

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!

VOL. VI

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THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE

A Growth of General Socialist Vote is Reported.

Contrary to the reports sent to the rest of the world by the capitalistic press agencies, the municipal elections in France have resulted in a satisfactory increase in the Socialist vote. In Paris, for instance, the vote increased from 95,164 in 1904 to 105,461 in 1908, on the first ballot.

In the northern part of France the increase in the Socialist vote was noteworthy. In Lille the vote increased from 12,610 to 16,506.

Table Shows Increases.

The returns from other cities in the department of the north and in Pas de Calais show the following increases:

	1904.	1908.
Lille	12,610	16,506
Roubaix	9,997	11,277
Anzin	1,049	1,022
Croix	994	1,273
Caudry	1,843	1,976
Denain	2,796	2,777
Douai	2,469	2,797
Dunkerque	843	1,632
Fourmies	1,286	1,404
Hellemmes	979	1,196
Houplines	977	1,062
Loos	386	684
Lens	2,995	4,051
Lievion	2,601	3,621
La Madeleine	1,001	1,106
Mons-en-Baroeul	578	724
Sin-le-Noble	632	944
Tourcoing	1,733	3,150
Valenciennes	1,264	1,655
Wasquehal	589	662
Wattreloos	1,741	2,276

Cable Dispatches False.

The final results of the municipal election in Paris show that instead of the overwhelming defeat of Socialists by the radicals and Socialistic radicals as was announced by the cables, the Socialists really lost but three seats and the radicals gained but one, the other two going to the nationalists.

The present municipal council is made up of 20 Socialists, 22 radicals and Socialistic radicals and 38 conservative republicans and nationalists.

L'Humanite, the Socialist organ, says:

"The municipal council elected in 1904 contained 43 Republicans (Socialists and Radicals) and 37 reactionaries. In the present council the Republican majority has fallen to 42 and the reactionary minority has been increased to 38.

"In reality nothing has changed. It is of little importance whether this famous Republican majority that publishes official statistics, rises or falls. For four years there has been in the *Mairie de Ville* an enormous majority, composed of radicals and nationalists, which has settled from the conservative point of view all the great economic problems that have arisen, while a Socialist minority has defended the interests of the working class against this reactionary administration.

In the suburbs of Paris and in the provinces there were many notable Socialist victories.

In Limoge the vote rose from 14,000 in 1906 to 18,000. In Marseilles four Socialists were elected.

One of the interesting incidents of the campaign in Paris was the candidature of Jeanne LaLoe, a young woman on the Socialist ticket. She ran in the Quartier St. George, and although the officials refused to recognize her candidacy and announced that all ballots cast for her would be rejected, she received 987 votes. It was the first time a Socialist candidate had ever been nominated in this district.

LABOR PAPER IN 1844

Showing That Labor Had Begun to Awaken Then. Conditions Are Still Improving.

A copy of "The New England Operator," the property of Z. O. Fields of this city, has been sent to our office. It is a four-page, five-column sheet, published weekly by Allen Moore in Lowell, Mass., 64 years ago. Although yellowed with age, the title, "Organ of the Mechanics and Laborers' Association," stands out boldly in large black type. A sub-head informs us that it was "A Family Newspaper; Devoted to the Rights of the Laborer, News and Literature."

One of the leading articles is entitled "Our Factory System," and might well fit the conditions of today. In part it reads as follows: "If there is a disgrace upon the fair name of the American people, it is the system upon which the labor in our large factories is performed. If there are slaves in this land of freedom, they are found no less in the north than in the south. We once visited one of the large manufacturing villages in this state in company with one who knew, by sad experience, the tender mercies of the southern taskmaster; and as we entered several of the mills and beheld the sallow and cadaverous countenances of the operatives, the brother with us frequently exclaimed, 'Here is a system of oppression which I have never experienced or seen in any section of the southern states; why do these men and women endure it?'"

The same conditions confront the mill operators of today as those of 1844. By organization and co-operation, started about this time, the workers are accorded a little more consideration, possibly, but only such improvement as is won by continual agitation and vigilance. There is a lesson to be drawn from the similarity of conditions of today and sixty years ago. The little improvement gained in all these years is not enough to boast about. The same issue of this old paper recites the attempts of employers to vote for employing interests. That the large interests have been successful in continuing their control of politics is too evident to be disputed. We believe that, while industrial organization must not be neglected, we will have to take a more earnest interest in our political welfare. Recent trend of events show that the working people are being aroused to this necessity, and we can hope that sixty years hence will show a much greater step forward than the past has been.—Union Label, San Jose.

