VOL. VI o	FFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.	ST. LOUIS. MO., SA	TURDAY. NOVEMBER 28, 19	908. PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. NO. 408
LATES	ST OF	FICIAL	ELECTI	ON RETURNS
Missouri	Socialist E	lectoral Vote	By Counties	TEN YEARS' SOCIALIST VOTE FOR JUDGE SUPREM COURT IN MISSOURI-FROM 1898 TO 1908.
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Senatorial Candidates up the local lodge; and these constitute the grand or supreme lodges, as the case may be. The strength of the general organization can be no greater than the strength of the local bodies composing it. As in the family, there must be harmony between all the members, and there must be a common end in view-the welfare of the Order-

	WARD	DEBS President.	ALLAN U. S. Sena	ARVER Governor.	SARGENT Lt. Governe	BAKER Sec. of Stat	FOSTER Auditor.	ETHERTO Treasurer	WILLIAMS Atty. Gener	BARNSLEY R. R. & W.	POPE Sup. Judge	VIERLING, Court of Al	HEUER, Ju Circuit Co	AULS, Jud Circuit Cot	WORMAN, Circuit Cou	HILDEBRA Circuit Att	Sheriff.	HASKIN Administra	SIMON Coroner.	KAEMMER Council.	BRINKER Council.	SAVAGE Council.	HOEHN 10th Cong. I	MUELLER 11th Cong.	CROUCH 12th Cong.	BRANDT 29th Sen. I	KRECKLEI 31st Sen. D KINDORF	33d Sén. Di
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Labor Unions and the Family

From the very dawn of civilization down to the present day, the family has been recognized as the unit upon which rests the whole structure of the nation. In the days of the Roman republic, for instance, the primary organization in the political system was the "gens," or family. Various families went to make up tribes or clans, and these constituted the republic.

With the advance of civilization and the development of the science of government, the tribal organization has been done away with by the more civilized nations, and instead of clans we have

states or provinces, all of which, in combination, make the nation. But one great feature remains unchanged through all the years The family remains the basic feature of the whole social pyramid, and it will always be so.

If families should cease to exist, civilization would be impossible, chaos and confusion would reign, and there would be no more state and so long as the state survives its basis must be the family.

And as the strength of the nation can not exceed the strength the families which form the base of its existence, so the strength of the family can not be greater than the combined strength of

and there must be loyalty to the officers, who stand in relation to a union as parents do to the other members of the family.

Every member of a union should be actively interested in that union. It is not enough to carry a card and pay dues. A man who does that alone is acting selfishly only. He does that only to enable himself to obtain work in union shops and to draw union pay. He is entitled to no credit for that.

But if he has the welfare of all the workers at heart, he will take a lively interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the union, and will strive at all times in every honorable way to promote the interests of that union.

"All for one and one for all" should be the motto of every true union man. Envy and jealousy among the membership of a union will surely work disaster. Unions are democratic in their structure, and any member has a perfect right to aspire to the highest office within the gift of the union. But any man who will help to disrupt a union in order to serve his own personal ends is a moral assassin.

Decrease of Business Shown by Annual Report.

The report of the American Steel Foundries, which operates plants at Granite City and East St. Louis, for the year ending July plants at Granite City and East St. Louis, for the year ending July 31, 1908, shows gross earnings of \$768,814.28 and net earnings of \$58,-450.58. Gross sales were \$8,964,168.76, as compared to \$19,463,521.05 for the preceding year. The assets are given at \$25,830,638.39. of which \$20,210,681.18 covers real estate and property. The capital stock is \$17,184,000, and the bonded indebtedness \$6,695,800.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MEETINGS.

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

Here Is a Good Pamphlet for Democratic and Republican Work-ingmen to read after the Nov. 3 elections: "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" Price 5c a copy. This pamphlet is better now than before the day of election. Gradually the members of that family. If there is harmony, unity of purpose, and devotion to a common ing on these lines may make thinking men out of them.

ELECTO	RAL V	OTE	OF	ST. L	,OUI	S	•	
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tabulated by the Secretary of State in the State Manual we discovered that in 1904 Debs was credited with more votes than he was entitled to. Ward Ward In Ward 5, precinct 12, Debs was cred-ited with 111 votes In fact only 11 22 5 15 votes were cast for Debs in that pre-cinct. The 5th Ward Debs vote was 12 10 given as 175, while in fact only 75 votes were cast in the ward. Since 14 17 12 these 100 votes were added to the city total in the official report Debs in 1904 45 was credited with 5,168 votes in St. Louis, while in reality he received but 6 18 22 27 5.068 votes. Queer, it took four years to discover this official blunder! We make this correction in order to avoid deception and unjustified discourage-ment among the comrades in the 5th 15 12 19 2

Woman's Study Corner

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

A Study of Woman's Civic Obligations Under the Newer Democracy.

(By Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Marsh's Magazine.)

II.

Our Relation to The State.

Now what is the relationship of the individual to the State?

Suppose you are a young woman in Boston, going to school later going to college, then going to be married, and to have a nice home, and to bring up a nice family. What relationship have you to the State? When you were born, you had a relation to your father and mother, and to the people that you saw about you as servants.

And, by-the-way, did you ever think of the effect on a little child of having a nurse? Of having a grown woman going around after him in the street, with nothing to do but to wait on him? It makes a great impression on a young child when mother has nothing to do but to wait on him, but when he sees another person hired to do it,—think of the effect on his self-esteem! Think of how it must add to the feeling of importance, to have a grown person hired to wait on him!

We have personal relations, and we grow up in them. Children are taught to do so-and-so with regard to their mother, their father, their brothers and sisters, their servants. But children are not taught what they should do with regard to the State, or city, or country. The average girl is taught nothing of this; the average boy is not taught much more.

Some steps are being taken in this direction. I recognize this, and I honor the magnificent steps taken here and there to better this. In Mr. Gill's "school city" the idea of citizenship is developed by actual practice,-the children being formed into different groups, and practically drilled in lines of service connected with the government. And in Omaha they have a quiet, clean Fourth of July. They have a juvenile police. The children are reguarly sworn in as special constables, with badges; certain boys and girls are appointed to keep the other children quiet. They have a regular organization, and are taught their responsibility. They are expected to keep the law on the Fourth, and they do it. The children are the people. They are just as human as we are, and their standards are often above our own.

Children represent the lower stages of the world's life; first as vegetables, then animals, then little savages; then they grow up through barbarism; then we have the period of the Middle Ages. It takes them some time to get to the Democracy of today. Children also represent the next generation. If the world moves at all every generation goes ahead of the one behind it.

If our children were taught civic responsibility and practiced in the idea of civic relations, we should have a set of citizens who would know what they were voting for and why; know whom to vote for and why; what things they most needed, and how to get them.

We who do not vote, are apt to overestimate the mental capacity of those who do. I have been greatly impressed by the amount of literature that is circulated before election. I have several gentlemen in my household at present, and the directions they get before election are most instructive. There are pages of printed matter. Then they get together and consult. They don't seem to know who or which or why, without considerable study. We are told that in a great city all that is imperative. But I think any organization that does not make it clear whom to vote for and why, needs a change in the system.

A democratic government should be clearly and vitally representative, from the smallest local precinct to the presidential election, and the process should be easily understood by the whole mass of its citizens. That is what democracy ought to be, and, until it is that, it will never be clean and honest and fair.

What we need is another kind of conscience,-a conscience of the mind. If it were Sunday and you were in a church, I should take for my text, "But be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is the good and acceptable and perfect will of God." That is a fine text. We need that more than we need anything; a renewal of the mind in the line of extension; a larger area in common use.

about his business, and that takes most of his time. Women are thinking about their business, too. What is the difference? A does he make shoes for? He makes money, of course, but the shoe is not money; the shoe-maker does not manufacture money. What are shoes for? A child would tell you that shoes are for people to yourselves a national and civic ideal, and work for it. wear. That man is making shoes so that our people may be shod; some money. Perhaps he takes more than he earns. But his business is to shoe people, not to take money. A woman's thinking is confined principally to the home and family and a man's business is some form of social service. She thinks only of the family service. He does social service, but thinks of personal profit. They are each thinking of their own business, but neither kind of thinking is right.

Woman and the Ballot ference. That is not the point. Giving the ballot to women does not alter human nature. It does not modify the earth, nor the State, nor the city. The thing that must be modified is human stock, and that is easily modified in children. This is in the hands of women. If we do not like the people on the earth, it is up to us to make better people. We are the makers of men, and, because we are makers of men, it is requisite that we should be citizens of the world they live in.

> What is there that is practical for us about this? Most of us do not think that anything is practical unless it can be done tomorrow. Next year is just as practical as this. Time is in inverse proportion to practicality. Anything is practical that is necessary to be done. It is necessary to save the forest of the United States, but we do not expect to do it in a day. It is necessary to pay some attention to the consumpion of coal, but we do not expect to settle the question in a day. But the practical point is not so remote if we work at it.

> If anyone says to you. "Where shall we begin?" here is a safe answer. It fits anybody. Begin where you are. You cannot begin anywhere else. We are obliged to begin where we are.

> What can we do, separately, to advance the mental capacity of our people in regard to politics; to advance our ability to be citizens of a Democracy? Here we find the limits of the individual. There are many things in this world which are not to be done by the individual separately; they can only be done collectively. Women need more than anything else to be brought up abreast of civilization, to have the capacity for organization developed. Getting a common purpose helps to develop that power. And the sooner they can get a common purpose, the sooner they will develop their capacity for citizenship. Similarly with children. Suppose children get together to elect a committee to give a Christmas present; they work together for this common thing. This helps develop a simple, essential, basic capacity for citizenship. And, just as fast as they grow to it; larger interests and ambitions develop.

> Women's clubs and women's federated societies have done much these lines all over the country.

> It has occurred to me that it might be a very useful thing if there could be printed in each State a State book, giving a clear, simple account of how the State stands in relation to other States; as in the case of roads, for instance. Every State could be taught by these little books just how high it stood in certain things, and just how low in other things. The State would know that it was ahead in some things, and behind in others. That would give a focus of local pride; it would be something for the whole State to work for. If this were done everywhere among our clubs, it would lead to a concerted purpose of steady enlargement.

