

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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EUGENE V. DEBS IN NEW YORK

Opens the Presidential Campaign in Rousing Meeting at Grand Central Palace.

(New York Sun of May 31, 1908.)

Eugene V. Debs signalized the opening of his campaign for president on the Socialist ticket last night by an attack upon President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon, Secretary Taft and W. J. Bryan at the mass meeting at the Grand Central Palace called to celebrate the publication of the first Socialist daily paper in English in this city, the Evening Call. The hall was crowded and the audience was hedged in by police.

Morris Hilquit opened the meeting. Speeches commending the work of the paper and outlining its policy were made by John Spargo and the Rev. Alexander Irvine. Edwin Markham sent a poem. Debs opened his speech with an attack upon the old parties.

"There sits in the White House," he said, "a man professing to be the friend of labor who is, in point of fact, its enemy and using all of the power at his command to keep the working class in subjection. As governor of New York Roosevelt sent armed soldiers to Croton Dam to suppress the workingman who dared stand up for his rights. He sent the soldiers to protect the contractors who were violating the law and subjugating the workmen. What has the Republican party done for the workingman? [A voice: "Brought them to starvation."] Precisely—and the present administration has not even permitted them to starve peacefully. The man who starves is enjoined for making a fuss about it.

"How does the Democratic party differ from the Republican party? The most powerful magnifying glass wouldn't reveal the slightest difference. William J. Bryan is supposed to be one of the common people, a friend of the laboring class, but his campaign was financed by mine owners of the West. He is trying to serve both the capitalist and the wage earner. He attempts a miracle.

"Uncle Joe Cannon, who in the popular mind is a ruralist in short pants, unkempt, horny handed, is in fact a shrewd politician, banker, millionaire and plutocrat. The plutocrats have got Uncle Joe in their vest pocket.

"Twelve years ago Taft was a federal judge at Cincinnati. He was the man who decided that locomotive engineers could not leave their jobs without the consent of their employers. In the great Pullman strike Taft issued an injunction restraining employes from doing anything to interfere with the operation of the railways. He caused the arrest of strikers without formality of trial and sent them to jail. All of his time in public office he has used his power to enslave the working man."

De wound up by declaring that Roosevelt would stampede the Republic n convention and would himself be the next presidential

"Roosevelt and Taft," he said, "are both acceptable to Wall street and plutocraty. The cry will go up that Roosevelt is the savier of the nation and the convention will stampede for him."

THE SHOE CUTTING MACHINE

Editorial in July Issue of The Shoe Workers' Journal.

The United Shoe Machinery Co. are introducing in the trade a machine which they promise will cut uppers at a great saving to the manufacturer. The machine, consists of an upright to which is attached a radical arm that swings to the desired position, and with the slightest presure upon the handle strikes a quick, clean blow, and is just sufficient to go through the leather and touch the block, said block being similar, but twice as thick as the ordinary cutting

Dies are made of the highest grade steel, three-quarters of an inch high, making it possible for the operator of the machine to avoid imperfections in the leather within the die space. The cutting edge is beveled, and the die can be moved about on the surface without cutting or defacing the leather.

The machine, it is generally understood, will be loaned to the manufacturer and remain the property of the machinery company, the manufacturer being required to pay the cost of dies. The cost of dies is based on price of 10 cents an inch, and 5 cents for each nick (nick in dies being for the purpose of marking size and width upon each piece of leather and pricking vamps for toe caps).

The average cost for a complete set of patterns is \$7.50; the cost of dies vary from \$80 for regular men's bals, seamless vamp, to \$220 for a complete set of men's bluchers including right and left vamps tops for including right and left vamps.

vamps, tops, foxings and tips.
Women's regular Polish, including tops, \$99.

Women's circular vamp bluchers, including tops, foxings and ps, \$131.

Little gents' regular, \$68. Bluchers, right and left vamps, including tops, foxings and tips, complete, \$104.

Youths' regular, \$34.47. Bluchers, right and left vamps, tops foxings and tips, \$102.

Boys' regular, \$41. Bluchers, right and left vamps, tops, fox-

ings and tips, \$102.

All of the skill required in cutting shoes by hand will be required in operating this machine. The cutter is saved the necessity of grinding and sharpening knives, and it is claimed that the machine can be operated from one hundred to two hundred per cent faster than cutting by hand. The company claims a saving to the manufacturer of from one hundred per cent on the better grades to two hundred per cent on the cheaper grades of work. They also claim that by this method a perfectly cut shoe is secured, which is expected to prove a great advantage in the fitting department.

Past experience having proven the utter futility of opposing the

Past experience having proven the utter futility of opposing the introduction of machinery in the shoe trade, we advise our members to accept this machine upon its merits, feeling sure that if the machine has merit it will be introduced in spite of any opposition brought to bear against it; and if the machine can not be operated successfully and to the advantage of the manufacturer, it will be discarded without opposition on the part of the shoe cutter. And, if the machine is to prove successful, we desire that our members should secure some of the advantage which, in our opinion, can only be secured by accepting the machine upon its merits and endeavoring to obtain the very best price possible.

At this writing more than a dozen machines are in operation, and we understand that additional orders have been placed by many of the prominent manufacturers in the trade, and the merits or demerits of the machine will, no doubt, be demonstrated during the next season.

Comrade, Every New Subscriber to St. Louis Labor Means a new recruit to the army of Socialism and Organized Labor.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Saturday July 11, '08
and
Sunday, July 12, '08

SOCIALIST
SUMMER
FESTIVAL
and
PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN
OPENING
...AT...

Rushing to Destruction

LEMPS' PARK

The present session of congress has stamped itself as the billiondollar congress. Regardless of the fact that an army of men and women are standing on the threshold of want and wretchedness, yet our statesmen at Washington have been blind to the signals of distress and have made extravagant appropriations that are destined to wipe out the surplus in the treasury in the very near future. The following are some of the financial items:

Sundry civil, \$12,0,000,000; legislative, executive and judiciary, \$33,000,000; army, \$95,382,000; postoffice, \$221,765,000; pensions, \$165,000,000; fortifications, \$11,500,000; agriculture, \$11,642,000; District of Columbia, \$11,500,000; diplomatic and consular, \$4,000,000; naval, \$122,662,000; Indians, \$9,000,000; urgent deficiency, \$17,000,000; military academy, new immigrant station at Philadelphia, relief of cyclone sufferers in the south, etc., \$1,500,000; permanent annual appropriation, \$154,000,000.

It will be noticed that the appropriation for the army and navy, in conjunction with fortifications, reaches the enormous sum of \$229,544,000—almost one-fourth of the expenditures of the government for all purposes.

For the present fiscal year, the deficiency will reach \$60,000,000, and for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909, it is predicted by the most conservative men at Washington that the deficiency will reach \$150,000,000, thus completely wiping out the surplus in the coffers of "Uncle Sam."

Our prophetic statesmen declare that the revenues of the government for the next fiscal year will not aggregate more than \$900,000,000, and may fall as low as \$850,000,000. The people of the United States may well view the extravagance of congress with considerable alarm. There is not a single indication that adversity will be dispelled in the near future. Many of the mines, mills and factories are still closed, and those that are operating are being conducted with such a reduced force that fears are entertained that ere the year 1909 is ushered in that hundreds of thousands of more men and women will be thrown upon the street to search for the opportunity to earn the means of life. The individual who has looked beneath the surface and has an intelligent grasp of economic conditions that have been made by congress prove conclusively that our national lawmakers have never for one moment felt a sentiment of sympathy for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who through idleness are enduring the misery of a lingering death.

Labor slowly starving to death in many of the large cities of this country has escaped the notice of the men at the nation's capital, who in a few short months will be standing on the political rostrum paying glowing tributes to "the dignity of labor," and appealing to the hungry millions to cast another ballot for a system that bequeaths to labor the miserable legacy of hunger and want.

Not a single dollar was appropriated with the object in view of furnishing employment to the needy millions of people, and yet, the Ciceros of the two old parties, in the face of industrial depression and universal poverty among the laboring people will endeavor to chloroform the masses of the people with glittering promises that will be broken as soon as the ballots are counted and the spoils of victory

More than \$200,000,000 are appropriated for an army and navy, but not a dollar for labor. Millions for destruction, but nothing for construction. Millions to keep the privileged few in affluence, but nothing for the brawn and bone of a nation whose poverty is felt in every state of the Union.

Glorious government!—Miners' Magazino

It is Things, Not Men

Mr. Steffens had seen vulgar police graft in Minneapolis and denounced the police. He had seen politicians' graft in St. Louis and denounced the politicians. He had perceived business graft back of both everything, and denounced business men. But he now sees that special privileges "are temptations too great for human nature to resist," and "that the desire for them is the source of our political corruption." So he turns from denouncing the men of any class, and calls for readjustments of conditions. His "apology for graft" is "an attempt to do justice, and therefore an appeal for mercy upon men, all men." We quote the appeal with which Mr. Steffens' most deeply interesting story of San Francisco, in support of his appeal, begins:

"We Americans have been out on a man-hunt. Some of us still are at it. We are crying to have somebody put into jail; to make some individual suffer; and we may, mob-like, catch some victim some day and we may wreak upon him our hate. I hate this hate and this hunt. I have convinced that if I should follow far enough the human trail I was on, I should catch myself. For I have gone far enough already to see where I am to blame; how I have done or neglected to do things which have contributed to the guilt of the most intelligent rascal in the United States. And, if I have not done wrongs as great as his, I wish never again to forget that I have lacked his ability and his temptation. Happening into a cleaner business, the only temptations I have fallen before are those of my business. But the whole hunt, the hate and the spirit of vengeance upon men, whether of the law or of the mob, is wrong. It is things, not men, that hurt us; it is bad conditions, not ill-will, that make men do wrong."

Socialists at Work

Robert Hunter's Latest Work Reviewed by Horace Fraubel in The Conservator.

Socialists are often asked: What have you done? And they are also asked: How can it be done? Hunter answers both questions with indisputable concrete illustrations. He gives figures for everything he claims. He goes from country to country in Europe and gathers everywhere the ripening and thickening evidences of progress. He quotes theories. But he also cites their collateral. Even if you don't like his ideals you can't reject his testimony. He did not travel about dreaming. He was wide awake. He performs no argumentative gymnastics. He plays no trick cards. He has nothing up his sleeve. There's no now you see it and now you don't about his steeve. There's no now you see it and now you don't about his story. It's all plain sailing. It's all direct. Just as if a boat was driving straight for port. No curvetting. No flags flying. No fireworks. Here is the evidence right on the ground. The shortest arm can reach it. Maybe you are anti-Socialist. Maybe you think all rebel notions bad notions. Very well. Think as you have the evidence is siled from the ground when the evidence is siled from the content of the straight of must. But even then the evidence is piled fronting you. What can you say to the evidence? You may say history is going wrong going that way. But you can't say it's not going that way. You may try to hide from your speculations. You may try to hide our speculations from yourself. But you can't jump our mathematics. You can't jump our accumulated and accumulating fulfillments. This book, Hunter's book, is no dream book. It's not oratorical. It makes no claims. It don't need to make claims. The facts are claim enough themselves. You've got to disprove the facts. The world is in revolt. Don't you see it? Not the echo world. Not the world of the milliners and tailors. Not the world of interest, rent and profit. No. But the world of heart. The world of brain. Not the world looking back. The world looking ahead. The pioneers are afoot. Do you believe they were set loose for nothing? Go to Germany. Count the pioneers there. To France. Count the pioneers. To Italy. To Spain. To Russia. To England. Count the pioneers there. Look about you. Yes, right here in America. Right among the foreseeing people of your own race. Count the pioneers here. The rebel germ is possessing itself of the earth. The result is slow coming. But it's sure coming. The growth of the portent is ominous. To you it is the growth of a shadow. To us it is the growth of a light. You are afraid. We welcome it. It can't be juggled away. Governments have tried to suppress it. It survived suppression. Editors, teachers, writers, reactionary, paid parasitic fees maybe, have tried to outwrite it, to out-talk it. It survived words and speech. The old regime (as in Germany, as in England) has tried to suppress it by yielding to it. It survived all sops and surrenders. What does it mean? Why is it so unalterably stubborn? I will tell you why. It has its soul fixed far ahead on a victory way beyond all temporary successes. It has its heart fixed on a love of all way beyond all love of self. It is not to be appeased by good humor. It is not to be hurt by brutality. It is not to be fooled by false signals. It takes what it can get as it goes along. But it persists in the general claim. It accepts the ground yielded. But it proceeds with the march. Hunter shows how inexorable that march is. Certifies to it with illustrations stern as a natural law. Sets it forth in the ones, two, threes of the market. Even the ticket slave ought to understand logic like this. Ought to be able to count up these items and see what they come to. Do you see what

READ THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ARIGHT

Editorial in the June Issue of the Machinists'
Monthly Journal.

