. m.; leave 3:25 p. m.
 Franklin—Arrive 3:35 p. m.; leave 4:05 p. m.
 Providence—Arrive 5:05 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 8—Thursday.

Providence—Leave 8:55 a. m.
 Plainfield—Arrive 9:45 a. m.; leave 10:10 a. m.
 Willimantic—Arrive 10:40 a. m.; leave 11:10 a. m.
 Manchester—Arrive 11:55 a. m.; leave 12:30 p. m.
 Hartford, Conn.—Arrive 1 p. m.; leave 1:30 p. m.
 New Britain—Arrive 2:48 p. m.; leave 3:20 p. m.
 Meriden—Arrive 3:38 p. m.; leave 4:08 p. m.
 New Haven—Arrive 4:35 p. m. Evening meeting.

October 9—Friday.

New Haven—Leave 11:45 a. m.
 Woodmont—Arrive 12 noon; leave 12:30 p. m.
 Milford—Arrive 12:40 p. m.; leave 1:10 p. m.
 Stratford—Arrive 1:20 p. m.; leave 1:50 p. m.
 Bridgeport—Arrive 2 p. m. Evening meeting.

Socialist News Review

All contributions received after Monday evening, Sept. 28, will be published in next week's St. Louis Labor. O. K., Sec.

Benson's Pamphlet on Taft or Bryan

Is the best campaign pamphlet and should be widely circulated. Five cents a copy. For sale at the Labor Book Department.

Comrade Pope in Grafton.

Comrade L. P. Pope of St. Louis addressed a well-attended meeting in Grafton, Ill., the first public Socialist meeting ever held there, the result being the organization of a good Socialist Party local.

Successful Meetings in Seventeenth Ward.

The Seventeenth Ward Socialist Club has been holding successful street meetings lately. Last week Comrade Boswell of Brentwood was the principal speaker. Socialists residing in the Seventeenth Ward will please get into line with the club and push the campaign propaganda work.

Street Meetings in Twentieth Ward.

Street meetings will be held every Tuesday and Saturday evenings under the auspices of the Twentieth Ward Socialist Club. Comrades living in that part of the city will please take notice and work for good attendance of these campaign gatherings. Able speakers will address the meetings.

Factory Meetings Successful.

The factory noonday meetings in Milwaukee have been a great success this week. The weather has been glorious and the crowds at the factory gates large and attentive. Our speakers have been William Rodriguez of Chicago, A. J. Welch, Alderman Melms and Assemblyman Thompson.

Supporting the Italian Daily.

Florence, Italy, Sept. 28.—The question of effectively supporting the Socialist daily "L'Avanti" has been settled by the resolution of the National Socialist Convention to increase the party dues and to pay for all party notices that shall appear in the paper. This will produce an extra yearly revenue of about \$14,000, which will more than cover the annual deficit.

Much Literature to Be Distributed.

Nearly 62,000 state platforms have already been distributed in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee during the present campaign. In

addition to these 55,000 state platforms will be distributed from house to house in the various wards of Milwaukee next Sunday morning. This will be followed on the following Sunday with the same number of leaflets, and so on till election Milwaukee will be thoroughly peppered with Socialist literature every week.

Ohio Socialists Scatter Literature.

Ohio, "Injunction Bill's" native state, will be alive with that "evil thing which is called class consciousness," for the Socialists will scatter 1,000,000 pieces of literature broadcast throughout the state of Ohio as a preparation for the presidential election. A new office for the state secretary has been opened at 715 Superior avenue, Cleveland, and the local Socialists have gone into the local campaign questions with the utmost vigor, taking a strong stand against the proposed street railway ordinances.

Socialist Speaker from England.

Comrade A. S. Headingly of London, England, now visiting America and in attendance at the Tuberculosis Congress being held in Philadelphia, Pa., will be available for lecture dates beginning about Oct. 12. Comrade Headingly, owing to limited time, can only speak in large cities. Terms, \$15. Comrade Headingly has served as translator at several of the International Social Congresses and can deliver addresses in either English or French. Locals should take advantage of the visit of this scholarly English comrade and file applications at once. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary.

The Little Socialist Magazine.