> Many people object to the Federation of Women's Clubs, and think that it amounts to nothing. But some of us seem to be physically incapable of seeing the importance of public spirit. Many of us spend more time in thinking about our souls than about the common good. But if we really wish to uplift our souls, we could do it by thinking about America for five minutes a day as earnestly as we think about our souls. We must remember that we are not exonerated from public service because we have fulfilled private service. That our children are kept clean and taught, does not exonerate the women of America from the shame of Child Labor. That our children are clean, does not exonerate our women from the fact that thousands of other children are prematurely dying because they are not properly taken care of.

Our Social Duty.

It is not sufficient for a child to have his own mother. A child needs to have in addition to his mother, social parentage.

Every mother seeks to keep her child safe from the wicked world. We used to try to keep the men at home; we have not given up trying to keep the boys at home. But this does not improve the world. Instead of trying to keep the children safe from the wicked world, the mothers ought to get together and try to make the world a decent place for the children. Children must go out from the home some time. Children want to get out. They have a right to the world as well as to the home. They are not pieces of property. They are individuals. The world is their world. And it is our business to make the world a proper place for them.

What it amounts to for us is this. We must personally begin to think about public things and needs. Read up on the subject, and make up your mind what you consider the greatest need, and take hold of it. Teach your children as rapidly as possible that they are citizens; teach them to do something for their town or city; teach them their responsibility; teach them how much the city does for Suppose you ask yourself about what you think all the time that you are awaye; what the principal object of your thought is, in the matter of intensity and of time. Every man, of course, thinks

Train yourselves in personal responsibility and the use of organman's business is some form of social service. Take, for instance, ization. Train your children along the same lines. Set before you the shoe business. A certain man's business is making shoes. What a clear, vivid, practical ideal. In 1908 our country is the subject of

164 214 souri in 1904 down to 12,909 votes. 1904 vote: 190 250 190 130

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HONOR TO LABOR.

Two men I honor. First, the toil-worn craftsman, that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes it man's. Venerable to me is the hand, hard and coarse, wherein, notwithstanding, lies a cunning virtue, indefeasible, royal, as of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all tanned, besoiled with rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man living manlike. Oh, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and ever because we must pity as well as love thee. Hardly entreated brother! For us thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou were our conscript on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not unfolded; encrusted must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet, toil on; thou art in the duty, be out of it who may; thou toiled for the altogether indispensable daily bread. A second man, I honor, and still more highly, him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable—not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward har-mony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward en-deavors, be they high or low? Highest of all when his outward and his inward endeavors are one; when he can name him artist; not earthly craftsman only, but inspired thinker, who with heaven-made instrument conquers heaven for us? If the poor and humble toil that we may have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he may have light, guidance, freedom, immortality? These, too, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth .- Thomas Carlisle.

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

The business of the world goes on and we are lifted from savagery to civilization through the development of industry. Society, lives, society grows, by virtue of these great processes. We grow further every year through the development of the great processes of industry.

Women are just as narrow in their business as men, but no narrower. But we have a different kind of business. Our thoughts are occupied from morning until sunset with our homes and our families. A man may be just as selfish, but, in spite of himself, because of his business, he has to think about other people with whom he deals; therefore he has developed the thing which is called business honor. He has developed the business sense; he has developed the power of organization, and by that power the nation lives. We women are not doing our share in developing in the human mind a capacity for rganization.

The men who run the affairs of our country, the powerful men, those, first, of large mind,-genuine statesmen, who can see and feel for the whole country; men who represent large interests, and work for them. That is true leadership. Secondly, men animated by extreme self-interest, who take advantage of the rest to climb upon them.

Now we cannot all be great satesmen, but we can all be little ones. And, if our children were brought up as citizens of a democracy, taught by example as well as precept, taught by an occasional father as well as by an insistent mother, they would not be so easily imposed upon as the public is today.

The Importance of Woman's Suffrage.

Socialism proposes to change this basis of exploitation of the many by the few to a foundation upon which shall rest the future system of social co-operation. It is basis of exploitation of the future is suffrage. And I find everywhere people who admit that equal suffrage is right and fair, but not important. They ask me what difference it will make. It does not make so much dif-

For the last two thousand years we have been taught by our rehe is serving the people. Through his shoes, incidentally, he is making ligion to love one another. But to-day we make a very poor show at it, for the simple reason that you cannot love people unless you do something for them. Love is born of service. That is the reason a mother loves her child, because she serves it. The crocodile does not love as creatures love who are obliged to brood their eggs. Neither does the ostrich, who does not have to sit on the eggs. Love follows service, and where there is more service, there is more love. Love is born of service. And when we learn to work for one an-

other, then we can hold up our heads and claim to be Christians.

And what has all this to do with equal suffrage? This question will be asked by those who see nothing in the suffrage but an abstract "right," who have no large purpose for which to vote.

In a democracy, all citizens must vote conscientiously and in-telligently, to keep the government clean and sound.

Women are half of our citizens, But women, as a class, will not see their need of the ballot until they see it as a duty. A power by which to serve their own families, and also to do their share of social service.

Without the ballot, let them still see the need of social service and let them serve. Then, in the light of larger aims and larger knowledge, they will realize not only their right, but theeir duty; not only he privilege, but the need, of the ballot. Without using the ballot, a citizen of America cannot live righteously.

mer mit ber Sogialiftifden Bartei und Semertichaftsbewegung fompathifirt, ber Abonnire auf Arbeiter = Zeitung Erscheint jeden Samstag, \$1.50 per Jahr, 75c für jechs Monate. Wird burg bie Boft ins haus geliefert. Thefe: ARBEITER - ZEITUNG 824 Cheftnut Gtr. St. Louis, Me.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

EASY LESSONS IN SOCIALISM By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

II. Lesson No. 2.

Proposition (a): All political parties are the representatives of class interests.

This is a very difficult thing to make people believe, but once their eyes are opened to its truth, "the beginning of the end is near." In these short lessons it is impossible for me to give you very abundant proof of this, so I wish merely to suggest a few thoughts, leaving you to do a little investigating for yourself. Today there are two "great" political parties. In America?

Yes, and in England, France, Germany and every other civilized The names are different in different countries, and in some countries these parties are divided into several factions; but the class interests are the same. One is the party of the large capitalist and the other is the party of the small capitalist.

A good way to show the class interests of a party is to notice the stand it takes on questions of taxation and laws of an industrial nature

Take the "income tax," for instance, The Democratic party (the party of the small capitalist), favored this, but the Republican party (the party of the large capitalist) opposed it. The amount

exempt from taxation was \$5,000; all above was taxed. Therefore only the large capitalists were to be taxed. Today the "trust question" is uppermost in the minds of the people. The Democratic party says trusts are bad, very bad—they ought to be abolished. Why? Because they crush out the middle man the little capitalist. The Republican party says they are good man, the little capitalist. The Republican party says they are good, a sign of progress. They cheapen production. They are enabled, through the large factories, to increase production with less labor cost than before. These two attitudes show plainly the class interests of the two parties.

Now YOU are neither a capitalist, great or small, are you? No; but you perform a very useful function. You are the fool working-man who makes these parties "Great." Suppose all the big capitalists voted for one party, all the little capitalists for another, and the workingmen for a third. How many "great" parties would there be? Only one. The others wouldn't amount to much, would they

Proposition (b): Most of the crime and disease and all of the poverty are caused by the system.

"The poor ye have with you always"-that is, so long as you have the rich.

In America enough food and clothing can be produced to supply the entire world; coal and iron in sufficient quantities to last a thousaud generations. There is land enough to give each of us a farm. machinery enough to produce all we desire, and labor enough to make the task very simple.- Yet thousands die of hunger, many freeze to death, many are forced to steal-and often murder-on account of their poverty. The extreme poverty causes drunkenness and disease, and crime is rampant. Is this not a terrible condition, when all might be happy and comfortable? Something must be wrong. What is it? All of the land, mines and the means of production (factories, etc.) are owned by one class of men. The other class is therefore compelled to contribute four-fifths of what it produces to the owning class in order to get a chance to live. Pretty system, isn't it. You see what it leads to.

Proposition (c): Any political party which does not seek to abolish the present system stands for all the evils caused by the system.

If the system is wrong, it should be changed. If a man is hungry, he tries to feed himself. If he is cold, he tries to get warm. He knows what the cause of his misery is, and he tries to remove that cause. If the cause of all our evils is the private ownership of the means of life, why not abolish the cause? That is simple enough for any one to understand. But if certain politicians tell you that the system is all right, when you know and they know perfectly well that it is all wrong, the logical conclusion of their arguments is that it is proper that we should have crime, disease and poverty. Many of them even come out openly and argue that there are things which can not be helped. Are they? These politicians and the capitalists have very good reasons for not wanting to abolish the evils men-They know that the evils of this system are but the effects of the system, and that the effects can not be abolished except by removing the cause; and as they are benefited by the cause (private ownership of the means of life) they do not want the cause removed.

If capitalism, whether under the administration of the Democrats or Republicans, starves you and your family and grinds your children up in the mills for profits, and you do not approve of such things, it is up to you to make a change. There is only one political party that wants to change the system, and that party is the Socialist party. All others, by what other name they are known, or

article, receive a portion of the value of their product in wages-but only a portion-Uncle Sam says it is about 17 per cent. Is the rest all profit? No. Besides the profit of the capitalist in whose factory the article is made, rent and interest, advertising and several other men's profits enter in, but nevertheless a large portion of it is either rent, interest or profit; and no matter by what name it is known, the person who received it did no useful work as an equivalent. Do you see where YOU get off on a deal like this? The working class receives 17 per cent of the value of its product and of the balance, what is not wasted in useless labor, goes into the pockets of the capitalist class

Proposition (c): Profits are not made unless goods are sold. The workers, who only receive part of the value of their products in wages, can not buy it all; therefore foreign markets must be secured or overproduction and a consequent panic occurs.

Read that over twice. Profits are not made unless goods are sold. It would not make any difference if the workers created enough to last them a million years, if the boss could not sell the products he could not make profits and consequently the products would be of no value to him. He wasn't worried very much, when you were making these things, as to whether YOU would get YOUR share of them or not-that is, it was not your personal interests he was looking after. But he was worried pretty much about selling them to someone. Now, suppose you produced an article that sold for \$1 and you got 17 cents for making it (this is the average percentage). Don't you see you would have to produce six of them before you could buy one for yourself? Who would buy the other five? Well, that the all-consuming question.