Rumblings deep and distinct which foretell of a mighty change are heard on every hand and come from every direction. At times they are distant, but never uncertain, always telling the same story and telling it in tones so clear that the meaning can not be mistaken. Many revolutions have taken place in the past, causing thrones to totter and empires to crumble into ruins, but no past revolution has effected a change so great, so far-reaching in its possibilities, as the change that is presaged by these rumblings. The change that is coming is revolutionary, more so than any of its predecessors, but only socially so. They were invariably confined to a single people or a country, and only affecting those who were directly interested, while the coming change is widespread and universal, a world movement that will affect all mankind. The American Revolution was great and mighty and established a republic without destroying the power from which it was wrested. In this it was wonderful and the mightiness of its ever-increasing growth has astonished the world. The wondrous French Revolution cleared the world of many an error and many a superstition that impeded the progress of mankind and its influence is felt everywhere. Both these revolutions were heralds of the still more wonderful one that is now coming. Both were fraught with liberty and greater freedom, without which any advancement would be impossible. They were the forerunners-as everything must be that destroys the old to make way for the newthe pathfinders as it were, that are leading us to the new time of which the rumblings are portentous.

All who have ears to hear and eyes to see, with the ability to read the signs of the times aright, can not help marveling at the rapidity with which the change is coming upon us. Many fear that it will come too suddenly and find us unprepared to receive it, while others strong in reasoning power declare that the change is impossible until we are prepared to make it. Sages and poets from time immemorial have seen and foretold its coming and dreamt of the time and conditions aimed at by the leaders of this great worldwide movement, but it was not until our own day and generation that practical-minded men gave the sounds they heard any reasonable consideration. Our greatest thinkers and our clearest-headed economists recognize it and discuss it as the coming force that is to revolutionize society. They recognize its power, its importance and its widespread influence. In it they see a protest against existing conditions and the greatest manifestation of the desire for higher and better things that the world has ever seen, or the worker has ever dared to reach. In it they see the existing social order indicted, weighed in the balance and found wanting, a meaningful protest against the completeness of its failure,

Dreamers as well as thinkers are recognizing the potency and the magnitude of what they reveal. In the Contemporary Review for last January, Jack London—thinker as well as dreamer—grasps the momentous truth that is woven in the warp and weft of this

great social revolution when he says:

There has never been anything like this revolution for
the complete overthrow of existing society in the history of

the world. There is nothing analogous in the American Revolution or the French Revolution. It is unique, colossal. Other revolutions compare with it as astroids compare with the sun. It is alone of its kind, the first world-revolution in a world whose history is replete with revolutions. And not only this, for it is the first organized movement of men to become a world-movement limited only by the limits of

And this world-wide movement of which he speaks, is it advancing, or is it receding? Has it reached its zenith, or is it increasing in momentum? Is this movement of the workers, or the proletariat, or whatever this new force is, gaining or has it come to a standstill? What is its status, what does history and statistics show?

According to the latest and best figures, if the roll were called, the response would be something like this: In the United States there are four hundred thousand men-election potentialities-who identified themselves with the great working class political move-

In Germany there are three million men pledged to the movemnet who address each other as "Comrade," and who help it along by sending men from their own ranks to represent them in the Reich-

In France there are a million men. In Austria 800,000 men. In Russia 300,000 men. In Italy 250,000 men. In England 100,000 men. In Switzerland 100,000 men. In Denmark 35,000 men. In Sweden 50,000 men. In Holland 40,000 men and in Spain 35,000

There they are, seven million of them all told, pledged to create a new heaven and a new earth and to take possession of the complete fruits of their labor by the peaceful process of evolutionary revolution. But will they succeed, is the movement growing?

A generation ago the labor class movement was scarcely recognized as an obscure potentiality in the electoral world. In 1867 its voting strength was 30,000. In 1871 it rose to 100,000; in 1884 it was over half a million, and in 1889 over a million. In 1892 the working class vote was 1,798,391; in 1893, 2,585,898; in 1895, 3,033,780; in 1898, 4.515,591; in 1902, 5,253,054; in 1903, 6,285,374; and 1905 it passed the seven million milestone, with constantly swelling cohorts,

That this great movement is growing can not be doubted nor the reason for its rapid development questioned. When it is remembered that every member of this vast army of 7,000,000 is an enthusiastic missionary, a propagandist pledged to convince his fellows who have not yet joined that their place is by his side; that their hopes are identical and their mission divine, there can be no wonder at the marvelous growth the above-given figures reveal. Its magnitude is immense, yet immense though it is, the proposition it indicates is simple and easy of comprehension. It is this: Seven million men of the working class have declared that the mismanagement of the present capitalistic system must cease and that those who are responsible for it must retire with the management taken away from them and placed in more competent hands and under a system of co-operative beneficence. Not only this, but these 7,000,ooo men are getting the rest of the working class to join with them. And this is being done so rapidly that nothing could now stop the movement, it is irresistible. Its onward march is peaceful, for it believes in ballots and not in bullets, but where force is used to prevent its peaceful progress it does not hesitate to employ the same means to overcome such opposition. This is particularly noticeable in Russia, where liberty and suffrage are a mockery; elsewhere where no force is employed to prevent its progress the movement is quiet and peaceful in every stage of its development and advancement. It stands for peace and a warless world and the practical application of what Christendom has supplicated for for 2,000 years Thy Kingdom come. It is the movement for peace on earth and good will to men—who can stop it?

How long shall empty, willing hands

Their function be denied? Their claim to equity and right And justice be defied? Cast off your shackles, men, and rise Today to duty's call; For justice, toil and liberty Shall triumph over all.

Some good stories were told about the tardiness of trains and the wretchedness of the service given by the Erie to its patrons during the late unpleasantness. Here is one that has just come to light that is worth repeating: It is related that the patrons of a certain commuters' train finally tired of the irregularity of its movements, They made up a purse, and told the engineer that they would present it to him if, for once in a way, he would pull them into the Jersey City depot on time. That day the train fairly flew. The engine slowed and came to a stop just as the minute hand pointed to its hour. The committee bearing the purse approached the engineer and proffered it to him. "Do not tempt me, gentlemen," he "I can not conscientiously accept this purse.

'And why not?" asked the committeemen. "Because, gentlemen, this is yesterday's train."

As to Books and Authors By HENRY D. LLOYD.

As labor is creation, by labor men are divine and become godlike. hen do unto each other as they ought and enter heaven. Love for the people has one of its roots, though not the greatest root, in the fact that the body of the common people is the reservoir in which is gathered up the creative energy of society, and that out of it flow the streams of power and progress. All the great, beautiful and brilliant ones have their roots in that deep, rich mother soil of humanity, and draw from the common source that which makes them different for the moment from the commonalty. It is not from themselves, but from all that they get their distinction, They are the efflorescence of the common genius. All that they have they owe. In the very act of struggling to discriminate themselves from the mass they pay their debt, when some of them think to repudiate it, for it is their function to move forward the goals which later the mass will reach. Even the luxury of the Oriental tyrant and the modern monopolist serves the cause by illustrating the opulence within the reach of co-operated service. The world has been growing an Eye which watches and notes that co-operation is the secret of opulence; and a spreading wit is apprehending that the tyrant and monopolist could be taken and the co-operation left, and that when the compulsion and selfishness were less the opulence would be more. All-all the individuals in their private life, and all the groups in their social life-are shutting themselves out of vast Elysian fields of felicity by denying Brotherhood, Humanity, the People, Equality, Fraternity, Liberty, in the world of labor, where the multitude are as yet co-operating blindly. Here treasures incalculable are waiting to be divided, and unless we divide we need not take the trouble to discover, for they are treasures only if divided. The inspiring belief, the idea that shines with the light of truth; the school of thought which makes the social movement an affirmation, not a negation; a ferment, not a remnant; an evolution of social progress, not a mere constitutional opposition, is this, that the people in industry are destined to achieve social order.

Stories of the Struggle. By Morris Winchevsky. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This collection of fifteen little stories is a valuable contribution to our English Socialist literature. These are not the common, everyday stories, but stories born out of the great revolutionary struggle, pictures as seen by a Russian revolutionist who also took an active part in the work of shaping the Socialist movement in England and America. To read the stories is to hear the soft, feminine voice of the author and to listen to his emotional conversation. The booklet is for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth Street. Price, cloth bound, 50 cents.

THE APPEAL CASE

Fred D. Warren Addresses an Open Letter to Judge West, Assistant United States Attorney for District of Kansas.

Wanted for Forgery, \$10.00 Reward.

One James Sullivan, height 5 ft. 7 in., weight 160 lbs., aged 49 years; hair, blonde; eyes, light or blue; Irish brogue; slightly round face and sandy complexion. growth of beard if let grow. Plumber by trade. Heavy booze fighter. When running around has sleeves rolled up and in shirt sleeves, no suspenders and wears a belt. Forged on June Arrest and wire me at my expense.
 W. B. CALDWELL, Constable.

Hutchinson, Kansas, June 24, 1907. On November 11, 1907, at Fort Scott, you made the statement that the printing of a reward offer on a postal card and its circulation through the mails by a sheriff or a city marshal was a violation of the federal statutes, section 489; that the offer of such rewards in this manner was "defamatory, scurrilous and threatening."

made this statement in response to a query by Judge Pollock.

When my attorneys, Mr. Clarence Darrow and General Boyle. laid before you a number of such cards—one of which I reprint above-you returned them all, stating that "not one of the cards was mailed within the Third district, and therefore not one of the cards could be handled by this grand jury (Fort Scott). A number [not all of them?-Ed. Appeal.] are barred by the statute of limand there is no evidence, except the mere signature on the cards, as to who deposited them in the various postoffices. Not one of the entire forty-four cards contains any suggestion of a reward for the commission of the crime of kidnaping or any other simlary felony.

Now let us examine the facts in this case:

The above is a reproduction of one of the cards submitted to you. It shows clearly on its face when it was mailed—June 25, 1907. It therefore comes within the time limit. The postmark shows it was mailed at Hutchinson, Kansas, and Hutchinson is in the jurisdiction of the Kansas federal district over which you preside.

You state that there is nothing to indicate who mailed the card other than the name of the party who agreed to pay the reward for the apprehension of James J. Sullivan, wanted for forgery.

And yet my name did not appear on the envelope on which you based your charge against me nor did it appear on the literature contained in the envelope. Nor did your sleuth-Mr. Chance-ask me whether I had mailed such literature. Yet on your representation, with no evidence in your possession whatever, the grand jury at Fort Scott, on May 7, 1907, returned an indictment against me on the charge of "circulating defamatory, scurrilous and threatening" literature through the mails.

With the above postal card in your possession, and with your own statement that it was a violation of the federal statutes, why did you not send the inspector to interview Mr. W. B. Caldwell of Hutchinson?

Let me tell you why: You know that no grand jury in the United States would return an indictment against an officer or a private individual for offering a reward for a man wanted for the commission of some crime.

In future issues of the Appeal I will show you reward offers similar to above made by bankers, private detectives, officers of the A. H. T. A. and private individuals.

I was quite confident that you would sidestep this proposition. Otherwise, this card would not have been submitted. The Appeal is not in the sleuth business. It doesn't care whether Taylor is captured and taken to Kentucky. Nor would it make a move to secure the indictment of a sheriff or city marshal. The offer in the Taylor case was made for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that the Supreme Court had declared kidnaping was not a crime. The submission of the postal cards was for the purpose of finding out whether you were making an honest endeavor to rid the mails of "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening" literature or whether you were merely an instrument in the hands of the political enemies of this paper to harass and load it down with court costs and attor-

You express the opinion in your newspaper interview that none of the postal cards handed to you come within the purview of the United States statutes. This statute prohibits sending matter, otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which or any postal cards upon which any delineations, epithets, terms or language of a libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and abviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written, etc. I can hardly conceive in what way you could reflect upon the character of another stronger than by calling him a horse thief, and you will remember that a number of the postal cards submitted asked for the apprehension of different men on the ground that these parties had stolen horses. Others are accused of highway robbery. Some of rape. Some for forgery, as the above. And in many instances even the photograph of the party is displayed on the postal card.

I ask you frankly in what way could you "defame" a man more Cape than by charging him with being a criminal, and yet all of these postal cards in effect charge individuals with the commission of felonies. There is a clear distinction between the case as presented by these postal cards and the case as presented by the language on the envelope in the Appeal to Reason case. The language on that wrapper did not charge anyone with being a criminal, nor is there anything in the language that "reflects upon the character of an-

It is now generally admitted by your own political friends that it is merely a case of persecution.

You state that none of the cards submitted to you offer a reward for the commission of the crime of kidnaping. I am glad you raised the issue in your public statement as quoted above. I would call your attention to the fact that I am not indicted for having offered a reward for the crime of kidnaping. The indictment which you yourself wrote states the charge to be that of "defaming the character of one William S. Taylor, ex-governor of Kentucky," who is under indictment for murder and now a fugitive in Indiana under the protection of a Republican governor of that state.

Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court says that the manner in which Moyer and his associates were taken from Colorado could be called by no other name than "kidnaping." The majority of that court says that this act of the officers of Colorado and Idaho, characterized by Justice McKenna as kidnaping, was not a crime. The words of the court are very explicit. "We do not perceive," says the court, "that anything done there, however hastily or inconsiderately done, can be adjudged to be in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States." That seems perfectly clear and specific, does it not?

As a matter of fact the United States federal statutes do not recognize kidnaping as a crime. In the fact of this celebrated decision, no one will be deceived by your specious plea that the Appeal offered a reward for the commission of the crime of kidnaping.

. If you are really honest in this prosecution you would have sum moned your witnesses to Fort Scott last November and again last May. But you did not. Evidently you knew that the court would grant your request for a continuance.