Stay Away from Idaho.

Organizer Burns of the Western Federation of Miners, who is here from the west, requests that miners and laboring men stay away from Idaho, as there are already many men out of employment and striving for living conditions. Don't fight the western miners by going west to help defeat them in their fight for better conditions. There are plenty of idle men already in the west, in Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and also in Wyoming.

THEY NEED JOHN.

By Robert Hunter.

"The Democrats suggest that John Mitchell be nominated for vice-president. They desire to avail themselves of his popularity among workingmen."—New York Sun. Roger Sullivan, August Belmont, Tom Taggart, Thomas F. Ryan and a host of other traction thieves, gamblers and strike breakers have lost the confidence of the people.

They control the Democratic machine. They control a lot of grafters in our legislatures. They own, body and soul, the mayors of our many cities.

They have lied to the people and robbed the people.

They have used the power of government to break strikes, to crush unions, to support scabs.

They have sent their police forth to club the unemployed. They have used their powers to kill labor legislation—their brains to make good laws unconstitutional.

Their judges are injunction judges.

They have stolen our franchises, our national resources and even our governments.

In the course of their career they have become unpopular. If they themselves stood for election the votes they would receive could be counted upon your fingers.

They hide behind committees, machines and popular idols.

Like Circe, they charm men, wine and dine them, only to turn them into beasts.

The people have seen their leaders and their idols go into the palaces of these men to come out hogs, wolves, foxes and jackals.

The people begin to understand. The workers and farmers throughout the land begin to awaken to the facts. When they think of the Democratic party they begin to think of a den of thieves.

The New York Sun says these men wish to avail themselves of John Mitchell's popularity.

They need Mitchell. Having betrayed and robbed the people, they need the aid of one who has not betrayed and robbed the people.

They have their millions and the contempt of all honest men.

John Mitchell has a good name, and the respect and honor of honest men.

Without his help our "Democratic" plutocrats may be defeated. With his help they can perhaps continue to rob the people and crush the unions.

It is a big game for big stakes.

I wonder what John Mitchell thinks.

I wonder if John considers why they are unpopular, and why he is popular?

And I wonder if John thinks a great labor leader, however popular now, will remain popular in a party alongside of strike breakers, injunction judges, gamblers and election crooks?

FALSE ACCUSATION

Work of Capitalist Campaign Liars Already Begun.

A news item has been going the rounds of the capitalistic press, under a Terre Haute (Ind.) date line, to the effect that Eugene V. Debs had employed a non-union carpenter to make some repairs on his house, despite the protests of the local Carpenters' union. The article was ornamented with the suggestion that this was not what always happened when a leader got up in the world—he threw his old friends down.

Knowing Gene Debs as we do, we placed no credence in the article referred to above and we are pleased to present our readers with his reply:

"Please say in answer to your inquiry that the story about my having employed non-union labor is a malicious lie, started by a miserable, ward-heeling politician. It is fitting that the alleged labor papers which have picked up this venomous morsel are the deadly enemies of Socialism and publish on their first pages, in imperial size, and flaunt in the faces of their readers the portrait of Belmont, the union wrecker.

"It is also fitting that they should support and be supported by small-bore capitalist politicians and that they should libel honest men in order that they can more fulsomely gush over their ideal leaders.

"The miserable cravens who started this lie dare not face me nor publish my letter. When election day comes you will find them at the polls with the dirty dollars of the political bosses in their pockets, the price of their treason to labor, and denouncing Socialism.

"You are at liberty to use this in your columns or in any other manner you may wish. I appreciate your kindness in bringing this matter to my attention, and I thank you in particular for your confidence your express in me in your comment upon the incident.

"Yours always, "E. V. DEBS."

Debs adds in a postscript: "These fakirs have to squirt their poison at clean men to earn their pottage."—Kansas City Labor Herald.

WE WILL SPEAK OUT.

We will speak out, we will be heard
Though all earth system crack;
We will not bate a single word
Nor take a letter back.
We speak the truth and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint gleaming we can see
Of freedom's coming morn.
Let liars fear; let cowards shrink;
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Southwest Mines to Open.