For many years, about half of the workingmen in the United States were producing things and the other half were building fac-tories, machinery, railroads, etc. But this work is almost finished; and the result is, most of them are producing things, and producing them in such large quantities that "we" (meaning our capitalist friends), have to pick fights with foreign nations and force them to buy the surplus. At any rate the goods have to be sold somewhere else—the workingmen here can not buy them. Every ten years or so a panic takes place—the market is glutted. Then people have to starve because they have produced too much food-to freeze because there is too much fuel; and a great many other wonderful things occur. It usually takes three or four years for the country to get over the panic; then everybody starts all over again and the same old game is played.

Proposition (d): All civilized nations are capitalistic nations and hence subject to the same conditions. This accounts for the repeated wars of conquest upon the partially civilized nations.

I think that statement is plain enough. By a slight glance over the daily papers you will notice that Germany, England, France and others are all in about the same boat as the United States. All are striving for foreign market.

Proposition (c): Foreign markets being exhausted, overproduction will bring upon the capitalist countries a cessation of business. and capitalism will fall.

Now, I presume you have followed my logic pretty carefully, First, I proved to you that the capitalists were in business for profit, not for your good, as many suppose.

Second, I showed you that the worker only gets 17 per cent of his product (see Census Bulletin No. 150).

Third, that goods not sold in this country must be sold to foreign countries.

Fourth, that all civilized countries are in the same straits.

Now, I want you to think carefully. What would happen if the foreign markets should become exhausted? Perhaps you think this is impossible. To say the least there is a limit to them, isn't there is But to get right down to hard facts, every capitalist nation is much worried over this subject. They are all willing to salughter millions of you poor fools as well as millions of other fellows in order to get foreign possessions or colonies. See them scramble after China, the Philippines, Cuba, etc., etc. Doesn't this make it very plain to you that a crisis is coming? When it is to arrive no one can say; but that it is very close/at hand, no one can deny. When foreign markets are exhausted, business will cease and capitalism will fall. What can prevent it? Nothing-nothing under the sun can prevent capitalism from falling. And there is only one thing that can prevent you poor fellows who create all the wealth from starving to death and that is Socialism. If it comes to a showdown, I rather think you will choose Socialism before you will starve. How about it?



THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Social ism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

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whatever reforms they propose, are capitalistic parties or factions	ľ
thereof; for if they do not want to abolish capitalism, they want cap-	14
italism and must consequently justify its evils, while we poor devils	
must endure them.	
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Proposition (d): The present system benefits only the capitalist class; the working class bearing the brunt of all its evils. Therefore, it is the mission of the working class to alter the system so that they may be benefited.

This simply means letting the workingmen look after their own interests. They are in the majority and they can have anything they want if they know how to go at it. There is only one right way, and it is as follows: first, unite into a political party organized strictly on class lines, then capture the powers of government by means of the ballot. Then change the system under which we are living from a system of private ownership to one of collective ownership. Such a party is already in existence and its votes are multiplying very rapidly. It is the Socialist party.

Now, to close, if you do not/believe what I have said to be true, or if you do not agree with my conclusions, can you answer the fol-lowing questions with "Yes?"

Does it benefit you to be robbed? Do you like it?

Would it harm you to get the full value of what you produce? Is it right for a class which does nothing useful to live in luxury? Is it right for a class which produces everything to live in pov-

erty?

Lesson No. 3. Proposition (a): Production under the present system is for profit, and not for use, the use value of the thing produced being a secondary consideration.

That the above statement is true is apparent to even the dullest of minds. Can you think of any good reason, for instance, why an article of food should be adulterated? Did you ever notice an article of clothing that was made of the cheapest of shoddy, or a piece of furniture made of cull lumber? Is this not because the manufacturer can make a little more profit than he could had he used the genuine article? I think you will agree with me on this score

Proposition (b): Profit is the difference between the cost of producing and distributing and the selling price; and signifies that the worker received only a small portion of the value of his product. This proposition is a little harder. The workingman who pro-

duces an article, or rather the set of workingmen who produce an who has a family to support.

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, shoès, etc., for than you can buy today for \$8. \$5

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell you: "The mg." This is not true. "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!"

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

The sugar trust fixes the 'sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

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

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

Heydt Bakery Co.

Condon Bakery Co.

St. Louis Bakery Co.

Freund Bakery Co.

Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.

Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.

Home Bakery Co.

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

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

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

will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man

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TEACHERS WANT SOCIALISM!!

Socialism is wanted everywhere today. Our teachers want it too. They want it very badly. The Socialist Woman for November contains a strong plea to teachers by Miss Caroline Lowe, the Vice-President of the Teachers Association of Kansas City, Mo. Kiichi Kaneko contributes a brilliant article on "What is The Matter With Our Teachers?" Besides other valuable school articles there is a most heart rending, thrilling, realistic story by Gertrude Breslau Hunt which alone arouses the reading public of this country. Now comrades spread this special teachers' edition among your school teachers, instructors, college professors and mothers at home. See that every teacher in your community reads this issue. Yearly 50c. In bundles 2 cents each. \$2 per 100. Send your order today. THE SOCIALIST WOMAN, GIRARD, KANSAS.

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.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES. 2,000 1888 1896 1900 ...408,000 1904 SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD. 1867 30,000 494,000 1877 188 ...4,515,000 1898 1903 1906 over 7,000,000

Some Contradictions

A few days ago the St. Louis Republic published one of its Democratic funeral editorials in which the claim was made that there was no room for a third party, that the Socialist party was going out of business and that the people would soon be back in the temple of the Democratic party.

How sweet a dream!

Last Sunday the St. Louis Republic, on its editorial page, copied without comment, the following from the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Socialism's Collapse,

"The results of the election blight Socialist hopes in many ways. Their party has suffered a staggering blow.

Such organizations must grow or wither. If they cease to gain they lose. They can not stand still. Hope is their life, and the promise of speedy results is the motive power of their campaigns. When the members of a radical party find its strength slipping away they are prone to look to some other source for the gratification of their longings for revolutionary changes.

'For these reasons the Socialists will recover slowly, if at all, from the blow which has fallen upon them. It is quite possible that their party, young and small as it is, has already passed its highest point of development as a political force and cast its heaviest vote."

On the same page of the same issue of the St. Louis Republic appeared as the first editorial article the following:

Is Socialism a Dream?

"Nothing is easier than to imagine Senator Dolliver toying with the question of Socialism, using it as the foil of his wit and sharpening the appetite of his hearers for more of Dolliver whether or not they agreed with him in his conclusion that Socialism is a dream,

'It is not necessary to admit that Socialism is a matter to cause alarm or that it has or is likely to assume proportions alarming in extent. Politically in this country it is merely a manifestation of discontent with the existing order of things. The discontent, always with the existing order of things the Socialists assure us, is likely to be numerically stronger if the two great parties nominate men whose persons or views are likely to antagonize many, and weaker if the two candidates have merit. The figures seem to indicate that the rush to Socialism is the recourse of the dissatisfied

istence, while the next day Socialism represents sound principles and serious movement.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Which all goes to show that we Socialists and our movement are not quite dead yet, but that we have just begun at the beginning and commenced our real hard work that will shake the bottom out of the Democratic party and make the Republican party fight us tooth

and nail in the near future.

We win, and we grow!

We are defeated, and still we grow !

If defeated, we find out the causes of such defeat and immedily prepare for the next great battle.

The Socialist party asserts its place as the third political party nationally, in the state, and locally.

Soon we'll meet you again on the political battlefield !

Wendell Phillips on Labor

In his speech before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin in April, 1872, Wendell Phillips said:

"I do not care exactly what your idea is as to how you will work whether you will work in this channel or in the other. I am told that you represent from 70,000 to 100,000 men here and elsewhere. Think of it-a hundred thousand men! They can decide the fate of this nation. Give me 50,000 men in earnest, who can agree on all vital questions, who will plant their shoulders together and swear by all that is true and just that for the long years they will put their great idea before the country, and those 50,000 men will govern the nation. So if I have 100,000 men represented before me who get hold of the great question of labor and, having hold of it, grapple with it and rip it and tear it open and invest it with light, gathering the facts, piercing the brains about them, and crowding those brains with the facts, then I know, sure as fate, though I may not live to seit, that they will certainly conquer this nation in twenty years. It is impossible that they should not. And that is your power, gentlemen.

"I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I do

not care on what basis they do it."

Further on he said:

"Let me tell you why I am interested in the labor question. Not simply because of the long hours of labor, not simply because of a specific oppression of a class. I sympathize with the sufferers there I am ready to fight on their side. But I look out upon Christendom with its 300,000,000 people, and I see that out of this number of people 100,000,000 never had enough to eat. Physiologists tell us that this body of ours unless it is properly fed, properly developed, fed with rich blood and carefully nourished, does no good to the brain. You can not make a bright or a good man in a starved body. And so this one-third of the inhabitants of Christendom who never had food enough can never be what they should be. Now, I say that the social civilization which condemns every third man in it to be below the average in the nourishment God prepared for him did not come from above; it came from below. And the sooner it goes down the better." And he closed by saying this:

"If you want power in this country; if you want to make yourselves felt; if you do not want your children to wait long years before they have the bread on the table they ought to have, the leisure in their lives they ought to have, the opportunities in life they ought looks to us. to have; if you don't want to wait yourselves, write on your banner, so that every political trimmer can read it, how shortsighted he may be, can read: 'We never forget. If you launch the arrow of sarcasm at labor we never forget. If there is a division in Congress and you throw your weight in the wrong scale, we never forget. You may go down on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave never.' So that a man, taking up the labor question, will know he is dealing with a hair-trigger pistol and will say, 'I am to be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."

And, writing once a powerful argument against the admission of Chinese labor, he said:

'The mainspring of our progress is high wages-wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper and lift himself from the deadening routine of mere toil. That dollar left on Saturday night means education, independence, self-respect manhood. It increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continents with cities and cobwebs it with railways."

that never hesitated to risk all for the cause of the last man in the gratefully receipt for any contribution. The quicker the better. We race. They could decry him and say he had gone crazy, and make are on the eve of another campaign. him an outcast, but they could not stifle his influence, for that lives today and will live so long as there is a labor union in America or one band of men willing to see a country dedicated to the cause of mankind become a despotism .- C. E. Russell, in New York Journal.