The Little Socialist Magazine is now an assured success. Thousands of copies are printed each month and widely distributed throughout the country. But unfortunately it is being issued under extreme financial difficulty. It is sadly lacking in funds necessary to keep it going. Under the circumstances we must ask your assistance. We are unable at this stage to pay for advertising and yet we must advertise if we wish to increase our circulation to the point which will put our magazine on a self-paying basis. Send in your subscription. Address: The Little Socialist Magazine, 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

The Red Special Eastern Trip.

The Red Special arrived in Chicago from its amazingly successful Western tour in the early morning of Sept. 25, and left at 10 o'clock the same morning for the Eastern trip. A throng of comrades gathered at the Illinois Central depot to bid welcome and good-by to the hustling agitators on board. The time for greetings was all too short. As the train pulled out the comrades on board and the comrades left behind, with hearts too full for utterance, waved a silent and affectionate farewell. The Eastern route as against the Western contains more than twice the number of scheduled stops. Many more stops than those scheduled may be made if comrades will wire the request in time to Comrade Debs on the advancing train.

The Tenth Warders in Need of Funds.

The Tenth Ward Socialist Club has been exceptionally hard hit by the industrial crisis. Several of the most active hustlers of the club, being unable to find employment, had to leave the city or move into other wards, while several of the remaining members have been out of work about ten months during the year. In view of the fact that the Tenth Ward has been distributing more literature than any other ward in the city, and is determined to keep up its record, a special appeal for financial aid has been issued to the Socialists of the ward. The circular sent out contains a sentence which reads something like this: "While we are always willing to shoulder most of the hard work, we request you to contribute to the best of your ability in order to enable the Tenth Ward Club to continue its good work more successfully than ever before."

Milwaukee Police Protect Socialist Meetings.

It happened in Milwaukee and perhaps could not have happened in any other American city. Last Saturday evening one of our Social-Democratic speakers was addressing a big crowd on a street corner. In the crowd there were a large number of young Polish Socialists. Some of our opponents tried to break up the meeting by driving a buggy straight through the crowd. The young Poles became angry, seized the horse by the head, whirled the buggy around and might have given its occupants a rough reception if our speaker had not interfered in their behalf. Next a few loud-voiced fellows, probably instigated by old party politicians, took up their stand opposite our speaker and drowned out his speech with hur-

rahs for Bryan. This interruption also came to a speedy end. A policeman marched up with great dignity. "Don't you know the United States Constitution?" he asked the intruders, swinging his club. "You can't break up this meeting. We must have free speech!" And under the escort of the blue-coated guardian of the Constitution the disturbers of the meeting made an ignominious exit. Moral: When the Socialists in any place get so strong that every third man is a Socialist voter, then they will have a share in the Constitution. The Constitution follows not the flag, but the election returns.

Luella Twining in Kansas.

(Reported by William J. Walters.)

Luella Twining has certainly made a hit in Kansas. She had great meetings in Kansas City and surrounding cities. Sunday night Central Hall was crowded. Many people who were unable to gain admittance listened from the stairway. A collection of \$12 was taken up and much literature sold. Monday night she spoke on the street to an immense audience. The listeners were non-Socialists and they applauded vigorously. Comrade William Scott has done a great work in Kansas City. He has worked night and day. Every cent received goes back into the movement. He has organized a splendid local here. Tuesday night Miss Twining spoke at the Baptist Church in Leavenworth, the seat of three prisons and the Soldiers' Home. A good crowd was present and very enthusiastic. Five old soldier comrades were there. It was affecting to see them totter up to grasp Miss Twining's hand and say some word of encouragement. One old comrade said: "We are in this battle, too." Comrade Richardson has started a flourishing local in the Soldiers' Home. Miss Twining in speaking of the Federal prison said that the thieves incarcerated there made the mistake of not stealing a railroad (referring to the Roosevelt Alton steal). In Rose-dale last night City Hall was crowded to hear her.

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WORKING WOMEN OF
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**If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bak-
 ery Workmen, Do No 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.

MRS. MAYNARD WILL SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS.

The Woman's Socialist Club has secured Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard for a lecture at Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, on Oct. 15, at 8 p. m. The club is making great preparations for a successful meeting and invites all comrades to come and hear Mrs. Maynard, who is reputed to be one of the best speakers in the movement today? Admission is free. Everybody come!

EUGENE V. DEBS

Socialist Candidate for President

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