Next week I shall print another fac simile of one of the postal cards submitted to you. I could fill the Appeal with others like it. The few I shall print will be sufficient to let the people of the United States-the jury before whom this case will be tried-know what sort of a man is back of this persecution.-Fred D. Warren, Editor Appeal to Reason.

MISSOURI REFERENDUM LEAGUE.

We need the co-operation of the newspapers of Missouri to acquaint the people of this state with the constitutional amendments which they will vote upon at the election in November.

These amendments are absolutely non-partisan and have nothing whatever to do with partisan politics and you are therefore perfectly free to discuss them candidly for or against without influencing your party affiliations or loyalty.

These amendments should be decided upon their merits and it is necessary that the people should be made familiar with the arguments both for and against. This is the highest function of the newspaper and you will extend your power and influence if you perform it satisfactorily.

We would like to have you insert a notice in your paper that anybody wishing to inform himself on these constitutional amendments can send his name and address to us and we will send him a pamphlet giving complete arguments by the ablest advocates on each side of every one of them-pro and con-and let the voter judge for himself what he wishes to do.

We will be glad to furnish you from time to time short items like the following which may be interesting to your readers:

One of the most important atterances delivered recently in the United States was the address in New York City of Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court on "Public Service in the Relation to Public Opin-He said:

"The two supreme dangers that menace a democratic state are despotism on the one hand and mob rule on the

"The more constant and universal the voice of the people in the government the nearer we approach to an ideal

"The Initiative and Referendum make public opinion the quality controlling. The more promptly and fully public officers carry into effect these measures the more truly is government of and by the people realized.' Please let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours fraternally,

REFERENDUM LEAGUE OF MISSOURI.

Per President: Dr. W. P. Hill, 102 N. 8th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Secretaries: Stephen Ryan, S. L. Moser, 1026 N. Broadway.

BAKERS' UNION PICNIC IN BLOEMECKE'S GROVE.

Bakers' Union No. 4 of St. Louis will give its grand Summer Nights Festival and Picnic Saturday, June 13, at Bloemecke's Grove, 6200 North Broadway. Members of Organized Labor and sympathizers are cordially invited. Come and have a good time.

Picnic of Boss Barbers' Association.

The Boss Barbers' Association of St. Louis will give a picnic at Risch's Grove, St. Louis County. on Sunday, June 14. Extensive preparations have already been made by the committee of arrangements and a good time is promised.

Now for an Energetic Socialist Campaign! Undesirable Citizens of America, to the front!

Notice to Voters

ArnettE. J. Lewis

Public notice is hereby given that on and after April 6, 1908, any qualified voter of the city of St. Louis who is duly registered on the Primary Registration Books for any precinct in the City, if he has moved his residence to another place in the same precinct or to another precinct in any ward of the City, may, upon application at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at Room 120 in the New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books to conform to his new residence.

Transferring of voters addresses on the registration lists will go on uninterupted throughout the year except for five days preceding and five days following a primary election or regular election. All reports made to the contrary are incorrect.

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS. Secretary | Macedonia (Commerce) . . . H. D. Miller

Maplewood)

Arnett E. J. Lewis Ava Allen Miller Aquilla (R. 2, Bloomfield) . C. Walker Aurora J. E. Dunn Bartlett Ed. Merrill Bevier J. L. Pico Bernie W. Nightingale Bleda F. J. Amrhein Blodgett J. T. Mars Bonneterre Wm. Winston Brentwood (Webster Groves)	(3443 Commonwealth, .H. L. Howe McCracken (Route 1, Sparta) M. E. Davidson M. E. Davidson Middletown (Marling) J. B. Elton Miller
Chaffee T. E. Lee Commerce H. G. Anderson Connellsville J. E. Whitehouse Crowder Amos Acord Cross Plains (Benton) F. Scherer Delhi (Leasburg) . J. J. Benzick De Soto B. A. Bell Destroy . J. W. Sprikle	Olivette (Route 2, Clayton

Poplar BluffC. Knecht DeslogeEdw. Randolph PuxicoB. S. Montgomery DiamondJ. G. Mustain Raley Creek (Galena)....Dick Myers Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams Reeds SpringL. McCullah FairhavenFrank Gray Flat River (Box 277) G. W. O'Dam FergusonA. Tschirner Fry School House (Eminence) St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).....

Otto Kaemmerer

St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)A. Tschirner St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St...... R. G. Lobb

Sedalia (9th & New York)..... Sikeston (Blodgett)J. W. Barnett. Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)E. B. Schofield

ThayerF. W. King Trenton (700 Florence). H. H. Perrin Tribune, E. C. Bailey
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)..... UnionvilleO. R. C. McCalment

Vanduser W. R. Vowels
Valley Park P. Hohl
Verdella (Route 1, Iantha)

F. Eddleman Wappapello R. Wilson Warrensburg (Route 7).W. F. Sutton West PlainsJ. F. Williams Willow Springs N. B. Wilkinson

WinnipegE. F. Nelson

..... L. Meyer

Lusk (Charleston) ... Louis Probst
Lynchburg ... J. C. Quinn
Marceline B. McAllister

..... C. A. Powell

HamburgJno. Russell

Hannibal (107 Grace st) F. Foster

Hickory Grove (Benton) . . J. M. Crow

912 Central Av., Joplin. .R. R.Ristine

JenningsF. G. Cassens

Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton

KennettJasper Long

.....T. C. Haller

LeadwoodR. C. McCrory Lemons (Blodgett)..J. Chewning, Jr.

Kirksville (913 S. Florence)

(1400 Grand Ave.,....J. M. Brazel

Jasper County Central Committee

The Socialist Woman's Movement in Germany

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko,

In spite of the fact that women are not allowed to participate in political meetings in many of the German states, there are 10,500 women members of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany.

According to reliable reports, much of this large membership is due to organized and untiring work among the women, backed by the entire Soicalist organization, for the education and enlightenment of working women on the subject of Socialism.

Sixteen years ago a woman's paper was launched in Germany, which had for a long time but a limited circulation. In 1896 Clara Zetkin, editor of this paper—Die Gleichheit—read a paper before the congress of Gotha, showing the necessity of systematic agitation among proletarian women. The result was the following recommendation from the congress to the comrades: "In all places so far as possible confidential agents for women should be elected in public meeting. The duty of such agents must be to enlighten the women in political and trade union matters, to rouse and strengthen their class consciousness, and to agitate with these aims in view.

This system of agents has been a success. The number now in the service of the Socialist women's movement in the various parts of Germany is 407. In many instances the agents are at the same time members of the executive committee of the Social-Democratic Union. In Prussia and other states where women are not allowed to organize politically voluntary contributions are taken, thus giving them an opportunity to testify to their allegiance to the general Socialist movement. The unpolitical educational union has increased rapidly, and now has a membership of 10,302. The number of women in the national trade unions is over 100,000.

The Gleichheit has made a study of the woman's movement in the various directions, starting out from, and remaining consistent to, the principles of historical materialism. In the years when its circulation was small, and did not show itself in outside success, it educated in the theory of Socialism a staff of splendid women agi-tators in word and writing, who had risen from the ranks of the female proletarian and who now form the strength of the German women's movement, and are the guarantee of its further success. The Gleichheit today has 70,000 subscribers, the majority of whom are Social-Democrats.

The German Socialist Women's Union makes it a special point to make women acquainted with the Socialist program. For the purpose of theoretical education, reading and discussion societies were started in about 120 places. In groups of 20 to 35 persons the Social-Democratic program is read aloud and discussed, the leader of the discussion always being one fully capable of interpretating in the simplest language the meaning of the program. A great number of women have attained to a scientific understanding of Socialism through this simple yet effective method of study, who probably never would have gotten it otherwise. The women, once made Socialists, fight alongside the men comrades for freedom of meeting and association, for reform of education and school, for proper labor protection, for provisions for mothers and children, and the various other questions that are brought up for the party to take action on

The Social-Democrats of Germany believe that despite all inner unity with the general Socialist movement, the woman's organization needs its own special organs and a certain independence of free-dom of movement. The reason is not only to be looked for in the reactionary legislation in certain parts of the empire, which deny women the right to join political bodies, but also in the special character of the work which falls to the women comrades. In order to bring Socialism to the great mass of proletraian women they are obliged to take stock of their political backwardness, their mental peculiarities, their burden of home-maker as well as wage earner in short, all the special factors of their existence, their work, their thought and feeling. So, in spite of the membership in the general movement, the Socialist women, in so far as their organization and work is concerned, yet enjoy a certain independence, and possess their own educational organs.

In all this work they are backed up by the regular party, which is in full sympathy with their aims and efforts.

Beauty and Socialism By J. Ward Stimson in Socialist Woman.

Our humble, heroic, productive workers are robbed of the largest part of life's inheritance, when they are robbed of Beauty. For what is Beauty? Is it not that "perfect expression of just relations," which extends over the physical and spiritual world alike; the world without, or the world within; i. e., mankind complete-on his material mental and moral sides of being; the universe in all its grand phases -physical, intellectual and emotional or inspirational

No one can look out upon Nature of a spring morning, with all its transcendent beauty in glowing sunlight, bursting blossoms, bub-bling brooks and singing birds, without recognizing exterior physical beauty and charm in Nature's order of material relations. Yet man must have a corresponding interior and spiritual capacity to see and feel these principles and relations, or he would not get the joy and uplift he does from them. When, therefore, he looks within him self he finds that, he, too, is a marvelous product of the same Nature; possessing the same wonderful adjustments and harmonies, between the physical, intellectual and emotional centers of Being, which Nature herself possesses.

As she reveals throughout her works those abiding principles of Beauty which are found in the orderly and harmonious co-operation of her inner and outer life, through observance of Unity, Balance and Variety, so man is built an individual unit, erect upon a central spine and center of gravity to earth's surface, but balancing ryth-mically between two feet, legs, arms, eyes, ears and hands, while the infinitely varied play of his constructive imaginations, ranging through all the realms of both spirit and matter, make him a marvel-

ous living exponent of "variety in Balance and Unity."

But, in time, by experience, and by reflection upon experience, he became conscious of the wonderful world within both himself and Nature. Then, first, his real awe and progress began; and since then his entire history has been a battle between his inner and his outer life competing for "mastery"—where really there should be no war,

but only mutual aid and appreciation.

No one can read the life of the blind and deaf girl, Helen Keller, with her unusually interesting and sympathetic articles in recent issues of "The Century Magazine" for this year without being struck by the splendid struggle of the soul for its normal evolution out of material darkness into spiritual light, life and Beauty. In a strange and tragic way she epitomizes the struggles of the human race itself along the same path; and her victory, in attaining such physical, mental and moral beauty as she now evidences, is even more in-structive than that of her race since she was deprived of the two highest senses, sight and hearing, out of the five with which our race was normally endowed for its progressive struggle upward. But what counts for the greatest counter balance in her favor was the loving solicitude and wise co-operation of her nearest human friends, who strove, by kindly education of her spirit through the three hum-ble doors—touch, taste and scent—still left open to her, to bring her to her true inheritance in the wealth of existence.

It was by intelligence, sympathy and love, that the great victory was won—again fearful odds; and one may equally admit that it will be only by the same forces of intelligences, Sympathy and

ally promising" example of our race; the teacher who first undertook the difficult task of helping her soul's sad imprisonment, testified in letters written at that time to her being a most selfish, wilful, destructive, and wild little "animal;" and she herself confesses "Beforce my teacher came, I did not know that I am. I lived in a world that was no world. I can not hope to describe adequately, that un-conscious, yet conscious time of Nothingness. I did not know that I knew aught; or that I lived, acted or desired. I had neither will nor intellect. I was carried along to objects and acts by a certain blind natural impetus. My inner life was a blank-without past, present or future; without hope or anticipation; without wonder, joy or faith.

Here then, is, surely, the human "animal," as it is born into the world of sense perception; only, in her case, robbed of that half—that "better half" of sense perception by which we all must climb the Ladder of Life. Surely, here was an example of a human "mis-

Yet, today, at only the age of 28 years, behold the splendor of spiritual victory. Probably not in the entire world of civilization at this hour, can another soul be found more delicately sensitive to spirit, more broadly and sympathetically open to Truth, Beauty an Faith in man; or more exquisitely poised and balanced in her facul ties of judgment, appreciation and volition, even among those pos sessing all normal senses, and certainly not among those with only

Now is there not here a wonderful and most inspiring light case upon our human, social and educational opportunities, obligations and aspirations for ourselves and our race? If a little reasonable hu man sympathy and wise co-operation can do for this poor, blinded struggling human soui, such miracles of evolutionary unfoldment; knowledge hath such power, and pity such inspiring possibilities then, by all the beautiful wonders of this planet; by all the pitifu struggles of our race upward and by all the heart-hunger and aspira tion of every down-trodden soul, what do we owe each other a human beings, of mutual co-operation, education, sympathy, pity and

If there were no other meaning to Socialism than this, that as a just and humane system of production and distribution, it promises to mankind the end of a blind and wasteful abuse of Nature's gifts and opportunities, by substituting mutual consideration, and cooperation in bringing, to the door of all, her wonderful and generous provisions for all; and supplying to all such wise supervisions and adaptation of the powers of all, that the few simple physical necessities of all can be satisfied, and the vaster need of the spirit reached and unfolded for the lasting blessedness of the race, it would, by itself, justify our most unhesitating and unqualified adhesion and consecration.