The Election Returns

This week's St. Louis Labor contains detailed election reports which make this issue especially valuable. Few comrades fully realize the difficulties and hard work connected with securing detailed reports on the Socialist vote. Only yesterday we telegraphed Secretary of State Swanger to wire us at our expense the total vote for one of our state candidates on the state ticket But Mr. Swanger who is paid \$3,000 a year to serve the people, did not feel inclined to pay any attention to our request.

The Missouri Socialist vote of 1908 is a straight vote. Debs did not get more than the rest of our candidates. There was no political sympathy spent on him by either Democrats or Republicans, for both old parties were badly in need of every vote they could get.

So close is the old parties' vote that Taft's plurality over Bryan varies from about 400 to 1100 votes. With the exception of the governorship the Republicans failed to secure a single state office. The lieutenant-governorship is claimed by both parties, the alleged difference in the Democratic and Republican vote being about 35, while other Democratic state candidates will go into office with only a few hundred plurality.

The Missouri Socialist electoral vote, published by counties, and compared with the votes of 1904 and 1900, will make a subject for interesting study.

We also call attention to the substantial, solid growth of the state vote during the last decade; as shown by the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court from 1898 to 1908.

We also present the official Socialist vote from a number of other tates which we were able to secure.

Of all the states, Illinois is the sore spot. It takes the small gains of a dozen or more states to cover the Illinois "deficit."

It is Chicago where the heavy loss comes from. Chicago, with her "anti-religious," unprecedented Garrick Theater shows, under Arthur Morrow Lewis' management; Chicago, with her Christian Socialist religious movement under Rev. Carr's management; Chicago, with her Impossibilist-I. W. W.-Anarchist-Socialist revolutionary movement; Chicago, with her Chicago Daily Socialist; Chicago, with the many troubles of her own which the majority of the outside Soicalists can not understand, because these troubles are of a beculiarly Chicago nature. The same or similar troubles have troubled" Chicago ever since the days of the Anarchist movement.

Gradually the Chicago movement will get on solid ground, but we doubt whether it will be brought about by Lewis' Garrick lectures or Carr's Christian Socialism.

Too many great leaders, each one leading in a different direction, while the party organization proper may just do the best it can to keep above water.

The situation seems to be like this: First-Garrick Theater lectures. Second-Christian Socialism. Third-Impossibilist-Anarchism. Fourth-Chicago Daily Socialist. Fifth-Socialist Party of Cook County.

We may be wrong, but this is the way the Chicago situation

Editorial Observations

Comrade, Ready for the Next Great Battle for Labor's Cause?

Now, President Roosevelt Intends Writing Another Magazine article against Socialism. Queer, isn't it? Who said Socialism got its death blow on Nov. 3?

"Amended Election Returns" Become Quite Fashionable in Missouri state elections. Some day we'll move an amendment to the amendment to peremptorily stop this amending Democratic and Republican election returns.

It Cost the Republican Machine \$35,000 to Carry St. Louis. This does not include the enormous sums spent by Republican politicians and their masters in the wards for "district work." Every Republican vote of St. Louis on Nov. 3, 1908, cost at least \$1.00.

Local St. Louis Has a Few More Campaign Printing Bills to pay. Comrades in the ward clubs and friends outside will please This was Wendell Phillips, the well-hated agitator, the man take notice. Our modest city secretary-treasurer, at "No. 212," will

as well as the affirmation of those who believe in its principles.

"However, Socialism has principles and, fundamentally, they are well defined. That they do not represent a dream is told in the successes of the Socialists politically in Germany, France and other countries of Continental Europe, and of Socialism in England. But it is not less astonishing than true that Socialism grows conservative with success. The bare possibility of applying any of its principles causes a halt and it divides and subdivides over the detailed questions. In Germany, for instance, the Socialists never fail to inveigh agianst militarism, and yet the leaders admit that if they should practically insist on party neutrality in time of danger their 3,000,000 adherents would melt away.

"In France M. Jaures, under pressure of duty as a mem-ber of the Chamber of Deputies, dare not indorse the views of Herve that it is the duty of the Socialists to make war impossible, and dare not oppose them. Both the German and English Socialists assail Herveism and at the Congress at Stuttgart last year comprehensiveness rather than rigid orthodoxy was sounded as the keynote of the policy 'that hopes to conquer the world as primitive Christianity did.'

Questions of this kind may be taken lightly as marking the inefficiency of Socialism to define itself. But it can not be doubted that Socialism is making an earnest effort to accommodate itself to circumstances and provide rémedies with the fundamental ideas of property and the domination of the State over the individual.

"To those who thoughtfully and seriously turn to So-cialism it is a practical and formative program, not to be abandoned because it wins no physical victories, and a thing entirely separated from the doctrine of discontent. Practically at this time Socialism has a place in our scheme of politics, for it marks the radicalism of dissatisfaction. No one may say that, whether it is regarded as a grim specter in the background or a beacon of hope in the heavens, it has not operated a wholesome check on extravagant tendencies. How little logic our capitalist newspapers have at their disposal

Today they call white black, and tomorrow black is called white. One day the St. Louis Republic ridicules Socialism out of ex- friends and rebuke our enemies."

DOUGLAS

Douglas-not the Illinois Steven B., who debated with Abe Lincoln, but the W. L. of Brockton', Mass., the shoe man'!

W. L. Douglas, the Brockton shoe manufacturer, was a great friend of Labor. So friendly was he that only a few years ago Union Labor of Massachusetts favored his political ambitions by means of the "Reward our Friends" policy and elected him Governor of Massachusetts.

Today the same W. L. Douglas is under boycott. He discontinued the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and is now engaged in a fight against Organized Labor. The "Reward our Friend" is followed up by the "Rebuke our Enemy."

The Miners' Magazine says:

"W. L. Douglas, the shoe man of Brockton, Mass., has come to the conclusion that he can afford to repudiate Organized Labor. A few years ago Douglas was looked upon as a 'friend of labor,' and under Gompers' policy, 'reward our friends and rebuke our enemies,' Douglas was made Governor of the state of Massachusetts: No sooner had this gentleman been honored with the office of chief executive than he ignored his obligation to Organized Labor and openly declared that he did not owe his election to the efforts of union men, but that his elevation to the gubernatorial chair was due to the concerted political action of the business men. Douglas has now become bolder and refuses longer to deal with representatives of Organized Labor.

"Douglas is now the proprietor of an 'unfair' shoe factory.

of those who have placed their faith in that slogan, 'Reward our

Ten St. Louis Ward Heelers Were Found Guilty of Election frauds and sentenced to terms of from two to five years in the penitentiary. Of course, these are but a few of the poor wretches of political crooks. The wealthy respectable citizens for whom the criminal political work was done have no fear of being indicted or of going to the penitentiary. The old story !

Jeptha Howe, the Republican Boss of St. Louis, Sees Danger ahead. He is afraid that Socialism and Anarchism might get hold of St. Louis municipal affairs. Old trickster! As Republican heeler he ought to remember the days when the Republican "anarchists," Kratz, Gutke, Schuettler, Lehmann & Co., had their headquarters at the City Hall, right in the offices of Uncle Henry. Jeptha would like to use Socialism and Anarchism as a scarecrow to get the support of the silk-stocking Democrats. That's all.

The Globe-Democrat Glorifies Over the Victory of Night Rider anarchy in Kentucky. Great, indeed! 'Tis business, you know! Labor Unions are outlawed for quietly and orderly combining and protecting their interests, while the Kentucky lynch murderers and night-riding tobacco growers are heralded as heroes and patriots because they succeed in making the tobacco trust pay an increase of millions of dollars to the illegally and unlawfully organized and conspiring tobacco growers. We'll talk on this subject a little more at a later date.

St. Louis Labor Is Entitled to the Support of Every Socialist and trade unionist of St. Louis. In every campaign this paper is fighting the battles of the working class-in St. Louis, in Missouri, We can not fight the battles in Chicago. There the local comrades with their local press have to do the work. Neither can an outside paper, no matter how good and well edited it may be, fight our local political battles in St. Louis. Here are certain conditions under which the work must be done, and none but a local paper can successfully handle the situation. We notice that one of our local ward "A few more jolts of the Douglas brand will shake the confidence clubs spent \$19 for Chicago Daily Socialists during the last campaign. The same ward club did not spend a single dollar for campaign literature issued by the Executive Board and Campaign Com-

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

mittee of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party. In that same ward no at-tention was paid to local political conditions, and the results on election day were disastrous. If every other ward had worked on the same lines St. Louis city would have dropped to less than 3,000 votes on November 3. It is high time that all ward clubs fall in line with the central organization, which has carried on such a lively campaign for months with the limited funds at its command. Let us build up our local Soicalist press. Let every Socialist ward club take up the questions of securing new subscribers for St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

The Referendum Proposition Carried by a Handsome Majority at the recent Missouri state election. We are proud of it, too. The Socialists did their share toward getting the Referendum enacted into the state constitution. Thus the "Socialist dreams" are gradu-ally getting realized, one after the other, and the dreams of 25 years ago are today "practical business propositions," One hundred years ago Madame de Stael, the great French author, whom Napoleon Bonaparte exiled from French territory, complained bitterly that people with great and noble ideals were being denounced as dreamers and despised as unpractical lunatics. It has always been so, and it will always remain so. John Baptiste was stoned, Christ was crucified, Campanella was incarcerated for 25 years like a wild beast, Galilee was tortured, John Huss and Giordano Bruno were burned alive. They were all dreamers, yet their dreams have since become "practical ideas."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Denver, Col., Nov. 21.-The approval of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was given President Gompers yesterday by the adoption of his annual report in full as presented. The report was before the convention for a day and a half, and for a while there was a vigorous discussion of some of its contents.

The convention got into a parliamentary wrangle over indorsing the American Federationist, the Socialists protesting against an editorial which charged that forces opposed to labor were financing Debs' "Red Special" in the recent campaign. They offered a resolution calling for a committee to go over the books of the Socialist party and learn where the funds were obtained. This proposition threw the Gompers adherents into a panic, and

in order to head it off they introduced an amendment asking the Socialist delegates if they were willing to stand for everything printed in the Socialist press. The convention then decided to consider the original resolution and the amendment together.