Kansas City, Mo., May 24.—After more than six weeks of negotiations, the last details which have been standing in the way of the signing of the final agreement between the miners and operators of the Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas coal fields were settled today to the satisfaction of both sides. Tomorrow morning a joint ratification meeting of operators and miners will be held.

By Wednesday at the latest all the mines affected by the strike, which was begun on April 1, will return to work. Many will go to work tomorrow, the operators having telegraphed to their managers to open the mines at once.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM AS A POLITICAL FORCE

By George Allan England in "American Review of Reviews."

[It is the aim of the following article to state the essential facts regarding a world-wide movement of which Americans generally have a very imperfect knowledge. It is not to be expected that all the statements made by this writer, whose attitude is sympathetic, will be accepted without question. Yet this seems the fairest method of presenting the claims of Socialism as they are advocated throughout the modern world. This article indicates very clearly the measure of success which the Socialists themselves believe they have already attained.—The Editor of "The American Review of Reviews."]

Everybody knows to-day, in a more or less general way, that a great new force has dawned in modern politics and industry. Some of us are allied with that force, see it from the inside, as it were, and understand its workings because we are ourselves part of them. Many others still remain outside, some indifferent, some hostile. To these—and more particularly to the hostile ones—this short and necessarily incomplete review addresses itself; for in a great majority of cases, be the matter what it may, hostility arises from imperfect understanding.

Few task are more puzzling than to determine the precise extent of Socialist institutions, their content of progress, their tendencies to-day; for Socialism is in no sense a fixed, motionless entity, which may be ticketed and laid by for future reference. It is a flux, a flow—a movement, not an institution. Statistics of a year or two past cease to be reliable. In revising them one usually finds that they have grown like Jonah's gourd. All of which proves disconcerting to tabulators of the "Dryasdust" variety. Perhaps the most that can be done is to get approximations, general ideas, of what the movement has attained and what it promises; and in describing even these the investigator knows that before his conclusions find the printed page Socialism itself will have advanced beyond the limits he has fixed for it.

About its origins, at least, one finds a fair degree of definition. Most students are agreed that modern scientific Socialism (as opposed to the very numerous Utopian precursors, ungrounded in the laws of social evolution) was born at the time when chattel slavery had just disappeared from the United States and when serfdom had but newly been abolished in Russia—in 1864, a memorable date in labor history—for on September 28 of that year was formed in St. Martin's Hall, London, the International Workingmen's Association, or, as it soon came to be popularly known, "The International."

Sixteen years had passed since the publication of Marx and Engels' "Communist Manifesto," yet in all that time little perceptible progress had been made toward any definite program for the emancipation of the proletariat. Only a handful of men were gathered at St. Martin's, and in the stress and turmoil of those days the formation of the little society with the big name caused hardly a ripple on the troubled surface of the world-waters. Yet there, at that very time and place, was born the movement which through such various changes has come to be many times over the largest political party in the world—the International Socialist Party.

The little association issued a declaration of principles which has formed the keel and ribs of practically every Socialist platform from that day to this. It was written by Karl Marx. Terse, vigorous and clear-spoken, it is worthy of a reading by every seeker after knowledge of what Socialism really means. And here it is:

"In consideration of the fact that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself, that the struggle for this emancipation . . . does not signify a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties and for the abolition of class rule;

"That the economic dependence of the workingman upon the owners of tools of production, the sources of life, forms the basis of every kind of servitude, of social misery, of spiritual degradation and political dependence;

"That, therefore, the economic emancipation of the working class is the great end to which every political movement must be subordinated as a simple auxiliary;

"That all exertions which up to this time have been directed toward the attainment of this end have failed on account of the want of solidarity between the various branches of labor in every land and by reason of the absence of a brotherly bond of unity between the working classes of different countries;

"That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, which embraces all countries in which modern society exists, and whose solution depends upon the practical and theoretical co-operation of the most advanced countries. . .

"The first International Labor Congress declares that the International Workingmen's Association and all societies and individuals belonging to it recognizes truth, right and morality as the basis of their conduct toward one another and their fellow-men, without respect to color, creed or nationality. This congress regards it as the duty of man to demand the rights of a man and citizen, not only for himself, but for every one who does his duty. No rights without duties; no duties without rights.