Until lately the race did not know that steam, coal, oil, electricity, wireless telegraphy, lay latent and awaiting our wakeful attention and application. Yet here they were, always ready for man's utilization. He had but to awake! Have we not, in the discovery of Socialism and the demonstrated marvels of Helen Keller's life, at last had revaled to all the earth, that in our mutual helplessness through education, lieth the "Master-key" that will unlock for our darkened and groping humanity the gate of heaven here below, the millenial dawn of the coming of the Son of Man unto his own?

THE SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET.

Here is the real and only Union Labor ticket for the campaign of 1908: President Eugene V. Debs Vice-President Ben Hanford Governor W. L. Garver Lieutenant Governor U. F. Sargent Secretary of State F. Baker Auditor Frank Foster Treasurer C. E. Etherton Attorney General J. F. Williams Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley Supreme Court L. G. Pope Court of Appeals Otto Vierling Electors-at-LargeW. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES:

Tenth District-G. A. Hoehn, editor St. Louis Labor. Eleventh District-Phil. H. Mueller, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

Twelfth District-Wm. C. Crouch, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS:

Twenty-ninth District-Wm. M. Brandt, of Cigar Mak-

Thirty-first District-Wm. Kreckler, merchant.

Thirty-third District-Wm. E. Kindorf, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

STATE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS:

First District-William Ruesche, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; William Klages, of Bottlers' Union 187; H. Siroky, of Tailors' Union 11.

Second District-William Reznicek, of Tailor's Union 11; Charles Goodman, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; Christ Rocker, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

Third District-Daniel Brukhardt of Bakers' Union 4; Jacob Wunsch, laborer; F. W. Schulz, of Metal Polishers' Union.

Fourth District-Henry Schwarz, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; F. Rosenkranz, of Shoemakers' Union; A. Kean, physician.

Fifth District-E. B. Story, of Carpenters' Union 257; Walter Abling, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

Sixth District-F. L. Robinson, of Typographical Union No. 8; Joseph Barratt, solicitor. CITY NOMINATIONS:

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

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT MONOPOLY.

St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1908.

To the Editor of St. Louis Labor:

I wonder how long it will be before the Union Electric Light and Power Company will come to its senses. After much discussion and protest on the part of the public it still insists that "the value of the service rendered to the individual must, as far as practical, be based upon the cost to serve him, and not on the average cost to serve the entire body of consumers," etc. I think there are not many who believe it unfair that our government has established an average mailing charge. For example, it charges no more to carry a letter to the Philippines, Mexico or Canada than it does to deliver it within the city from whence it was sent. Nor does the North American Company believe it unfair to charge 5 cents a person to ride on its electric cars 5 blocks or 5 miles. Does not the same company that, for power and light, insists on charging the individual for service rendered rather than an average of the service rendered all consumers, very properly establish an average charge (although many consider it rather high) for riding on its cars? Oh, Mr. Beggs, be consistent!

twill be only by the same forces of intelligences, Sympathy and Love, that the rest of mankind will come up to the full measure of joy and capacity she has already attained, and go on with her to further and more wonderful attainments. For be it well remarked, Helen was by no means at first what would be termed an "exception-" in furthering this end.

It will be only by the same forces of intelligences, Sympathy and woe of the people in their hands at present, continue this process of 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 hail its coming with delight and thank such corporations as the Union Electric Light and Power Company for its noble assistance in furthering this end.

It will be only by the same forces of intelligences, Sympathy and woe of the people in their hands at present, continue this process of squeezing, let me predict that Socialism will be upon us shortly. I hail its coming with delight and thank such corporations as the Union Electric Light and Power Company for its noble assistance of the people in their hands at present, continue this process of squeezing, let me predict that Socialism will be upon us shortly. I hail its coming with delight and thank such corporations as the Union Electric Light and Power Company for its noble assistance of the people in their hands at present, continue this process of unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Unions. However, should the now powerful, who have the welfare or

Sixth Ward Street Meeting.

The Sixth Ward Socialist Club will hold a street meeting Sat-

urday, June 6, at 8 p. m., on Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. Comrade William M. Brandt and others will speak. Trolley Excursion of Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6. Sunday, June 7, Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 will give a

trolley excursion to Collinsville, Ill. Tickets for round trip, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents; babies not occupying seats free. Special cars will leave Third street and Washington avenue Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Special cars return at 8 p. m.

Our Book Department

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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0	Author. Title. Cloth.
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	MORGAN—Ancient Society
	MOREHOUSE—Wilderness of Worlds 1 00
1	MOORE—Better-World Philosophy 1 00 MOORE—The Universal Kinship 1 00
	PAINE—Age of Reason, paper, 25c 50
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THE FACT IS

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

he 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



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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888		2,000
1806		 36,000
1000		
1904	 	 408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	 	 	 		30,000
1893	 	 	 	2	,585,000
			 .		
1903	 	 	 	6	,285,000
1906	 	 	 	over 7	,000,000

THE NEW UNIONISM OF EUROPE

One of the "Socialist Intellectuals," William English Walling, made a great discovery.

He discovered "The New Unionism of Europe," and without delay reported the great deed to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who spread the detailed description of the discovery over the first six pages of the American Federation-

It was in Paris, under the influence of the Anarchist general strike apostles and "direct action" men, where William English Walling wrote his great "writeup" on "The New Unionism of Europe.

According to Walling, the European trades union movement is gradually emancipating itself from the domination of Marxian Socialist rule, and the "revolt, begun a year ago, was victorious last year at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart."

Yet the action of the Stuttgart Congress was in line with the teachings of Marx. That the trades union movement shall not be made a tail-end or subsidiary movement to any pólitical party is an old established policy of International Social Democracy, or of "Marxian Socialism," if you please.

Germany has today the strongest trades union movement of any country; it is Socialistic, but by no means a side show to the Socialist Party. And because the great majority of its membership is also active in the Socialist Party does not mean that non-Socialists are prohibited from joining the Unions.

The leading Union leaders are also leading members of the Socialist Party, many of them members of the national Reichstag, state legislatures and municipal councils. One of the principal rules observed by the so-called Socialist Unions of Germany is that neither religious nor political differences of opinion shall keep any orking man or woman outside of the unions

That the two million trades unionists of Germany are Socialists is due to the fact that the Socialist Party for the last forty years has been, and is today, the only political party fighting the political battles of the working class.

Under the Bismarckian laws the labor unions were practically wiped off the map, and it required a ten years' heroic fight of the German Socialist Party to bring about political conditions under which a trades union movement could develop which today has over two million members.

Like other great "Intellectuals" in the Socialist movement, William English Walling was forcibly impressed by the ultra radicalism of the French "general strike" enthusiasts, Anarchist "direct action" unionists, and Hervé anti-militaristic radicalism, for they are the people who pretend to represent "The New Unionism of Europe," very much like the Professor Daniel De Leon and his friend Trantmann today represent the "New Unionism of America."

Now to the funny part: Our friend Sam Gompers, who prints with much delight the Walling letter, adds a two-page editorial, in which he tries to prove that this "New Unionism of Europe" is exactly what he and the American Federation of Labor had always stood for. Editor Gompers of the American Federationist may not know that his old-time friend, Prof. De Leon, with his S. L. P. and I. W. W. delegates, were about the only ones who voted against the Stuttgart resolution.

The Stuttgart resolution on Trade Unionism was presented by some of the leading Marxian Socialists: Karl Kautsky, C. Legien, R. Schmidt and Pfannkuch of Germany, de Brouckere and Anseele of Belgium, Beer, Seliger, Smitka and Hanusch of Austria, Lindblad of Sweden, Olsen of Denmark, Nemec of Bohemia and Teszarck of Hungary. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 122 against 18, the 18 negatives including the votes of De Leon and his entire S. L. P. and I. W. W. delegation.

Probably the 18 De Leonite votes represented the "New Unionism," since the resolution adopted was the work of old-time Marxian Socialists.

For the information of Messrs. Walling and Gompers we hereby republish the Stuttgart resolution, passed by 122 against 18 votes:

Resolution on Relations Between Trade Unions and the - Socialist Party.

To enforce the proletariat completely from the bonds of intellectual, political and economic seridom, the political and the economic struggle are alike necessary. If the activity ity of the Socialist Party is exercised more particularly in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers. The unions and the party have therefore an equally important task to perform in the strug-gle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. But there is an ever-widening domain in the proletarian struggle of the classes in which they can only reap advantages by concerted action and by co-operation between the party and trade unions.

As a consequence the proletarian struggle will be carried on more successfully and with more important results if the relations between the unions and the party are strengthened without infringing the necessary unity of the trade unions.

The Congress declares that it is the interest of the working class of every country that close and permanent relations should be established between the unions and the

It is the duty of the party and of the trades unions to render moral support the one to the other and to make use only of those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat. When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the opportunism of certain tactics they should arrive by discussion at an agree-

The unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thoroughly Socialist spirit inspires their policy. It is the duty of the party to help the unions in their work of raising the workers and of ameliorating their social conditions. In its parliamentary action, the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions.

The congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increased concentration of the means of production, the growing alliances of employers, the increasing dependence of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeois society would reduce trade unions to impotency if, concerning themselves about nothing more than trade interests, they took their stand on corporate selffishness and admitted the theory of harmony of interests between Labor and Capital.

The congress is of the opinion that the Unions will be able more successfully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organizations are more unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the Socialist ideal with greater enthusiasm and devotion.

· II.

The congress invites all the trade unions that accept the conditions laid down by the Brussels congress of 1891, ratified by the Paris congress, 1900, to be represented at the International congresses and to keep themselves in relation with the International Socialist Bureau. It charges the latter to enter into relations with the International Secretary of Trade Unions at Berlin so as to exchange information respecting working class organization and the workers' movement.

III.

The congress directs the International bureau to collect all documents which may facilitate the study of the relations between trade organizations and the Socialist parties in all countries and to present a report on the subject to the next congress.

In addition to the Stuttgart resolution we quote the following from the Trades Union resolution adopted by our recent Socialist convention in Chicago:

"The Socialist Party does not seek to dictate to Organized Labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience Organized Labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

'At this critical moment the Socialist Party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save t organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the supreme court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workingmen on elec-

'Workingmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your choice. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor and of the Socialist Party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule.

This is the Marxian attitude toward the Trades Union movement both in Europe and in America.

Editorial Observations

This will be the banner year in the history of the American Socialist movement.

Presidential Campaign Opening at Lemp's Park, Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12.

Debs and Hanford are the candidates of the working class in the presidential campaign of 1908.

Have you secured tickets and announcement cards for Socialist campaign opening at Lemp's Park?

When workingmen cease to be the tools and voting cattle of Capitalist politicians, there will be a chance for protecting the interests, honor and dignity of the working class.

The Legislative Elections in Belgium resulted in new victories four new seats, in the senate three.

Some life-long political labor skates who have been doing all the dirty political work for the capitalist parties they have ever been asked to do, seem to get the idea into their heads that the political program of the A. F. of L. was a first-class fig-leaf for their mercenary work in behalf of their old political bosom friends and allies. They are mistaken, however. And they may soon find it

While Uncle Sam is suffering with commercial cramps and industrial convulsions, the news of prosperity comes from New Zealand "the land forced to ruin by Socialistic experiments." Sir J. Ward, the New Zealand premier, announced that the Dominion's surplus for the past financial year was about \$4,000,000. The revenue for the year was the record sum of \$45,319,945, while the expenditure amounted to \$41,169,825.

Here is a picture of poverty in Prosperous St. Louis: Nearly 2 per cent of the population of St. Louis applied for aid at the St. Louis Provident Association during six months ending May 1, according to the report of General Manager W. H. McClain, read at the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors in the offices of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. On a basis of 750,000 population, 15,000 persons sought aid from charity.

The Boycott is but a Child of the Black List, says the San Antonio Weekly Dispatch. For many years even unto this day, employers exploited the blacklist on the wage-earner to their hearts' content, and the wage-earner rarely resorted to "law" for a remedy, but utilized the boycott to offset the blacklist, when, lo! behold the howl of "un-American," "un-Christian," "unprincipled" and what not, is raised by the self-same people who practically introduced what they now term "a most pernicious system."

Some Good, Strong Kicks and Sneers-that's about all the organized wage workers got from their United States congress. One week before the adjournment the Cleveland Citizen said: "The antiinjunction bill and amendment to the anti-Sheriman law introduced in congress at the request of the American Federation of Labor are dead as a smoked herring. The Republican caucus refused to recommend the consideration of the bills and there was no way of getting them out of committee and before the house. The gang is now going home to tell the dear workingman how they love them. And many of them will be re-elected."

Forward, March! Commands the New York Socialist. The political situation is as favorable as we could wish, we have the public attention and respect, we are recognized as an actual factor in American politics as we never were before. Now, comrades, and from now on, it is a question of work, work, work, hard work, calm and systematic work, by every party member, to carry the glorious message of Socialism to as many minds as possible and as convincingly as possible, between now and next November. And you who are yet mere sympathizers, you unorganized Socialists, it is time for you to join the party organization and do your share in its work. Fall in! Attention! Forward march-to victory in this year's assault on the outposts of capitalism!