Barnes Criticises Gompers.

The first speaker for the Socialists was J. Mahlon Barnes of the Cigarmakers, National Secretary of the Socialist party, who declared that his party was fully responsible for everything that appeared in its official bulletin, but could not be expected to bear the responsibility of privately owned Socialist papers. Barnes then showed that Gompers, as editor of the American Federationist, the official organ of the A. F. of L., was certainly responsible for what appeared in that publication, and consequently should be made to explain his slanders of the Socialist party and its candidates.

Several other delegates spoke on this question and the debate was long and heated. The Gompers supporters being short on logic, resorted to noise and bluster in their efforts to silence their opponents. Vice-President Duncan, who presided, showed his animus toward the Socialists several times, even going so far as to order one of them to sit down when he was fully entitled to the floor. This arbitrary act aroused a storm of protest and Duncan got considerably the worse of the wordy war that ensued.

Finally, however, the demand for an investigation of Gompers' slanders, together with the amendment, was voted down by a large majority. The convention also voted down a recommendation of the committee on resolutions, which called for free school supplies in all public schools.

With the exception of Daniel Keefe, who declined renomination, all of the old officers were re-elected.

GOMPERS AND HIS RED SPECIAL EDITORIAL.

The Defeated Resolution and the Statement of the Socialist Party.

On Nov. 17 the following letter was individually addressed to each member of the Executive Council 'of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Anent the editorials appearing in the American Federationist issues of September and November, relating to the sources of the income of the Socialist party, particularly with reference to the financing of the Socialist Special Campaign Train, I take pleasure in inclosing a printed and itemized report of the contributions, beginning with the first contributions received on July 21, 1908, and ending with the 31st day of October, the latest date to which the report could be compiled and printed. This account is yet active-that is, contributions are still being received-and I shall take pleasure at the first opportunity, when it is feasible, to supply you with a finan-

financial provision should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation. "In connection with the publication of the official organ, the

editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this-connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue: "'We note the "Socialists' Special" train is to make a tour of

the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$23,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign. It seems hardly probable that such uxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs. It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$23,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Parry-Post-Van Cleave-Taft-Debs opposition to unions furnishes the money for any branch of the campaign where it is expected to do the most harm to the unions and their friends. Come out in the open, Mr Debs. Where does your party get the money? What is the real reason of your virulent hostility to the American Federation of Labor political campaign?

The following from the November issue: 'Events are proving the truth of what we said early in the campaign about the Independent and Socialist parties being Taft aid societies.' "This questions as to the sources of the income of the Socialist

party has been officially raised in the official publication and should be officially investigated or answered.

"Itemized financial statements of the receipts for the Socialist special train have been published periodically, that is, complete to dates mentioned-namely, August 15, August 31, Sept. 30, and Oct. These reports have been generally circulated and have been available at all times to any person upon application. The office of the American Federation of Labor has been supplied with each copy at the time of publication, and the members of the executive council have been provided with copies during the session of this convention.

"The names of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and a number of affiliated unions appear in the aforesaid report as contributors, and they principally, though all organized workers must be interested in ascertaining the truth as to the allegations or inferences contained in the editorials quoted.

At the very threshold of a departure to a new policy by the American Federation of Labor, known as 'the political policy,' and which must have for its purpose the political unity of the working class, it is most necessary that correct information be available in the matter of finances connected with the conduct of political movements by the working class, or any division of it.

"For the above reasons the following amendment is submitted to the committee's report:

That a committee be elected by this convention to repair, at their convenience, but within sixty days from date, to the national office of the Socialist party at No. 180 Washington street, Chicago Ill., for the purpose of verifying, or correcting, the editorial statements above referred to. The report of said committee to be published in the American Federationist, and further, that the executive council of the American Federation cause to be published, within ninety days; a complete report of all receipts for campaign purposes, with names of contributors, together with a statement as to expenses, salary, etc., of persons working under the direction of the Labor Representative Committee of the A. F. of L.

Submitted by A. Grout, E. J. Brais, J. G. Brown, C. E. Jeske, J. Handley, J. Mahlon Barnes, J. E. Snyder, Arthur Kahn, D. G. Biggs, Christ Kerker, Max Hayes, E. T. Behrens." The 1909 convention will be held in Ontario.

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

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union met last Sunday at 3535 Pine street. Secretary David Kreyling read a communication from the society asking that a special meeting be arranged, at which its speakers would be given an opportunity to tell the story of the great white plague and demonstrate its ravages through the medium of stereopticon views. After reading the letter Kreyling spoke in favor of the communication. He drew the attention of the delegates to the importance of the work of the society and his words resulted in action by the central body that showed its interest in the work of the society:

To the secretary was delegated authority to arrange for a general meeting in Aschenbroedel Hall for the delegates and the general public, and the recommendation was made that all local unions af filiated with the main body arrange for special meetings in the neighborhoods in which they hold their meetings, so that every workingman who is interested may be given an opportunity to hear what the representatives of the association have to say on the subject. Neither the general meeting in Aschenbroedel Hall nor those to be held by the local organizations will be confined to union men. It is the intention to extend a general invitation to every one living in the vicinity.

building by the city of municipal lodging houses to provide the unemployed with sleeping quarters, and also as favoring the city providing employment to men out of work who give evidence that they are willing to work.

This action was taken when the central body indorsed the bill introduced in the House of Delegates by Delegate Frank Hussey, which provides for the hiring of the unemployed on city work and names the restrictions that shall safeguard the city when it is affording relief to heads of families who can not secure employment at their trades, but who are willing to work.

St. Louis lost in the contest for the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, but John Murray, who represented the central body at the recent Denver convention telegraphed that Toronto was selected. St. Louis might get it in 1910.

.... Strike at Granite City Steel Works.

Three hundred unorganized foreigners went on strike for more pay at the Commonwealth Steel Foundries at Granite City, Ill., and caused the plant, employing 4,500 men, to close down temporarily, The strikers, who are mostly Bulgarians and Macedonians, are hired to chip castings and are paid 20 cents an hour. The unions are tak-ing no part in the affair. The management of the plant are expected to at once begin the hiring of new men and to resume work.

Trainmen Vote on Strike.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21 .- The New York, New Haven & Hartford is today facing the crisis of its existence.

Negotiations which have been in progress three weeks between officials of the road and representatives of the trainmen have reached a point where a strike of the 4,000 conductors, brakemen and vardmen appears to be inevitable. The revolt of the employes is due largely to personal antagonism of John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, who was appointed vice-president of the New Haven eighteen months ago, and dislike of his appointee to the office of general superintendent, William G. Beird, formerly of the Rock Island system. For three days a secret strike poll has been taken among the men on the system, and on Monday an ultimatum will be presented to the officials which, if not acceded to, will mean a strike and tie-up of the road.

Car Strike Is Called Off.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 22 .- At a meeting of the local Union Street Railway motormen and drivers today it was unanimously decided to call off the strike against the Municipal Traction Co., which was begun last May. Back of this vote is a history of a strike campaign which was one of the most unique in the annals of labor unionism. The Municipal Traction Co. refused to grant an increase in wages and the strike was ordered. The new company kept the cars running under difficulty. As a last resort the strikers threatened to oust the municipal company by having its franchise repealed by means of a popular vote under the new state initiative and referendum law. The company continued to fight, however, and won. Then the union men devoted themselves to the proposed referendum vote. The election was held Oct. 22, and the franchise was defeated. In a few days the property was placed in the hands of a receiver.

Presidential Message on Labor Likely.

Washington, Nov. 25 .- Further conferences at the White House between the President and men who are prominent in labor matters made the attitude of the administration toward proposed labor legislation a subject of keen discussion in Washington. Among those who saw the President were: Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor; United States Attorney Henry L. Stimson of New York, Edward J. Gavegan of New York, attorney for labor unions, and Charles H. Sherrill, an attorney of New York, all of whom attended the labor dinner at the White House Tuesday evening. While he may not adopt a labor program at the close of his administration. lest he might thereby embarrass his successor, it is believed he will set forth his views on the needs of labor, either in his annual message to Congress or in a special labor message submitted subsequently. It is learned from the highest authority that the object of the President in giving a dinner to friends of labor and in holding. the subsequent conferences was primarily to bring about a better understanding between representatives of the government and labor leaders and to impress upon the labor interests of the country the disposition of the administration to receive its representatives in conference on an equality with all others.

How the British Government Helps Employes Reduce Wages.

London, Nov. 23.- That labor conditions in Australia are not sobright as they have been painted is well illustrated by the following letter printed in the current issue of Reynolds' Newspaper: Sir-I sent you an extract from a letter from a friend in Australia showing the state of trade, which may serve as a warning to any intending emigrant who thinks it easy to get employment there. He writes: 'Respected Friend-I send you one of our papers. As you will see, there are often disputes and strikes out here, but I believe the mem are mostly right, for all have unions in this country, and each workman's or woman's union helps the other. I quite agree with this great bond of unionism, because all sorts of business men and employers have their unions to fight against the workmen. I hope your will inform anyone that the government scheme of emigration is nothing more than to block the Australian labor market, to get the price of labor reduced. Tell anyone, whether married or single, especially servant girls, not to come out to any of these colonies unless they have some friends to stay with and several pounds intheir possession after they land, for I can assure you that it is a very serious matter to be dumped down at some bush station, perhaps 400 or 600 miles from any seaport, and also many miles fromany town of any sort. If you choose to get this put into 'Reynolds' paper and send me one, I shall just like it., Written at Orange, New South Wales, Australia."

cial report of the entire amount of contributions received for this

purpose. The amount so far reported shows a total of \$37,894.94. "I would advise you that on August 15 the first report was printed in circular form, was widely distributed and has been accessi-ble to anyone upon application. You will please note further that the reports inclosed were periodically published—that is, at the close of the months of August, September and October.

"Aside from this report of the Special Fund, I shall be pleased to send you the annual financial report of the Socialist party, covering all receipts and expenditures during the year 1908, as soon as the same is published. I would further advise you that these reports may be had on application, and I trust that you will do me the honor to advise, as opportunity affords, such as might be interested in se-curing copies. Very truly yours, J. Mahlon Barnes, "National Secretary, Socialist Party."

On Nov. 19 the following letter was addressed to President Gompers and the convention:

"To Samuel Gompers, President, and to the Convention of the Amer ican Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers, Greeting:

'Being advised that a number of delegates to your convention desire an investigation as to your editorial utterance in the American Federationist (September issue), wherein, relating to the Socialist party's campaign funds, it is alleged that Parry, Post and Van Cleave were all interested, and the direct question, 'Where does your party get the money?' was submitted, I beg to advise you that all contributions and receipts of whatever nature for the National Socialist campaign were receipted for at the national office and properly recorded, and that all bills of expenses were there paid and the records are intact. I therefore extend a courteous invitation to any committee you may see fit to elect or appoint, and I shall be pleased to open the books and accounts of the national office of the Socialist party for their thorough inspection. In fact, I take the liberty to urge upon you the appointment of a committee for this purpose. Respectfully submitted, J. Mahlon Barnes,

"National Secretary, SocialistParty."

The statement introducing the Socialist resolution in the convention was as follows

"The president in his report says: 'In editorials in our American Federationist I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign, and under the caption 'American Federationist' asks that

Danger in the Workshops.

"This is a question that is of vital importance to every union man in the community, and especially to the heads of families," said Secretary Kreying, "and the work of the society should be given our united support. The prevention of tuberculosis, that greatest of all menaces to the white race, is a question that should interest us all. Its spread in the home has always been a menace, but the danger there is not nearly so great as it is in the factory and workshop. How to prevent its spread in these quarters is a problem, and if this society has any suggestions to make which may result in even a partial solution of this important question, I believe it is our duty to do everything in our power to assist it." Discussion of Labels.

Most of the session was taken up with the consideration of union labels and the best way to make them effective. The question was raised by Peter Beisel, secretary of the Bakers' Union, who said that his organization could win a fight in which it has been involved for a year against the "bakery trust" if union men and their friends would refuse to eat bread that did not bear the union label.

This question was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution introduced by Delegate McDonough of the Engineers' Union, directing the Committee on Laws to report an amendment to the laws of the organization which would require each affiliated organization to have a permanent committee of three on labels, which would meet in joint session at least once a month for the purpose of promoting

label agitation. Secretary David Kreyling reported that he attended the meeting of the United Free Bridge Committee Nov. 12 and had taken it upon himself to oppose the granting of further franchises to the Terminal Association. A communication was received from the committee bearing on the same subject. The action of the secretary was indorsed by a unanimous vote.



FIGHT FAIR! DON'T ABUSE!

Rev. Marshall I Boarman, S. J., has published and copyrighted little anti-Socialist pamphlet: "Indictment of Socialism." Price 5 cents per copy; per 100 copies \$3.00. The pamphlet is distributed free of charge, however, by a number of reverend gentlemen for "propaganda purposes."

It is an "Indictment,' though a humorous one, in the opinion of any thinking man or woman. It is an indictment against its own author.

Here is a quotation from Rev. Boarman's "Indictment of Socialism:'

The Ten Commandments of Socialism.

1st Commandment: I am the Lord, God, thy Panacea. Thou shalt have no god but me, and no religion but mine. Though shalt destroy the religion of Christ by making it a private affair. Thou shalt not make to thyself any money, nor the likeness of any productive property, in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.

2nd Commandment: Thou shalt often take my name in vain, for I myself am blasphemous. 3rd Commandment: Remember, if possible, all the days

of rest in my Utopia. Don't miss any.

4th Commandment: Honor thy father and thy mother, if thou canst discover them.

5th Commandment: Thou shalt not kill a comrade, nor ' the first and second baby; but if the ballot fails, and necessity arises, begin with rulers, presidents, caiptalists and ministers of religion.

6th Commandment: Thou shalt not fear to commit adultery

7th Commandment: Thou shalt not steal. Take it open-

ly from him who has more than thou hast. 8th Commandment: Thou shalt not bear false witness, unless it be to promote my Socialistic paradise.

oth Commandment: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife. Take her to thyself, for she is also thine.

10th Commandment: Thou shalt not covet thy neigh-

bor's goods, for he shall have nothing worth coveting. Our readers will pardon us for not commenting on Rev. Boar-man's Ten Commandments. They are too good to be commented

on by any mortal being. Read the commandments twice, then ask yourself the plain

question:

"Is it possible that a Catholic priest can write and circulate such stuff as that?"

The pamphlet is for sale at McKeown Bros., 617 North Sixth street. We advise our friends to read it, for it will show them the unfair methods whereby some of our opponents are attempting to fight Socialism.

In this connection the following may interest our readers:

Are They Going to Fight Fair!

We learn from the Catholic Citizen that a Jesuit priest, Father Dowling, in an address to Catholics in Kansas City, has urged that Socialism be met in fairness instead of by abuse. We are glad that some of our opponents find it expedient to mend their ways at last, and Father Dowling presents the matter very frankly. Says the

Father Dowling does not believe that Socialism can be met by abuse. In picturing many of the social and economic evils of the day, Socialists have the truth on their side.

How to Meet Socialism.

"They have truth on their side, and they deserve considerahe said. "These representations can not be met by abuse or tion.' by making light of existing evils and wrongs. The social problem must be met on its merits, without regard to the personal character or the motives of those who stand for the new order.

"Indeed, a realization of the vital issues involved and a sympathetic study of the means of ameliorating the conditions of the toiler are imperative for us Catholics. The man who wishes to know his age and be a helpful factor must fathom the social problem; he must identify himself with social reform, if he hopes to reach the people. The trend of politics, which are daily becoming more economic in character, makes this plain; the present attitude of the two great political parties emphasizes it. It was attention to the signs of the times that made the Catholic party in Belgium and Germany so successful.

Before Everything Else, Man Must Live.

"And it must be so; for the primary, fundamental and decisive forces in the life of man are economic.

"The central point of the whole social question is how to obtain what is necessary for proper feeding, clothing, housing, education, comfort and recreation. All the subjects and objects of reform merely illustrate this truth. Economic interests dominate law, education, literature, science, wars, revolutions, even morals and religion. 'One's economic status profoundly influences his notions concerning the morality of actions, activities and institutions. Though the principles of morality are eternal and unchangeable, their application is in the

You can not blame him for taking the same view of man's end and destiny that you do, even if he follows your belief to its legitimate consequences. With your principles to guide you, you would, if poor, be what you condemn him for being—a Socialist. You are not So-cialists now, because you already possess what he desires."

The Emancipation of Women By Theresa Malkiel.

In granting girls and women equal educational opportunities with those of men, the German government gave the following reasons for its action : "Modern life develops an increasing disinclination on the part of the upper and middle classes to marry, and many girls are thus prevented from becoming wives and mothers. It is desirable, therefore, that the surplus young women should have a chance of preparing themselves for professional callings."

The granting of this decree marks a great change in German life. Until recently the German woman was constrained to look upon matrimony as the only means of support open to her. The model "Haus-frau" was the German idea of womanhood, but the developments of modern society are sweeping that ideal off its feet. The world at large is beginning to realize that the saying, "Woman's place is at home," has become an empty phrase, and that it is confronted by millions who have lost hold of the old form of existence and are unable to embark on the new.

Prevented by modern conditions from entering on her Godallotted position as mother and wife, woman in her struggle for existence rushes into every phase of economic, scientific and professional activity. She becomes the serious rival of man who, being the stronger, tries to crush her without mercy. In her struggle woman realizes that political disfranchisement and her lack of training make it hard for her to wrestle with man for her daily bread. She understands that her first impediment will disappear after long experience only, but that the second can be overcome, if she insists upon it, speedily. And like the sinner before the garden of Eden, she beats against the closed gates demanding admittance.

She claims that man is her superior only because he has the strength to convert his views into laws for her to obey, while the fully emancipated woman will become man's equal, his helpmate, instead of being his inferior and competitor.

She claims that if, as a child, the girl should have equal advantages with the boy and like him should be prepared for a self-supporting career, material considerations will no longer enter into the contracting of marriage and she will not be compelled to sell herself for a pittance. She will not have to obey man-made laws, but humanmade laws; then and not until then can society hope for its regeneration.

Even the conservative German government is realizing those facts and gradually grants woman one privilege after another. It was only a short while ago when women in Germany were given the right to belong to and take an interest in the different political parties; this was followed by the permission to pursue higher studies in co-educational institutions. Who knows what will come next?

If our free-born American citizens do not make haste to grant women the suffrage, conservative Germany may take the initiative. Will the proud American women, who have been known the world over for their independence, stand for it?

"The Russian Bastile" is an attractive book by Simon O. Pollock (Kerr; 50 cents), giving the names and histories of about a hundred men and women who were most prominent in the battle for Russian freedom, especially those who had been confined in the Schlusselburg Fortress, to which the name of "Bastile" is attributed. The position and part each took in the fight is clearly defined, the suffering and martyrdom is well described and the end-if death by torture and execution may be called the end for those who fight for freedom-is told with painful vividness.

It is to be regretted that the author chooses to be brief-too brief for the immensity of the subject. What he tells is interesing and what he knows is important, and the short treatment is disappointing to the reader. The few lines in which the characters of the early revolutionists are described portray the mettle they were made of, their devotion to the cause, and their disregard for pain and death. the sublimity of their nature is brought to the surface by their in-sistent refusal to accept clemency; by the "hunger strike," and by the revolutionary speeches made from the scaffold. One can almost see Hershkovitch ascend the gallows and hear his last speech to the surrounding officials, and see Konopliannikova place the noose around her own neck and hear her exclaim the immortal "ready" to the hangman.

The brevity with which the subject is treated is as unexplainable as it is disappointing. The author certainly knows more of the subject than he chooses to tell. However, to one interested in the study of Russia's battle for freedom the book will be valuable for reference on the subject. It contains photographs of many prominent revollutionists.

Read This to Your Family, Friends and Neighbors.

Consumption Chiefly Caused by Habit of Spitting

Consumption is a disease of the lungs, which is taken from others, and is not simply caused by colds, although a cold may make asier to take the The matter coughed up and sneezed out by the consumptives is full of living germs or "tubercle bacilli" too small to be seen. These germs are the cause of consumption and when they are breathed into the lungs they set up the disease.