Wealth for the Few, Starvation for the Many. A careful analysis of the census of 1900 shows that 250,251 persons possessed at that time \$67,000,000,000 out of a total of \$95,000,000,000, given as our then national wealth. Reduced to percentages, this would show three-tenths of 1 per cent of our population as possessing 71 per cent of the nation's wealth in 1900. The same causes which brought about this continued increase of wealth concentration have, moreover, been operating with ever increasing velocity during recent years, and it would be only fair to presume that the increase in wealth concentration since 1900 has been as great as during the 10 years preceding, which would, then, give I per cent or less than I per cent of our population as now possessing 90 per cent of our entire national wealth of some \$106,000,000,000.-Henry Laurens call.

Commissioner of Police Schmittberger, who ordered the Cossack attack on the Union Square unemployed demonstration some months ago, has a "fine record." At the time of the Lexow investigation, Schmittberger was one of the unwilling witnesses who were confused into making most damaging admissions relative to New York police methods. He admitted on the stand that in his district he had made a practice of collecting hush-money from the keepers of dens of prostitution, and had been guilty of other like pieces of crookedness. Yet here we see him still, in authority in the police department of the great metropolis. Such a creature may be always looked to to play the inhuman monster and to help on methods toward the people that are well calculated to lead to violent retaliation. It was the same kind of police lawlessness that produced the Haymarket affair in Chicago.

A most interesting and valuable little document, of historic value ,has just been published by Bruce Rogers, Girard, Kas. It is not a Socialist pamphlet, but an official document taken from the records of the United States congress. Now, if you should find in this document some strong points, or some still stronger accusations and indictments against old established institutions, don't blame the publisher for it, for it is President McKinley, who speaks in special message to the members of the United States congress. The pamphlet is headed: "Immorality and Political Grafting of Roman Catholic Priests in the Philippine Islands. Extracts from message of the president of the United States, transmitting in response to resolution of the senate of Jan. 26, 1901, a report from the secretary of war with accompanying papers, etc. Transmitted to the senate Feb. 25, 1901, William McKinley." Every workingman should read this official document. Price 10 cents a copy.

If it be riches for the few we want, then our present civilization is ideal, says Robert Hunter. Then neither the Labor nor the Socialist movement has any reason for existence, or indeed any meaning whatsoever. Let men continue to strike and starve. Let men continue to labor without hope. Let women and children continue to be degraded. Let us shout: "Our leaders have peace and plenty and comfort! Rockefeller and Carnegie have become rich! All's well with the world!" But is this what we want, or is it that men shall be free, that humanity shall aspire to the highest and the best? Do we want that the few shall rise while the many are degraded, or is it that all shall rise and none be degraded? Our present economic conditions offer enviable opportunities to those who aspire to exploit their fellow men. The Labor movement exists to fight that very thing. It exists for the purpose of uplifting the many, of emancipating the body and the mind of Labor. It bids the whole of humanity to aspire. It bids every man, woman and child to hope. It offers emancipation-emancipation, mark you!-not only to the few, but to all; not only to our leaders, but also to every last infant; for the Socialists. In the Chamber of Deputies the Socialists gained not only to those who exploit, but also to the great mass who are today exploited and disinherited.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The Strike Breaker Agent.

"Gomperism" and Socialists, by Alexander Schlesinger. Wilshire Book Co., 200 William street, New York. This little pamphlet is for Socialists to read. For some Comrades it may not be pleasant reading, but they should read it nevertheless. "Gomperism" had become a kind of disease with many "clear-cut, scientific, revolutionary" Socialists, so much so that violent fever usually accompanied every attack of the disease. The Socialist Party owes a debt of gratitude to the author of the little "Emancipation Lecture No. 1." We hope it will emancipate some well-meaning, but misguided Socialist friends whose conception of the American trades union movement had become synonymous with "Gomperism." The Socialist editor who would not promptly fall in line wit hthe "Gomperism" invatids was pointed out as a "pure and simple fakir." Schlesinger simply repeats in an eight-page pamphlet what we have repeatedly said during the last ten or more years. Wilshire deserves credit for circulating this leaflet. Price, copy 5 cents; \$2.50 per 100.

Another Socialist daily, the New York Evening Call, made its appearance last Saturday. The paper begins its career under encouraging circumstances. George H. Gordon, who has assumed the responsibilities of managing editor, has organized a staff of workers, with every prospect of producing a paper that will be a credit to those who are expected to support it. Gordon will be held responsible for the editorial conduct of both the Evening Call and the New York Socialist. The latter will be taken over by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association with the next issue and will continue as a weekly. Walter Hurt and Algernon Lee are the chief editorial writers. Both are well known along the lines they will follow. Hurt is one of the most powerful writers in the United States, and Lee needs no introduction to Socialist readers anywhere. The remainder of the editorial and reportorial force has been organized with a view to the highest efficiency. W. H. Call has been selected as the special cartoonist.

An insurance for the safety of union labor leaders would be quite in order. All a union man needs to do is to aspire for the presidency of a local central body, and as soon as the office is secured the capitalist politicians fix the price on his crowned head. Take the history of our Central Trades and Labor Unions for the last fifteen years. Almost every president and secretary was caught in the political net of Capitalism. Fred Swaine used to be the principal political wirepuller, but he was a small potato, and incapable of filling even an insignificant office. President Harry Blackmore secured the plum of State Labor Commissioner; Connolly, the secretary, managed to secure the factory inspectorship; William Anderson, secretary, got the job of factory inspector, and later labor commissioner; President McArthur Johnson was brought up by the Democrats for the price of a weight and measure inspectorship President J. F. Wade found his way into the sheriff's office; Ed Mc-Cullen was gobbled up by John Schroers and later landed in ex-Attorney General Crow's political birds' cage in the Wainwright building. There our labor leaders go! Of all the presidents and secretaries of the Central Trades and Labor Union of the last 15 vears few asserted their independence. Hofer, Hoppenjon, Kreyling, Miller-all the rest went down the road to old capitalist Saint

Socialism is making considerable progress in John D. Rocker's Chicago University. Says the Chicago Socialist: "Several feller's Chicago University. Says the Chicago Socialist: years ago, when the very word was almost tabooed in this institution a Socialist speaker told one of its classes that before many years there would be more Socialists there than in any other university in America. His remark was received with a broad smile. Today that prediction is more than justified. That nearly three hundred votes should be cast for Debs in a mock convention, where the participation of the faculty and the spirit displayed precludes any idea that this vote was a joke, is a most significant fact. It is safe to say that in no other university is so large a proportion of both students and faculty either avowed Socialists or engaged in earnest sympathetic study of Socialism. This did not come about by accident. It is no mere coincidence that the institution founded by the man who, more than any other individual, incarnates the spirit of capitalism, should become the great training ground for Socialist workers. It could not have been otherwise. It has often been noticed that in management and spirit the University of Chicago is more like a great trust than an institution of learning. There is no "college spirit." no scholarly traditions, none of the hampering, even if romantic and pleasing semi-feudalistic features that characterize other universities.

The World of Labor "In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

A Powerful Organization.

On April 1, 1908, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers had a total membership of 66,565, a net gain in six months (covering the panic period) of 2,482. This is not at all bad.

. A Strong Labor Union,

One of the strongest labor unions in Germany is the Masons' and Bricklayers' Union, with a membership of 197,066, a gain of over 13,000 since 1906. This union has over 4,800,000 marks (\$1,200,000) in its treasury.

Painters Will Give Picnic at Ramona Park.

Painters' Union, Local No. 46, will give its tenth grand annual picnic and outing at Ramona Park, Sunday, June 7. The committee has secured the young Socialist speaker, Phil H. Callery, of Carthge, Mo., a delegate to the recent Chicago convention, who will deliver an address on the grounds at 4 o'clock p. m. There will be all kinds of amusements. For details see display ad on page 8 of St. Louis Labor.

Push the Union Label.

The union label is the best device ever discovered to prevent strikes. At the same time it is the most powerful argument that can be used in securing higher wages and shorter hours. Its power is unlimited. It defies the injunctive process of the most obstinate court and brings to terms the employer who is too stubborn to listen to reason. It is peaceful, but aggressive; persuasive, but vigorous. It is a winner. Push it.

Business Men Use Boycott,

Business associations are based largely on the principle of the boycott. Insurance companies organize underwriters' associations, and they put in operation a boycott against non-board agents. The banks form their clearing house associations and enforce their decrees by one form of the boycott. So it is with passenger agents and their associations, with contractors' associations, with the Standard Oil Co. and with all of its imitators.

Injunction Against Arizona Strikers.

The injunction which was granted by Judge Doane of Arizona during the strike at Bisbee, Arizona, has been somewhat modified by Judge Nave. Judge Nave, in handing down his decision on the injunction issued by Doane, says, in his ruling: "The temporary injunction heretofore issued insofar as it affects the use of the United States mails by the defendants and insofar as it affects the conduct of the deefndants at other places than on the property of the plaintiff is not warranted by the evidence before us." It will be a consolation to the laboring people to know that there is a judge in Arizona who is satisfied to leave our mail facilities in the hands of the postal department at Washington.

Of all the measly, mean men in the United States who ought to be ashamed to look an honest man in the face, the professional strike breaker agent is the most despicable, contemptible cur of the lot. There may be some excuse for the poor, ignorant tool who at times takes the striker's place under false promises of future reward, or because he sadly needs the day's wage, but for the intelligent broker who, for the filthy lucre received from the wealthy despot, will do their dirty work, we have nothing but supreme contempt.—San Antonio (Tex.) Dispatch.

New Editor for Bakers' Journal.

Charles F. Hohmann of New York has been elected editor of the Bakers' Journal in place of Joseph Schmidt, who resigned. In his letter of acceptance Editor Hohmann says: From this day on my services are at your command. The best that is in me I shall devote to our International Union. I shall work with all my might for its development and for the furtherance and the realization of its aims. And my only hope on this day is that when finally my days of parting shall come, and may they be very, very far away, you will dismiss me with a friendly wish and recognize that at least some good has been brought about through my humble efforts. And now, brothers, all together, to work!

Brotherhood of Carpenters' Convention.

The biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will convene in Salt Lake, Utah, in September, and one of the most important matters to come before that body will be the establishment of a home along the lines of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The Brotherhood has a membership of nearly 250,000—or about five times that of the International Typographical Union, and it would require only a small monthly assessment on each member to maintain a home befitting such a large organization. The Brotherhood should find inspiration in the Union Printers' Home, which has no superior in this country, and of which the printers are justly proud.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTIONS

Indianapolis, Ind., June 2.—The election of officers of the International Typographical Union was officially announced tonignt as follows: President, James M. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice-president, J. W. Hays, Minneapolis; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, Denver; agent Union Printers' Home, G. P. Nichols, Baltimore; delegates to American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, Chicago; M. S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; T. W. McCullough, Omaha, Neb; trustees Union Printers' Home, Anna C. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs, Colo. The total vote for candidates for president was 21,076 for Lynch and 13,361 for H. S. Hudspeth of New Orleans.

Cutting Wages in Seattle.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Co., preparing to hold an industrial exposition in Seattle in 1909, has countenanced wholesale wage-cutting by its contractors and betrayed a decided hostility to Organized Labor. In consequence the concern has been placed on the unfair list by the Central Labor Council and all affiliated bodies of Seattle, and also by the Washington State Federation of Labor. Organized Labor everywhere is requested to use its influence to prevent appropriations being made for exhibits at this exposition, and also to request all workingmen and their friends to make no plans for attending it if held. It is at present being used by the Builders' Exchange and other bodies of organized capitalists to cut the wage scale of all workers and disrupt their organizations. Labor and Socialist papers, please give wide circulation to this notice.

Trades Union Congress in Switzerland.

The Swiss Trade Union Congress was held during Easter in Biel. In the last two years the trade unions have developed enormously, notably the metal workers have grown from a membership of 11,000 to 20,000. The second largest union, the woodworkers, rose from 5,800 to 8,000. The stone workers increased the number of branches from 47 to 72. The progress of other unions was equally satisfactory. There has also been a tendency for the unions to amalgamate as much as possible. Among these the watchmakers and textile workers have come closer together. The saddlers and the shoemakers form one Leather Workers' Federation, and so on. Unfortunately, the carpenters have refused to join the Woodworkers' Federation. The roof workers remain isolated as well as the chimney sweeps. Other unions remain outside the general federation.

Child Labor and Race Problems in South.

The address of Miss Jean M. Gordon, factory inspector at New Orleans, made at the Charlotte Conference at Richmond, is a revelation of race tendencies under capitalistic injustice which should arouse the South to the presence in its midst of a white problem infinitely more menacing than its traditional black problem. In her experience as a factory inspector, Miss Gordon says she has never found a Jew or a negro child in mill, factory or department store in Louisiana. They are all at school, she explains, being well nourished, playing out in the glorious southern sunlight, waxing strong and fat. 'It is only your little white-faced, shrunken-chested, curvedback white Christians," she goes on, "who are in the mills and department stores at New Orleans." Of negro children, Miss Gordon's observations could probably be repeated throughout the factory regions of the South. The race prejudice which excludes them from association with white children in the babies' hell of factory life is evidently working for their good as individuals and as a race. But terrible is the price the whites have to pay. Their exclusive opportunities for grinding the bones of their children into capitalistic dividends are with bitter irony, reducing their race in the South to a worse slavery than that in which they once held the blacks.-The Public.

Brief History of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Twenty-six years ago at the convention held at Chicago on August 12, 1881, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America first saw the light as a militant force in the field of Organized Labor. It started with a nucleus of twelve local unions, comprising 2,042 members all told. It has now grown to 1,703 locals in 1,275 cities and towns, with a dues-paying membership of upward of 161,200. The brotherhood was organized to protect the carpentry trade from the evils of low scales and botch work, its aim having always been to encourage a higher standard of skill, thus making it the easier to maintain a fair wage, to re-establish an apprentice system and to aid and assist its members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a funeral benefit on the death of a wife of a member ranging from \$25 to \$50, a funeral benefit to members' families of \$10 to \$20 and a disability benefit of \$100 to \$400. In the past two years there has been expended for these general benefits the sum of \$316,840.85, and since 1884 \$1,132,371.76 has been paid in the same way, while in the latter period \$1,683,000 was spent by local unions for sick benefits and \$486,190.47 donated to the locals by the brotherhood for strike defense purposes. This aggregates considerably over \$3,000,000 expended for charitable and benevolent purposes. The brotherhood is also what might be called a protective trades union, as well as a benevolent and charitable organization. In this direction it has advanced the wages in hundreds of localities throughout the country and placed fully \$6,500,000 more in pay annually in the pockets of its members. It has reduced the hours from nine per day to eight in 480 cities and from ten per day to nine in 791 other cities, not to mention many other localities in which it has established the eight and nine-hour workday. Through the shortening of hours upward of 30,000 more workmen have secured employment throughout the country, notwithstanding the depression so keenly felt here and elsewhere among the building trades.
All competent carpenters are eligible to membership.—Brooklyn

It is often a heart-rending sight to see a poor family evicted so mercilessly by a house owner, or to watch unemployed trodding heavily with hunger and disappointment. Empty houses and shops are scattered all over the city now. Failures of business houses and banks are not an unusual thing nowadays, and the poor workers are robbed by these houses of their hard earnings. We never saw so many empty houses and shops in the city as at present. Empty houses are the result of failure in business. Empty tenements are on account of hard times. Workers unable to keep a house or even a room, rent together and live together two or three families in a little shabby hut in the most unhealthy manner. As the result o hard times wages are reduced and yet there are so many unemployed all over the country. There is no system of release for the unem ployed in Japan, so they are left to the irony of fate! Consequently every form of evil is occurring that will demoralize society. Suicide, robbery, petty theft and murder are the headlines of the daily press, painted in the most brutal fashion! Strikes are suppressed by police and military force. Agitators are persecuted, blycklisted and often walled off from the factory or mines by injunctions, which are now used freely to protect the capitalists. Every form of labor organization is persecuted and suppressed nowadays. We fear some untoward incident may occur if they are oppressed in such extreme brutality. Child labor and female night work of 12 hours or day of 14 to 16 hours daily without a day's rest is the usual manner of exploitation all over the country. We have hope only in Socialism, and find that many workers begin to have hope in it.-Socialist

Capitalist Development in Japan.

Western Miners' Annual Convention.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners will meet in Denver on the second Monday in July. »From present indications the number of delegates will not be as great as the convention of 1907. The last convention was the largest in the history of the organization, and the membership of the organization was greater numerically than at any other time since the Federation was launched in Butte, Mont., in the year 1893. Since the last convention the American sky has been clouded by the shadows of adversity. Mining camps in every part of the West have lost a large percentage of their population, and many a miner has been forced through necessity to leave his home and become a wanderer in search of employment: No department of industry has been hit harder by industrial depression than the mining industry of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific slope. The slump in copper and silver has thrown thousands of miners out of employment and many of the mills and smelters have reduced their working force nearly fifty per cent. Since the last convention the officers of the Western Federation of Miners have been acquitted and vindicated, and conspirators thirsting for human blood have been baffled in the foul plot to railroad innocent men to the scaffold, sanctioned by the verdict of a jury and the sentence of a court. Though the battle in the state of Idaho cost the enormous sum of \$300,000, yet the people of Idaho were made acquainted with the infamy of corporate anarchy at an expense of more than \$200,000. The whole people of the United States, through the labor and Socialist press, were given the opportunity to ook behind the scenes and gaze upon the depravity of the monstrous system that demands larger dividends, even though such dividends may be reddened with innocent blood

Union Carpenters Get Thirty Days in Jail.

Chicago, May 30.—Just before noon today Judge Carpenter ruled that John J. Brittain, Charles G. Grassell and George H. Lakey, three officials of different branches of the Carpenters' Union, be committed to jail for thirty days for contempt of court in violating an injunction granted the Mears-Slayton Lumber Co. None of the defendants was in court nor were they represented by counsel. John D. Farrell, counusel, Daniel Cruice and Frank McGinn, associate counsel for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were present and entered a special appearance for William Schard, B. J. Fitzpatrick and Louis Dickhard, three members of the union, now on strike. Attorney Elsden, for the Mears-Slayton Co., read affidavits from contractors telling how Brittain, Grassel and Lakey had called strikes at their buildings, and also an affidavit declaring that he three union officials had been served with the injunction. dence from different contractors and a carpenter was also heard. At-torney, Elsden then asked that the defendants be given a jail sentence for each offense. Judge Carpenter ordered the bailiff to call the name of each defendant. Neither responded and the court entered the rule, but later stated that if the defendants would appear in court and ask for a hearing he would review the case. The nonappearance of Brittain, Grassell and Lakey and the question of juris-diction raised at the hearing last Tuesday is taken to mean that the three union officials will declare that they were not served with the injunction nor served with a copy of the rule citing them to appear in court to answer the charge of contempt. At that hearing Attorney Farrell stated to the court that he could prove that the affidavits held by Atorney Elsden were false. No charge was made against the three men for whom Farrell, Cruice and McGinn filed a special appearance.

Legislation for the Mine Workers.

Secretary A. F. Germer of Sub-District No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, in a letter to the Mine Workers' Legislative Committee in Springfield, Ill., says: "I am for remedial legislation in the fullest sense of the term, but I want legislation that is truly remedial: though I might be charged with being a pessimist, I am free to confess that in my opinion our only hope lies in the establishment of a system of production and distribution where every toiler will be fully rewarded for the labor performed. A recent experience with the shot-firers' law should be sufficient proof of that. We have the law and it provides for the operator to bear the expense, but in spite of that, on account of the forces of capitalism, which are commonly united against labor the miners were obliged to bear the brunt that rightfully should have been heaped upon the operators. The washhouse law is another incident that proves the incorrect position of obtaining any effective redressive legislation. We must learn to strike at the root of the rubbish that holds sway and by supporting good men who favor Capitalism we are fostering the Social Hell that is reducing men to tramps and vagabonds, women to prostitutes or rags, and children, the joy of home, to machines. It is highly probable that I shall be a candidate for legislative office. However, whether I am or not, I intend not to neglect the opportunity to put the needs of political unity not only before the miners, but before the workingmen and women in general, but that political unity will mean more than to secure a law or two. While I shall ask labor to unite politically so that immediate legislation might be secured, I shall not at all be unmindful of the fact that they must be made to realize that so long as there remains a vestige of Capitalism on this earth, that so long as a few own the means upon which the multitude are dependent for the necessaries of life there can be no freedom and man can not love his neighbor as himself. In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the fact that the Socialist Party candidates have the welfare of Labor at heart and can be relied upon on all questions concerning Labor measures even without being prayed to by a lobby. Principles with me are paramount to individuals and, while I intend to make myself useful and add what little I can to the success of Labor in the coming campaign, I am not in it for Debs and Hanford—while I love them both—but for what they represent—the coming Freedom-Socialism."

West Ham Socialists Victorious.

In the election recently the Socialists carried three seats at West Ham, England. One of these is a new one. Jack Williams left his own ward to run in another against a rabid anti-Socialist. The "anti" was defeated. In the Tidal Basin ward two Socialists were also elected out of a total of three seats.

"The Little Socialist Magazine."

"The Little Socialist Magazine" for Boys and Girls is the latest craft that has spread its sails to the Socialist breeze. It is published by the Little Socialist Publishing Co. of Lawrence, Mass., 25 cents a year, and is just the thing to put in the hands of the boys and girls. It should have a hundred thousand subscribers in less than year. Once we get the children to understand Socialism and we will have a changed world in 20 years. Success to the Little Socialist, May its pennant wave till it sails triumphantly into the harbor of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Same Old Story Repeated.

The Rev. Harvey Dee Brown was in charge of one of the most influential churches in Kenosha, Wis. But he followed too closely in the footsteps of the Carpenter of Nazareth and tried to make his church minister to the working people, who are the salt of the earth. The church was supported by rich men who on weekdays were exploiting the workers in even more than approved style. The preacher found himself painfully up against class antagonisms and class struggles. To speak the interests of the lowly in the community was to antagonize the rich men who practically had the church subsidized. He could not occupy such a position, and resigned. He is now a Socialist lecturer. The rich men at once saw to it that the new pastor of the church should be a "safe" man, from the standpoint of their own commercialism, and so it is announced that they have secured a minister from Michigan "who is known for his opposition to Socialist ideals." The church will never get back to Christ so long as the coils of the commercial serpent are around it. The capitalists need the church in their business and they do not mean to let go.

Appeal of Milwaukee Socialists for Financial Support.

Our Wisconsin comrades have sent out the following appeal: "Comrades:-Wisconsin Socialists had six representatives in the last session of the state legislature. These comrades made good, we believe, in every sense of the word. And what they did was of interest and of great value to the movement, not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the country. This sturdy band in the Wisconsin legislature grappled successfully for the first time with the practical problems of constructive legislation. They worked out the problem of just what the Social-Democratic Party is to do when its representatives are elected. They silenced our carping critics who say the Socialists are dreamers, because they have no practical program. They brought forward a program that was decidedly practical and thoroughly class-conscious. They put forward the actual measures that the working class demanded and compelled the old party representatives to go on record. They drew these measures in constitutional form; they gathered information from all over the world and defended their positions with arguments that were simply unanswerable. And finally they actually carried fifteen of those measures which are laws in Wisconsin today. And besides there were a great many other measures, national as well as state, drawn up in such form as to show how captalism could be attacked and overthrown and the principles of Socialism introduced. Such work is vital. To go forward with it, to re-elect every comrade we have had in office and to capture at least a few more seats is vital to the movement not only in Wisconsin, but to the whole country. We have the march to victory started in Wisconsin. It must not be halted until it sweeps America. But all of this costs money-thousands of dollars. And besides our comrades in the legislature received only \$500 for the whole six months' session, which hardly pays their expenses and leaves nothing for themselves and families. So we have to make up these deficits, too, in addition to the enormous expense of our great campaigns. All of these considerations make us feel justified in appealing to our friends and comrades outside of the state. We do not want to detract one iota from the work in your locality But we know there are a great many who would be glad to have a part in this pioneer fight of ours. And we believe no worthier cause and no more vital phase of our party's need can be presented to you at this moment than this appeal for you to help us in our next great battle in Wisconsin. We need money right away. Your actual cam-paign will probably not open until later: You can help us now and not cripple your own campaign in the least. And besides there are a great many people who will contribute more readily to a campaign that is actually going to elect Socialists to office than to other phases of the work. And yet our victory will help you and the whole movement. Will you kindly bring this matter before your local and the comrades and friends? Yours for a greater and a better Socialist movement in America—one like that our comrades have in Europe. E. H. Thomas, State Secretary S. D. P. of Wisconsin, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Some Interesting Information About the Italian Socialist Movement.

Italy during 1907 made great progress in Socialism, in spite of all obstacles raised by the plutocracy of privilege and a corrupted government. Statistics from the central executive of the Socialist Party show that the party is 45,000 strong, subdivided in 1,300 sections, with the headquarters in Rome. Co-operation is also flourishing. Besides the 2,900 Co-operative Stores and the Co-operative Alliance of Turin, Milan, etc., it was proved at the last International in Cremona the Co-operative Federation of Reggio Emelia and its province absorbs half the productive and distributive activities of the population. The International Congress delegates visited the place, and came to the conclusion that the organization of the Co-operative Federation, aforesaid, was the best in the world. We find that the Communes have also progressed remarkably well. Not only have the principal cities a majority of Socialists on the Councils (this is so at Rome, Florence and other places), but the Communes have proved to the citizens that municipal Socialism is easily practicable. The feeding of school children, building houses for the workers, pensioning widows, municipalizing practically everything under their jurisdiction, even bill posting, encouraging co-operation, and more than all they have been able to show the world that it is possible to abolish night work. At present, throughout Italy, the night work of bakers, pastry cooks, etc., is prohibited by law! Last year the Juvenile Socialist Federation was formed, and at present numbers over 5,000 members, well organized and full of enthusiasm. But the most important of all is the wonderful change which is going on at present in Italy. I refer to the semi-conversion of the Christian Democrats—the Catholics. Since the early nineties the Catholics have been organizing co-operative societies. They founded villages, banks, co-operative stores, etc., but apart from the Socialists, and their leaders made no secret that all this was done for the purpose of checking the Socialists. Very well organized and disciplined—richer than the Socialists for many years—they marched on the road of progress, but always away from the Socialists. At the elections, on the second ballot, they always combined with the government so as to defeat the Socialist candidate. But lately a tacit revolution has taken place, the Catholics have joined the Sindicalists (i. e., the revolutionary unionists) in their battles. They have become conscious of the fact that, after all, their and our cause is the same, and that a spiritual belief had nothing to do with economics, and it is an indisputable fact that the victories of the strikes of Argenta Intro Terni is due to them for having thrown in their lot with the Sindicalists. But the most noteworthy fact is that last year, on the 1st of May, the Catholics joined the Socialists in the procession at Turin. It was the first time in the history of the Italian Socialist movement that the religious proletarian joined the Socialists. They were not coerced, nor were they asked to do so, but by conviction they willingly joined their brothers. Never before did the Socialists acquire such a moral victory! But more than that, on the evening of May I Dr. M. Tortonese, one of their leaders (Christian Democrat),

strongly pointed out that the duty of the Christian Democrats was to help in every way the Socialists, being himself convinced that that was the only cause for the emancipation of the proletarian.