Keep your windows open winter and summer, day and night. If properly wrapped up, you will not catch cold.

Go to a sanitarium while you can and before it is too late. The careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works.

Don't give consumption to others.

Many growing people and children have consumption without knowing it, and can give it to others. Therefore every person, even if healthy, should observe the following rules:

Don't spit on the sidewalks, playgrounds, or on the floors or hallways of your home or school. It spreads disease, and is dangerous, indecent and unlawful.

When you must spit, spit in the gutters or into a spittoon half filled with water.

Don't cough or sneeze without holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth or nose.

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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 Iron Heel, by Jack London...... 1.00 Looking Backward, by EdwardBellamy......50 If sent by mail, 15c extra.





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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

by different ec case of trusts, trade unions, profits, wages, strikes, lockouts, sweat-

shops, child labor. "It would be a fatal mistake, then, to underestimate the strength and permanence of the forces vitalizing the movement for social reform or to consider the mighty and indignant cry that goes up for betterment as an indication of merely transient unrest.

"Agitation has come to stay with us because it is needed and because democracy has planted the seeds of discontent. Universal education makes the people know their power and desire more keenly the blessings possessed by others and of which they are deprived. Given democracy, universal education and manhood suffrage, consciousness of power and eager desire for the best things of life, and causing other diseases, therefore have as much of both in your room nothing but a sense of duty and right, fostered by religion, will set as possible. bounds to the craving for acquistion."

So far, so good, and one might imagine that here at last we had e upon a really fair-minded and honorable Jesuit, but no! The Keep one window partly open in your bedroom at night, and come upon a really fair-minded and honorable Jesuit, but no! The slander is there, too. Very adroitly slipped in to poison the Catholic reader against us. Socialism "would sweep away religion," would "sweep away morality" and "the constitution of the family," etc., ad nauseum. The Catholic newspapers never tire of complaining about the "nun stories" attacks on their church. And yet these very newspapers are always so willing to print these "nun stories" against Socialism! However, he steadies down again and continues:

Those who possess much and who fear the Socialistic propaganda on account of its destructive theory of division of assets, fail to notice that they are imbued with the same ideas of man's chief good which make the proletarian Socialists. A group of such men, all rich and therefore fearful of the rising tide of discontent, met recently in one of our large cities to canvass the situation and discuss what wealth should do to keep down Socialism. With that keen appreciation of the church's conservative influence and with respect for her teachings on economic questions, they invited a prominent priest to be one of their number. Money was readily pledged the campaign and war was being merrily waged against Socialistic ideals, when the priest interrupted them, to suggest that they were strangely inconsistent. 'You gentlemen,' he said, 'are all Socialists in germ yourselves. You believe that this world is the only world worth living for, that the next world is very uncertain and unknow-able; you hold, and follow out in practice, that man's happiness and able; you hold, and follow out in practice, that man's happiness and success is measured by the amount of good things he possesses in this life. That is exactly the creed of the Socialist. Just what you have is what he wants—the good things of this life in abundance.

Don't Get Consumption Yourself.

Keep as well as possible, for the healthier your body the harder for the germs of consumption to gain a foothold. Every person should observe the following rules:

Don't live, study or sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air. Fresh air and sunlight kill the consumption germs and other germs

Don't live in dusty air; keep rooms clean; get rid of dust by

the room two or three times a day.

Don't eat with soiled hands; wash them first.

Don't put hands or pencils in mouth or any candy or chewing gum other persons have used.

Don't keep soiled handkerchiefs in your pockets.

Take a warm bath at least once a week.

Don't neglect a cold or a cough, but go to a doctor or dispensary.

How to Get Well if You Have Consumption.

If you or anyone in your family have consumption, you must obey the following rules if you wish to get well.

Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or dispensary. If you go in time, you can be cured; if you wait, it may be too late. Don't drink whisky or other forms of liquor.

Don't sleep in the same bed with anyone else, and, if possible, not in the same room.

Good food, fresh air and rest are the best cures. Keep out in the fresh air and in the sunlight as much as possible.

The Socialist party will stand for Organized Labor tomorrow, as it has always stood. It will be found side by side with every

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DEBS' LIFE AND WRITINGS.

Our book department has a good stock of the Debs' book on hand. It contains a biography, his writings, speeches, and some appreciations by well-known individuals. The book is well illus-trated and finely bound and printed. Every Socialist will need it for reference. Every friend of liberty and progress will prize and cherish it. Get a copy for your library. Price \$2. Labor Book Department, 2r2 South Fourth Street.

THE LITTLE SOCIALIST MAGAZINE. For Young People.

Sixteen pages monthly, entertaining and instructive reading on Socialism and kindred subjects by prominent Socialist writers. 50c a year; in clubs of five, 25c. 143 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

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

DO YOU WANT

A First-Class Sewing Machine? A \$40 machine for \$25. Sent from the factory to your house! No agent's commission or go-between's profit. Comrades and readers should apply to the office of St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth street, for further particulars.

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

THE FACT IS the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the

boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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



ing allowances for the anti-Parker vote in 1904, we have increased our straight vote in the state about 4,000. Quite a number of the	WARD—Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol. 2 03 WHITMAN—Leaves of Grass 75 WORK—What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c. 50	CHAS. SPECHT	Julius Friton
counties have made splendid increases, The "Socialist Labor Ticket" was credited with 867 votes. About 800 of these really belong to us, as no agitation was made for that ticket. The Republicans put the fake ticket on, but it did not hurt our vote as much as was expected. Swanger, who was largely responsible, was himself defeated.	The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., dally. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Loris. Me.	NOONDAY CIGAR CO. FINE CIGARS Wholesale and Retail 708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE	Jeweler Optician
Our present vote is undoubtedly solidly Socialist. Unlike the 1904 vote, which was in part a protest against Parker, this year the old parties vied with each other in securing the radical and labor	Socialist Party of St. Louis	Dry Goods Gents' Furnishings	Watchmaker
makes a splendid basis for future work.	Executive Committee meets every Aonday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.	MENNEMEYER'S	121 No. Seventh St.
Missouri News. Novinger comrades elected a constable. Local Rural is doing fine. "Send us some more due stamps for	Ward. Place. Time. Secretary. 1-4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Tuesd ay	23rd and Dodier.	DRUIDS' HALL
the inclosed"—so writes Secretary Markey. Local Kirksville has elected C. J. Smith as secretary in place of T. C. Haller.	 3—Unorganized, at large. 4—Unorganized, at large. 5—Unorganized, meets with sixth. 6—Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd SundayA. Siepman 	E. C. Oventrop 2123-A BENTON STREET.	NINTH AND MARKET STREETS. Workingmen's Headquarters
Another local that reports an increasing membership is Joplin. Total vote in Reynolds County is 32. In 1904 we had none. This is the result of agitation by comfades of Local Oates.	7-Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th WednesdayFrank Heuer 8-2213 South Tenth, 1st ThursdayG. Bolfing 9-2875 South Seventh, every TuesdayW. M. Brandt	Teacher of Music PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED. All Work Guaranteed; Consult Persons	Meeting Place of Unions of the Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons, Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and
The candidates for state offices that lost out by a few votes no doubt looked at the Socialist with dripping chops. A few votes here	10—Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd FhursdayF. F. Brinker 11—South Branch 7801 South Broad way, 4th FridayWm. Klages 11—North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every WednesdayE. Plambeck	for Whom I Have Tuned.	Death Benefit Society, Railway Train- men, and many other organizations.
and there came in very handy this time. Garver will not be able to do any lecturing until after New Year's. Locals that had inquired for dates please take notice.	12-2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd MondayDr. E. Simon 13-1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd WednesdayW. H. Worman 14-Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.	and the second	HALLS FOR RENT AT LOW RATES. Large hall for balls, entertainments and
The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and	15—1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday	Physician and Surgeon	lectures. Elevator service. Apply at saloon, or to janitor, or the secretary, H. Grupe, 2857 Chouteau Ave.
should be boycotted: HEYDT BAKERY CO. CONDON BAKERY CO.	18-2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd TuesdayW. E. Kindorf 19-3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd WednesdayPeter Frank 20-3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th WednesdayF. Mittendorf	Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and	CAN YOU make the other man see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read
ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO. FREUND BAKERY CO. WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO.	22-2651 Washington Ave., 2nd and 4th FridayG. W. Payne 23-3306 St: Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday Jas. E. Wilson 24-4262 Juniata St., 2nd and 4th Friday Otto Mehl	7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3493; Bell, Sidney 288. Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:	Value, Price and Profit, and then try again. Marx is easier reading and better read- ing than most of his interpre-
HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO. THE HOME BAKERY CO.	25-4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday	7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 2056: Ball. Olive 1397-L	ters. Study him for yourself. Cloth 50c., paper 10c., post paid. Socialist Book Bulletin free. SpecialOffer: Mention this
McKINNEY BAKERY CO. Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you buy. The Striking Prees of St. Louis.	27-North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday	THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST / REVIEW A monthly magazine that applies Marx's historical	paper and for 65c. we will send the International Socialist Re- view. 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, In-
Socialist Sunday School.	Jewish Branch-1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd FridayDr. A. Kean	method to the things that are happening now. Edited by Charles H. Kerr. Articles every month from the strongest socialist writers of America and Europe.	gels' Socialism, Utopian andi Scientific, Spargo's The Social- ists, and Simons' Class Strag- gles in America. If you prefer,
Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon_at 2:30 o'clock at 1823 Carr street.	Every reader of Labor can help the paper by patronizing those who advertise in it.	CHARLES H. KERE & COMPANY 866 Kinsis Street, Ohleage.	we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 5 in majer. Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie St., Chicago.



St. Louis 16th and 17th Ward Clubs

Gave their annual reception and dance at Dodier Hall last Saturday, and it was a decided success. The comrades in attendance spent a number of pleasant hours which they will long remember.

Made Good Gains.

The vote of Uinta County, Wyoming, has just been canvassed. Total vote, 4448. Debs, 465; Debs vote in 1904, 190. Gain, 144 per cent. James Morgan, Socialist, for Congress, 675; William Brown, Socialist, for Congress in 1904, 145. Only two legislative tickets in the field in this county this year-Republican and Socialist. Republican 3214;-Socialist 1234.

Socialist Gains in Switzerland.

Geneva, Nov. 24 .- The final results of the elections for members of the National Council show the new makeup of that body to be as follows: Radicals, 104; Catholics, 34; Liberals, 16; Socialists, 7; Democrats, 5, and Independent, 1. Although the Socialists lost in this city, they gained five seats in the general result, each of the other parties losing one.

Letter From Kansas.

Oswego, Kas., Nov. 23, 1908. Comrades-Let's get down to business and figure results. If the comrades would count all who have moved since the panic begun, every place would show substantial gains. Take Duenweg precinct, where we polled 15 before, we now polled 24 and 7 Socialist-Labor I'know because I was watcher. Then when I sat down and counted the Socialists that had moved away I counted up 19, and, of course, that was not all, and two failed to get to the polls-total 52, less 15, our vote before, and you have 37 gain. I remain yours,



Our Milwaukee News Letter.

The returns from the state, which are now nearly all in, show a fair gain in the straight Social-Democratic vote of Wisconsin. While the Debs vote of 1908 was only slightly larger than the Debs vote of 1904, when Debs ran over 4,000 votes ahead of his ticket, the straight Socialist vote this year was 3,692 higher than in any previous A lecture course for the Wisconsin locals is now being arranged. The locals entering into this arrangement will take one lecturer every month, either for a single lecture or for two or three in one town. That the comrades throughout the state are ripe for this work is proved by the promptness with which they responded to the proposition. One local voted to suggest this plan to the state headquarters before they had learned that it had already been adopted by the board. The comrades have earnestly resolved to begin the campaign of 1910 at once and to so educate and organize that we shall double our meinbership before another election .- E. H. Thomas, State Secretary

Wisconsin Straight Vote Shows 4,000 Gain.

We have just received a semi-official return of the vote over the state and have checked them up with such official returns as the comrades have sent in, and are able to give a comparatively correct summary of the Wisconsin voie. The total vote for Comrade Debs is For Comrade Brown for Governor, 28.549, 28,295.

The vote for Comrade Debs in 1904 is hardly a fair basis for comparison, in view of the fact that he ran over 4,000 ahead of the ticket. It is clear, therefore, that this vote was not a straight Social-Democratic vote. That vote is shown more nearly by the vote for Governor in 1904. Arnold was our candidate that year and re-ceived 24,857 votes. Strangely enough, this year Comrade Debs ran over 300 votes behind the ticket, showing that in every respect the Social-Democratic vote this fall is more even and straight than ever before

Taking the straight Socialist vote for Governor this year, we find the total gain in strtight Socialist votes since 1904 to be 3,692.

Even comparing the vote of Comrade Debs, which was 4,000 above the straight Socialist vote in 1904, with his vote in 1908, we even have a gain of 55 votes. This certainly is a splendid showing. It is also interesting to note that there has been a splendid gain throughout the state. In Milwaukee County the gain is 1,029. While in the rest of the state, outside of Milwaukee County, the gain is 2,663.

The Points Are Well Taken.

An "Old Timer," in a lengthy communication to St. Louis Labor, talks like this: "Comrades, I see two fundamental mistakes many of own members make, even some of our leading speakers. They know every little detail going on in the Socialist movement of the world. They know the Socialist vote of Berlin and Rome, of Servia and Germany. They are nervously following the Evening Call, Daily Socialist, Labor, Appeal and other papers to find out how many votes Debs polled in Kalamazoo or Onoxiticola, and when you ask them: How many Socialist votes did you poll in your own precinct, they will reply: I don't know! The fact is that they don't care to know, that they fail to work up their own precinct to get a vote there. This reminds me of a little story: A poor old woman, crippled and unable to work, went to the orthodox priest of the parish to which she had belonged for nearly 50 years. She complained to the priest of her poverty and misery. The priest raised his hand, and with a warning gesture, pointing heavenward, said: "Marianne, didst thou 'forget?" Some of our comrades seem to be taking more interest in the far-off regions than in their own immediate surroundings. Our Socialist work begins at home, in our own precincts and wards! A second point I wish to make is this: We have had speakers here from all over the country. With few exceptions they were failures as campaign speakers. They discuss "Socialist philosophy," so-called; talk about the Co-operative Commonwealth, denounce corruption and old parties, but they fail to handle our platform, which is put forth in every campaign. In every campaign there are issues. In national campaigns there are national issues, in municipal campaigns local issues. Should we not learn a little from our comrades in Germany. I am getting impatient. Shall we forever have a political kindergarten or a Socialist sport movement, or shall we get down to work and do the work which the Soicalist Party must do? I believe in "clear-cut Socialism," but it must be the Socialism that is represented by a movement, not by a debating society, sport or social club. My Socialism is the revolutionary kind of Socialism, as represented by Marx and Engels, the Socialism which does not merely talk revolution, but which is a political factor, a moving force in the everyday life and struggles of the working class and the people."

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Biloxi, Miss., Nov. 19, 1908.

Editor Labor, St. Louis, Mo.: "Down South" we are still attending to our knitting-that is, hereabouts our locals are holding their regular meetings, and many of them increasing their membership. Our Biloxi local has more than doubled since the election, and has rented a hall and seriously contemplates a workers' church and Sunday school. Mississippi first was given 700 Socialist votes, then 1400, and

finally the "powers that be" concluded that 1048 was enough-that more than this would give us-the swell-head. But we know we cast more than 1048, for we know of places where there were Soicalist locals where the most meager returns were allowed-for instance. Jackson County, where three Soicalist votes were reported. In old Pascagonda alone there are three Socialists, and at Moss Point there is a local of several members.

As this counting out process has been played all over the country, there is no doubt but what we cast a full million votes, and, for one, I claim it on every occasion.

Let us gather together in every state the irregularities that can be proven and publish them in pamphlet form. This will go far in convincing the public of the rottenness of the present system.

We must leave no stone to gather up and educate the fragments of the recent Democratic party. Already the capitalistic element is after them with its honeyed cry of "once more.". "Let us reor-ganize and try once more." We must meet this cry and down it. We must begin to break into the state legislatures the coming

state elections, and our campaign, instead of ending with November 3d should be considered as only taking on a new phase.

There should be no stop. We must educate the people. We must adopt improved methods and a more regular, systematic way of getting to them; and a better, more earnest manner of inviting them to attend our meetings. It is up to us to start our thought machinery to work to improve our work all along the line. Fraternally, Summer W. Rose,

JUST FOR EXPLANATION.

"I have no sympathy for the doctrine of you Socialists." said the newspaper printer, "which proposes dividing up the wealth of all with all."

"How do you understand this alleged doctrine?" inquired the Socialist linotype operator.

"I understand it to mean the equal pro rata per capita division of all tangible wealth."

"Where do you read this to be the demand of Socialism?"

"Oh, I saw it in some of the daily papers."

"Well, you are a deeply religious man, I understand; a Bible student. Do you consult the daily press on this subject, or the Bible and recognized commentaries?"

The latter, of course.'

"Well, then, in the interest of fairness and consistency, if you would understand Socialism-study Socialism.

"Well," rejoined the newspaper printer, "I don't approve of Socialism anyway."

"Not if you read and understood that the so-called confiscatory 'dividing-up' demand of Socialism is simply the study of evolution in supplying in the twentieth century the solution of the problem of co-operative distribution, as was solved in the nineteenth century the problem of adequate production by means of the co-operative

use of privately owned labor-displacing machinery?" "No. I tell you I'll have none of it. Why, I'd be perfectly happy to earn a thousand dollars for my employer while earning one dollar myself."

"Then why do you belong to the Printers' Union, which requires you to exact a larger salary and work fewer hours than do non-union printers, and through which membership you paid heavy assessments for several years to enforce the eight-hour day for book

and job printers? Are you not making your employer 'divide up?' "I don't know.' J. J. Dierkes.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

W. W. Baker.

I fired a carpenter the other day so quick it made his head swim." observed the butcher, as he settled back in his chair to await his turn to be shaved, "What had he done, and how did you come to fire him?" quer-

ried the cigarmaker.

I was having a wagon shed built and had hired the carpenter by the day to do the work. The second day he was 'on the job I went out to see liow he was getting along. While I was talking to him the noon whistle blew, and he was just starting a nail, but at the first sound of the whistle he dropped his hammer and shed his apron and was about to leave for home, when I asked him if he wasn't going to finish driving the nail he had started, before going to dinner. He said he was not, and I fired him." "Was he a customer of yours?" asked the shoemaker.

"No," replied the butcher; "what has that to do with it?" "Only this," said the shoemaker. "I have been buying meat from you for a long time, and I have noticed that you always stop putting meat on the scales when the amount I had paid for had been put on. I thought possibly he was following the example you set. Why should he work overtime without being paid for it any more than you should give a customer more meat than he had paid for?" "We ought to take a lesson from this," observed the Socialist.



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.

Secure Your Naturalization Papers Now! The Missouri Legislature may change the state election laws at any time and compel foreigners to live five years in this country before they will be per-mitted to vote. It has just been done in Wisconsin to check the Socialist movement. It may be done in Missouri with the same dis-patch and without much noise.

When the butcher was buying labor he wanted the maximum of labor for the minimum of pay. When he sells meat he wants to buy at a bottom price and sell at a top price. His material interests impel him to always try to get as much the best of the other fellow as possible. The other fellow also wants the best of it, and there is a fight. We Soicalists want to put a stop to the struggle between warring interests by abolishing classes. The people must own the means of making a living, so that no one will have authority to take away a man's right to work and to live. The butcher could discharge the carpenter, which he did, and which you probably agree he had a right to do. The owner of a mill employing thousands of workers also has the right to discharge every man, woman and child in his employ, close the mill and keep it closed until the owner is willing to open it again. The principle in both cases is the same. In one case only an individual and those depending upon him are affected. In the latter case a whole community would immediately be thrown into a helpless state. This is not right, and a system which fosters and maintains such possibilities should be changed as soon as possible.

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

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

Benefit of Their Out-of-Work Members -AT

CONCORDIA CLUB HALL, 1441 Chouteau Ave. Saturday Evening, November 28, 1908 TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON









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