American Press Censorship

A cartoonist employed by one of the leading daily papers of St. Louis was subscriber to a number of European illustrated humorous and satirical publications, one of which was the well-known German weekly, "Lustige Blaetter," by no means a Socialist publication. Some two weeks ago he received his paper in a mutilated condition, with some illustrations torn out. The postoffice censorship had done its work.

The same artist received from the New York publishing house of Steiger & Co. the following notification:

Owing to decisions recently promulgated by the United States postal authorities, certain periodicals are declared to be unmailable, unless certain objectionable features are expurgated.

As mutilation of an otherwise second-class matter publication bars it from this clasification, we are obliged to forward the attached periodical as third-class matter.

Should you, in view of this unavoidable mutilation of the publication, prefer to cancel the remaining half or quarter year of your subscription, we shall be pleased to refund a proportionate part of E. STEIGER & CO.

America has no Bismarck, but instead we have our Roosevelt, Herr von Meyer and tutti quanti.

Sneaked Through

In spite of the fact that its author disavowed it, and in spite of the fact that there was an almost universal opposition to its passage, what is practically the notorious Penrose bill is now a law.

Had there been one Socialist representative in congress this would not have happened.

All that was needed to defeat the bill was publicity at the proper time. One real representative of labor would have done this.

Yet no objection was raised from any of the "friends of labor" who were indorsed by trade unions last fall. Representative Wilson, supposed to be a "labor member," was as silent as Aldrich, the son-in-law of Rockefeller and the personal representative of the Standard

La Follette, the friend of the common people, raised no more objection than any of the senators whom he so valiantly denounced a few days ago.

The Dick military bill was sneaked through congress in the same manner. No one knew of its passage until it was a law. Yet it is one of the most important measures ever acted upon by a legislative body.

This year an amendment to the Dick law was also sneaked through strengthening its provisions and providing for its enforce-

None of the friends of labor raised a voice against these bills.

These laws could not have been passed openly. Most of those who vote Republican and Democratic tickets would not have stood for such legislation if they had known what was being done. But there was no one in congress to even speak a word for the maintenance of the right of free press and against militarism.

Do you not think it would be a good idea to send a few Socialists to the next congress?

You see there would be a party behind Socialist congressmen to

see that they did their duty. If they did not do it they would be jerked out of Congress, or else be forced to appeal to the powers of capitalism to maintain their position.

ASSIST THE BAKERS

Boycott all the Trust Bakeries and withdraw You Patronage from Groceries Where the Unfair Bakers' Bread Boxes are Still on "Exibition."

The American Bakery Co., better known as the St. Louis bakery

trust, has declared an open war on Union labor.

This trust controls seven of the largest bakeries in St. Louis and is doing all in its power to introduce coolie conditions in its shops. For years the Unions have worked hard to improve Labor's conditions in the bakeshops, and have succeeded, too, The excessively long hours of labor, low wages and unsanitary conditions had to give way to Union rules, under which the journeymen bakers had at least a chance to work and live like human beings and support their families.

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted

rms' bread boxes in front of his store.

any of the boycotted bakeries.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women: Every scab bread box in front of any grocery is a declaration of war against Organized Labor, and hence an invitation to "Captain

The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and should be boycotted HEYDT BAKERY CO.

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

Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you.

The Striking Bakers of St. Louis.

SOME NEW RULES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York City, the author of the now famous prize essay on "Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses and How to Combat It," has recently issued a most excellent circular containing a set of "Simple Rules for School Children to Prevent Tuberculosis." "Every child and adult can help to fight consumption," says Dr. Knopf. School children can be helpful by complying with the following rules:

Do not spit except in a spittoon, a piece of cloth or a handkerchief used for that purpose alone. On your return home have the cloth burned by your mother or the handkerchief put in water until ready for the wash.

Never spit on a slate, floor, playground or sidewalk.

Do not put your fingers into your mouth.

Do not pick your nose or wipe it on your hand or sleeve. Do not put pencils in your mouth or wet them with your lips.

Do not hold money in your mouth. Do not put pins in your mouth.

Do not put anything in your mouth except food and drink. Do not swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half-eaten food,

whistles, bean blowers or anything that is put in the mouth.

Peel or wash your fruit before eating it.

Keep your face, hands and finger nails clean. Wash your hands

with soap and water before each meal. When you don't feel well, have cut yourself or have been hurt

others, do not be afraid to report to the teacher. Keep yourself just as clean at home as you do at school. Clean your teeth with tootbrush and water, if possible, after

each meal; but at least on getting up in the morning and on going to bed at night.

Do not kiss anyone on the mouth or allow anybody to do so to Learn to love fresh air and learn to breathe deeply, and do it

This set of simple hygienic rules should form a part of the curriculum in every school in the land. Every teacher in New York state should take these and make them a part of her instructions in hygiene.

Marie Spiridonowa's Escape.

All comrades will be rejoiced to hear of the escape of Marie Spiridonowa from the prison of Akatov. It will be remembered that this is the courageous Russian girl who was captured when attempting the life of one of the Czar's arch-butchers. She was most brutally treated, being kicked and beaten and dragged by the hair to a hack which conveyed her to the local jail, where she was flung into a cell and "questioned" by two Cossack officers, who stripped her and burned her with their cigar stumps, and kicked and beat her to the length of knocking one of her eyes out. Thence she was conveyed by train to another prison, being outraged and further abused on the way by one of these "noble defenders of their country." It is some satisfaction to know that both these beauties met their just deserts shortly after at the hands of the revolutionists. Now that she has escaped we can only fervenly hope that she will not again fall into the clutches of the Little Father and his minions and will, wherever she goes, meet with all help and succor.

The Socialist Party Stands Unqualifiedly for Equal Political rights for men and women.

St. Louis Labor Will Always Be Found in the Front Ranks of the Proletarian class struggle.

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

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

-ASK FOR—

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

St. Louis Equity Exchange

OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG.



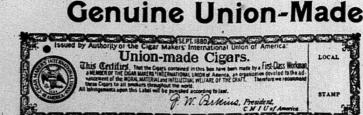
EXCHANGE, 202 N. MAIN STREET

FARMERS AND TRADE UNIONISTS are joining together and propose to TRADE WITH THEMSELVES through the EQUITY EXCHANGE and save for themselves the millions of dollars in profits now filched from them by speculators, gamblers and capitalistic manipulators

ARE YOU WITH US? Call at office and let us talk it over. LITERATURE FREE.

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

Remember, no CIGARS are



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Missouri Socialist Party

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

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The Financial Report for the month of May will appear in next week's paper.

"THE KICKER" CALLS.

This is a busy season for farmers but the agitation for Socialism continues among them just the same. Phil A. Hafner, editor of the Scott County "Kicker," called at headquarters while in St. Louis and he says that prospects are fine in the county. They are arranging dates for Callery, and it is a sure thing that the "undesirable" citizens will be more numerous than ever after he finishes. Hafner says they can't do everything at once but expect to carry the county this fall, just as a starter.

COUNTY TICKETS.

Barry County Socialists have selected the following ticket: State representative, J. S. Iden; county judges, G. W. Curry and J. Murphy; prosecuting attorney, A. G. Farmer; sheriff, M. H. Robins, assessor, J. England; treasurer, H. Chapman; coroner, L. D. McKee; administrators, T. P. Withers; surveyor, I. O. Payne. Secretary reports the best of prospects.

Wright County has the following county ticket: Representa-tive, A. L. Scott; judge, T. J. Green; sheriff, E. H. Burdic; treasurer, H. M. Fouty; coroner, Frank Limber; assessor, Amos Bailey.

WITH THE AGITATORS.

From June 1 to 6 Callery spoke in St. Francois County. After Leadwood on the 6th he will address the Painters' Union in St. Louis, on Sunday. Then he returns to St. Francois County and will stay there until about June 20, when he will go to Scott County and work from there across the southern edge of the state to Carthage, getting there on July 3.

Dates for Garver are coming in slowly and those locals that have not applied as yet should get a move on. Adair County comrades want Garver for a week's work and among others, Sedalia, Richmond, Nelson, Wright City and Warrensburg want one or more

A. Q. Miller has been having some good meetings in Dunklin County and will stay there until June 6, when he will come back up through Pemiscot County, speaking at Cooter, Holland, Steele, Ca:uthersville, Hayti and Pascola. On June 23 Miller spoke for the Wayne County convention and Secretary Martin writes that they were well pleased with the address.

Dates are being secured for C. A. Berry, who wants to work outside of his district for a few weeks. He will speak for Local Monett on June 5. The meeting at Greenfield was the best ever held in that

Organize! Organize!

Otto Pauls, State Secretary: Dear Comrade—I wish, through you, to place before the Socialists of Missouri, a matter of very vital importance to the party at this time. In the report of the national party at the party at the report of the national party at the party tional secretary to the national convention of the party, which has just adjourned, he reported that four years ago, when the convention assembled, there were 16,000 dues-paying members, and when the late convention assembled that there were 41,000, showing that we had an increase of more than one and a half times since four years ago. Unfortunately for the Socialist Party in the United States, we arouse more easily during campaign years, and the wise Socialist will take advantage of this peculiar political situation and turn it to our advantage. I believe that if a systematic effort is not believe that it is not believe that if a systematic effort is not believe that it is not believe th our advantage. I believe that if a systematic effort is made at this time in the state of Missouri we can more than double our duespaying members by going to the members who were formerly in good standing and impressing upon them the importance of allying themselves again with the Socialist forces, and also gathering in the new recruits who stand ready to join us. I believe that each member can secure from one to five new recruits within the next thirty days, and I would suggest to the Quorum that they send out a letter along this line, urging the comrades to begin this work, because, for us to do efficient work it is necessary to first organize our own forces, and every dues-paying member is a power in the organization. It is the backbone of our movement, and just in proportion as the duespaying members increase, just in that proportion will our Socialist propaganda go forward. Yours for Socialism, L. G. Pope.

The Guernsey Telephone System.

To the multitude of illustrations of the advantages of public over private ownership in the matter of public service, the States Telephone Department of Guernsey must be added. When the institution of a telephone system was thought of for the island, the National Telephone Co, was invited to establish one; but the rate it wanted to charge was £10 per annum, and this the Guernsey authorities refused to consent to. The National Telephone Co. then offered to reduce its tariff from £10 to £8, and later on to £6; but the Guernsev authorities had by that time decided to establish a system of their own, and after some trouble with the postoffice, at last, in 1898, succeeded in carrying out their scheme.

For the last ten years, the system has shown progressive growth. A sum of £9,407 has been placed to the reserve fund (i. e., a sum equivalent to almost one-third of the cost of the works, and a sum which has never been entrenched upon). Since 1900 the system has shown an annual profit, and the surplus revenue has been such as to render it unnecessary to borrow to the full extent of the capital expenditure. And the telephone subscribers, how do they fare? Well, £5 covers practically unlimited use. The National Telephone Co.,

as we have seen, wanted to charge £10. For a good many years past (says a writer in the "Municipal Journal") Guernsey has been the best telephoned area in the kingdom, the population being 40,300. As there were 1,676 telephones at work at the end of 1907, this means that there was one telephone to every 24 inhabitants, a figure which is not excelled by Glasgow, Man-

chester, Liverpool or any other place.

WELL-FOUNDED COMPLAINT.

We are requested to publish the following lines taken from the Mirror, which contain a well-founded complaint in behalf of our public school teachers:

Teachers' Troubles.

St. Louis, May 15, 1908.

To the Editor of the Mirror: You have assisted the public school teachers in the past, and I write in hopes of obtaining your aid in our present trouble. We don't need more money; what we want is fewer pupils in one room.

We have an average of fifty in a room all the year, and in some districts the poor teachers have as many as sixty and sixty-two

Now you know justice is not done to each child by such arrangements, and it is simply wearing out a poor creature to no advantage.

The nature of a healthy child is to be active; therefore you can imagine that keeping that number of children in proper condition and teaching at the same time is a most grinding task. And not only that, but the truant officers actually chase in all sorts of incorrigibles.

26—2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday ... M. Duerrhammer 27—South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday ... W. F. Abling 27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday ... Hy. Gerdel 28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday ... J. K. Savage Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday ... Miss E. M. Bassett Jewish Branch—1410 Biddle, every Friday ... H. Fagen

And the teacher has these children to deal with, who are actually a bad example in every way. She has no assistance from the principal. He does not want to make a report of corporal punishments. It is against his record. He rules with moral suasion. That is a feather in his cap and a few gray hairs in the teacher's head. I am simply appealing to you to assist an army of self-supporting women, very few of whom have any influential friends. One of Them.

The Reform Editor's Woe.

Moses Harman, the old pioneer reform editor, issues the following circular letter to his subscribers: "Los Angeles, Cal., May 9, 1908: Dear Friends—Did you get a copy of February Eugenics? If so, you know what the plans are for the future of the magazine. The delay is largely owing to a nervous breakdown on my part. I had been overdrawing my bank account of vital energy for many months and Banker Nature demanded a settlement. I have lost nearly two months of precious time in necessary repairs, but now am able to take long walks in the crisp morning air and am feeling nearly well again, You will soon receive the March, April and May numbers of "Tomorrow" Magazine to make good for the three omitted numbers of "Eugenics," the next number of which will appear not later than May 20, if our friends make good their pledges. These pledges amount to something over \$200, but less than half this sum is promised for the first issue, the remainder within the current year. About one-third of our subscribers are now in arrears. If all these would pay up and renew promptly there would be no lack of funds to get out the magazine on time each month. But many are unable to do this, and therefore we are obliged to ask those who are able and willing to send us now what they can conveniently spare, whether they happen to be in arrears or paid ahead. Up to date about \$50 only has been received since the February number was issued. This is only about one-fourth the sum needed to get out the June number, the size of the February issue, and to send it to our patrons at book rates of postage. Whatever you send us now will be credited on subscription for yourself or for friends whose names you may send us. You are now credited to _____. Is this right? Be sure to let us hear from you, whether you can send us help now or not. Yours for the triumph of truth, of freedom and of justice.—M.

TO THE PUBLIC!

This is to inform the public that all the Union Bakers and helpers heretofore employed by the American Bakery Co. are on strike, because this concern, better known as the Bread Trust, absolutely refuses to recognize the Union.

In March. 1907, the St. Louis Bread Trust was organized under the name of American Baking Co. The trust comprises the following concerns:

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

The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: The Public Be Damned!

Every member and friend of Organized Labor, every working woman, should now say: Unless these Bread Trust concerns make peace with the Union, I will boycott the Heydt Bakery Co., the Condon Bakery Co., St. Louis Bakery Co., Freund Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery Co., Hauk & Hoerr Co. and Home Bakery Co.

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 Cath-olic 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.

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

Time. 3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday......F. Rosenkranz Unorganized, at large.
 Unorganized, at large. -Unorganized, meets with sixth.

Assisting the Striking Bakers

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage.

Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co. Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

Hevdt Bakery Co.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. 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.

Full Line of... UNION MADE

SUITS, SHOES and HATS

...At Reasonable Prices

MEN'S OUTFITTERS. BROADWAY & CHESTNUT.

Our Branch Store: 2100-02 South Broadway

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

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

HATTER AND HABERDASHER THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

NEU AND LIND GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Whenever You Want Either:

Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Netary work done, then go to

TOMBRIDGE.

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

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

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens Member 13th Ward Socialist Club

Undertaker and Embalmer UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET.

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.

Plans and Estimates Furnished.

Kinloch, 2426L Victor, 3456 Hartford St.

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(ZITHER, VIOLIN AND PIANO.) Music Furnished for all Occasions. Telephone: Kinloch Delmar 3942x HARDWARE

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Hardware, Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES

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Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 288, Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

Phones: Kinloch 8056; Bell. Olive 1897-L. CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO. ..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE



Arkansas State Convention.

The state convention of Arkansas will be held at Little Rock June 1, 2 and 3.

Vermont State Convention.

The state convention of Vermont will be held in Whellocks Hall, Barre, Vt., Saturday, June 6.

The Little Red Flag Magazine.

May Beals has removed her Socialist magazine, the Red Flag, from Louisiana to her old home, Maryville, Tenn.

Comrade Bebel in Finland.

August Bebel, the big man of the German Social-Democratic movement, will deliver an address at Helsingfors, Finland, on June 8.

Socialists Getting the Upper Hand.

In the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, the Socialist candidate, Ernst, was elected as a member of the cabinet, receiving 62,571 votes. In the whole canton 43 Socialists were elected to municipal

New Locals Organized.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in United Workingmen's Singing Societies unorganized states as follows: New Helena, Neb., seven members; Tucumcari, N. M., five members; San Jon, N. M., five members; Moore, N. M., six members.

Prospect for Lively Campaign,

Encouraging reports are being received from all parts of the country containing bright prospects for the impending campaign and cheering words are being received from the national convention delegates upon their arrival home.

Closed for the Summer.

The Socialist Sunday School at 212 South Fourth street has been discontinued for the summer months. The school will reopen this fall and the members notified through the columns of Labor. Martha Fries, Secretary.

Dutch-American Socialist Paper.

The Volksstern, a paper in the Dutch language and owned by the Socialists at Holland, Mich., will make its appearance shortly. It is the first paper of its kind printed in America. Comrade J. B. Block is editor and A. Van Doesburg manager.

The "Kicker" Man in St. Louis.

Phil. A. Hafner, editor of the Scott County Kicker, paid a short visit to the St. Louis Labor office last Monday. According to his talk there must be some Socialists at work in Scott County. Wait till November 3 and you may hear more about them!

South Dakota State Convention.

The statutory convention of the Socialist Party of South Dakota, as required by the state primary law, will be held at Deadwood on July 14. The regular party convention for organization purposes and the transaction of internal affairs was held April 7 at Pierre.

The "Tutt, Tutt, Tutt!" Tutt Getting Foolish.

One of the "plate matter" writers in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat, Mr. Tutt, came out with a very foolish write-up against the Socialist Party, almost too ridiculous to be noticed by thinking people. We are informed that Comrade Fred Andres wrote the capitalist lickspittler a very good reply.

Socialist Women Members of German Party.

In spite of the fact that women are not allowed to participate in political meetings in many of the German states, there are 10,500 women members of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany. According to reliable reports much of this large membership is due to organized and untiring Socialist organization for the education and enlightenment of working women on the subject of Socialism. The women publish an official paper that has 40,000 readers.

The Ninth Warders in the County.

Last Sunday the St. Louis Ninth Ward Socialist Club gave a successful all-day picnic at Risch's Grove, in Luxemburg. Comrade Callery of Carthage, Comrade Sherlie Woodman and Chris Rocker of St. Louis were the speakers of the day. Since the Ninth Warders are proverbial admirers of soft drinks, there was plenty of soda water, lemonade and other water on tap, and everybody enjoyed looking at it.

Attention, Comrades Everywhere!

We read the following announcement in the Appeal to Reason: No dates for Comrade Debs can be made from Girard. His tour will be in the hands of the national office, and the work of arranging for it is now in progress. It will save the committee and the Appeal a good deal of letter writing if you will make no requests for dates. Debs will remain in Girard until the first of September, on which date he will start on his whirlwind tour of the country.

Where 'Gene Is Known.

Eugene V. Debs of Terre Haute has been nominated by the national Socialist Party for President of the United States. It is an honor of which Mr. Debs' native city is not insensible. Whatever may be the attitude of the Terre Hautean toward Mr. Debs' teachings, he honors him for the genuineness of his convictions, for his honesty, for his ability and for his charming personality, and congratulates him on the honor bestowed upon him.-Terre Haute Tribune.

Our Movement in Holland.

In Holland the Socialists have just held a congress, and the result was a tale of power and progress. Since last year's meeting the party has gained no fewer than 1,000 additional members out of a total membership of 8,400. It was resolved to fight for universal suffrage-both male and female-and the opinion was freely expressed that as soon as these needed reforms were granted the fight against the powers that be should be conducted by organized Socialism with even greater vigor than had been possible in the past.

Picnic of Second Ward Socialists.

The St. Louis Second Ward Socialist Club will give its first summer night festival at Reisse's Roof Garden and hall on Blair avenue and Salisbury street, Saturday, June 20. English and German speaking. Singing by Arbeiter Saengerbund, and dancing. All kinds of refreshments will be served and the committee will do all in its power to assure to the comrades and sympathizers hours of pleasure. Everybody invited. Tickets, 10 cents. Children free. Open at 7 o'clock p. m.

Free Speech in Dayton, Ohio.
Dayton, O., June 2.—With the dismissal of T. A. Hickey, a Socialist speaker, charged with "disturbing the peace," the right of free speech and public assemblage is restored here, and the defeat of the Manufacturers' Association, which has waged a fight against Socialists, is evidenced. The decision of Police Magistrate Long not only frees a man who was wrongfully arrested, but decided, it is hoped, for all time in this city that a Socialist speaker has the right to speak

upon a public corner. Hickey, with four others, was arrested while conducting a Socialist meeting on the streets of Dayton, and the charge of disturbing the peace was placed against them, after the police learned that there was no penalty for "conducting a public meeting on Sunday." The police department of Dayton has been acting under the guidance of the Manufacturers' Association, and has been peresecuting Socialists for over two years.

John D.'s University Getting Red!

The students of the Chicago University last week held a mock convention and voted on their preference for national presidential candidates. And greatly to the surprise and chagrin of the authorities Debs received three hundred votes and ran a close race for first place. Turn where we will we see the same evidence of the growth of the ideas of Socialism, and such a development, such a phenomena in history points to almost inevitable social change. The conscience of mankind, moved by the economic development, is crying out for right economic relations.

Whirlwind Tours to Begin Aug. 30.

The sub-committee of the national executive committee, appointed to confer with the party's candidates, met at national headquarters Wednesday evening, May 27, and informally discussed the plan of campaign. The consensus of opinion provides for the starting out of the candidates about Aug. 30, and their continuous service afield until election day. As equitably as may be the dates assigned will be divided among the several states, the state committee to decide upon the location of the meetings within their territory. The terms to be a minimum of \$25 and half of the net proceeds of meeting. Aside from the uniform subscription list provided for by the national committee and the convention, other means of raising campaign funds were considered. All of which will be reviewed by the next meeting of the national executive committee.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

L	Cinted Workingmen's Singing Societies 10	00	
	Carl Foerster	50	
	Charles Sprengfiel	50	
	W. E. E	75	
	Emmet Valeroy	25	
	Francis Krause's List No. 22—	-5	1
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	Sam W. Kinan	25	
	Ed Heilman	25	1
	R. L. A	25	1
	John Wissel	25	
	N. P. S	25	
	Julia Wissel	25	
	Previously reported		
	255	-0	1
-	Total\$272		1
		45	1
	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.		1

Mayor Rose's Fight Against Charter Revision.

The fight against the Milwaukee charter convention still goes on. This is the most important fight in which the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have yet engaged. On its outcome depends whether the Milwaukee Social-Democrats will be able to adopt real Socialist measures under the charter of Milwaukee. The issue is therefore one of far-reaching interest, and the Socialists of this country should watch for the result as eagerly as for the returns of any election. Mayor Rose has declared the convention unconstitutional and for a time refused to let it hold its meetings in the city hall. And he very frankly admits that the reason of his opposition is that the Socialists are too strong in the charter convention. "I charge," says Rose, "that the whole scheme is of Social-Democratic origin and that the attempt has been, will be, and is being made to engraft Social-Democratic doctrines upon the fundamental laws of this mu-nicipality. He further declares that he "will not consent that the public moneys shall be appropriated to any such use, for I can conceive of no greater injury that could be done to the interests I have sworn to protect than to a charter framed to accord with the doctrines of that party." Furthermore, Mayor Rose charges that "the charter convention law was framed by Social-Democratic leaders," who have also prepared a charter "to which the members in that party in the convention are committed in advance" and that Victor L. Berger tried to get the other members of the convention to promise

== TO ==

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Sunday, June 7, 1908

Cars leave Eads Bridge, Third street and Washington avenue, at 9 o'clock a. m. Leave Collinsville at 8 o'clock p. m. Tickets for adults 50c; for children under 12 years 25c; children under 3 years not occupying seats are free. Dinner on grounds 35c. Amusements for young and old.

Picnic Grand

Painters' Union Local No. 46

Ramona Park, Sunday, June 7, 1908 PHIL. H. CALLERY, Who Nominat ed Debs for President, will be the Speaker.

DOUBLE HEADER BALL GAME: No. 46 vs. No. 115; No. 513 vs. 137. DANCING, BOATING, FISHING. Prizes for Ladies Races, Ball Throw ing Contest and Athletic Events.
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that they would vote for this charter. To this Berger replies that the Social-Democrats have no draft of a charter to which they are pledged and that Rose "lies when he says that Victor L. Berger undertook to secure pledges from candidates of other parties to support the charter of the Social-Democratic party." "What the Social-Democrats want in the new charter," says Berger, "is, first, home rule; second, majority rule; third, to secure for the city the right to own and manage its public utilities whenever the city gets ready to do so and the majority of the people so decide. Furthermore, tney want a charter that will block the opportunities for graft and graft-Now these four things are exactly what politicians of Mayor Rose's stripe and "the interests he has sworn to protect" do not want, and since he knows that the 16 Social-Democrats in the charter convention will stand as a unit for these things, and may force them through, he pronounces the charter convention "absolutely void." And therefore he refuses to allow any supplies to the convention. The printing and other expenses will have to be covered by private subscription. But this high-handed conduct of the mayor and his open persecution of the Socialists is only exciting public opinion against him in favor of the Socialists. The fight is a fierce one, but the Socialists declare they will win out in the end.

Picnic and Summer Night's Festival

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4. Saturday, June 13, at Bloemecke's Grove

6200 NORTH BROADWAY.

For the benefit of the Striking Bakers of the St. Louis Bakery Trust. Family tickets 25 cents, can be secured from all members. At the gate 25 cents a person. Park open at 4 o'clock p. m.

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