This summons met with an astonishing response. Within two years "The International" had become a veritable bogey to the monarchs of Europe. Its strength was tremendously exaggerated. It was denounced as a gigantic conspiratory band, and still figures as such in penny-dreadfuls, though as a matter of fact it never was terroristic in its methods.

Various meetings were held in Geneva, Lusanne, Brussels, Basel and The Hague—this last in 1872. Here Bakounin and the anarchists threatened to capture the organization, which had in self-defense to remove its headquarters and General Council to New York. The European branch languished after two or three ineffectual struggles to maintain itself. A miscellaneous gathering at Ghent in 1877 terminated its career in the old country. Neither did the body flourish in America. Here its last nominal convention was held in Philadelphia in 1876—mere pitiful shadow. Only ten delegates were present and nine of these were from the United States. Exit "The International." It has now been extinct for more than a generation.

Yet as one "International" was passing away the ground was being laid for a new and infinitely more powerful one. The first "International" was a ruling body proceeding from a common center and organizing and directing the national bodies. Its function was to carry the gospel of brotherhood across national lines, to sow the seed of revolution within the various nations.

It had done this work, and in Germany and a few other countries there had begun the formation of powerful national Socialist parties maintaining the principles of the "International." Soon these parties began to stretch across national boundary lines, to form the new "International."

Later Growth—Congresses.

This regenerated body was not arbitrarily constructed by a number of men coming together for that purpose. On the contrary, it

evolved from the expansion of the various national Socialist parties which were now taking form. Instead of radiating, it converged; and of this same convergent character, only enlarged and perfected and growing in influence with a rapidity hitherto unheard of, is the present International Socialist party.

Since 1889, when the first congress of this party was held at Paris, similar bodies have convened every three or four years. The second congress took place at Brussels in 1891. Thereafter followed meetings at Zurich, 1893, London, 1896; Paris, 1900; Amsterdam, 1904; Stuttgart, 1907. At the Paris convention a permanent bureau was established to sit at Brussels, for the purpose of unifying and co-ordinating the activities of the various national parties.

This bureau furnishes the machinery for concerted, uninterrupted work. It has a secretary and other officers, beside the delegates, two of whom are appointed from each of the following countries: England, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Bohemia, Spain, United States, Holland, Finland, Norway, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, Serbia, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden and Portugal.

No governing or controlling power is vested in its structure. On the contrary, it is quite powerless over the national organizations. It is simply a body created by them to do the common work. As this work grows in magnitude and enters new fields the activities of the bureau likewise expand. Already Brussels has become the world-center of Socialist information, with a magnificent Socialist library, files of periodicals and the like.

Through the mediumship of the bureau concerted and simultaneous action has become possible on any matter affecting the well-being of labor. In time of war, for instance, the bureau has already put a damper on hostilities by proclaiming the identity of interests between the working classes of the countries involved. Once this work can be thoroughly completed, war will end, for without the proletariat to fight, war is a physical impossibility. This is anti-militarism—the thing which ranks on a par with Social-Democracy itself in Kaiser Wilhelm's denunciation as an "international pest."

From this viewpoint of royalty the activities of the bureau are without doubt very troublesome. At the time of the Algeiras affair the Kaiser was summarily plucked back from what might have been a decidedly glorious and successful war with France by the stand taken at Brussels—the threat of a general strike if hostilities began—and the war talk had to be dropped like a hot potato. Norway and Sweden effected their recent separation without bloodshed through the intervention of Brussels, "cette main de fer dans un gant de velours." And when the Czar begged men and money from his cousins of Germany and Austria to crush revolution within his borders he ran into an effective, organized opposition from Brussels which effectually cooled the good offices of his allies. The argument of the Massenstreik simultaneously proclaimed all over Europe is singularly deterrent to the brass-button activities of the captains and the kings.

Again, it was through the international bureau that the "Bloody Sunday" celebrations were organized, which brought together millions of workers, speaking many tongues, in protest against Russian autocracy. The bureau has constituted the medium through which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected for the Russian revolution.

Thus, one finds no difficulty in perceiving something, at least, of the influence for international peace wielded by the Brussels Socialist bureau and by the tri-yearly congresses which it summons. While the action of neither the bureau nor the congresses can have any binding effect upon any national party, yet the moral influence exerted is so tremendous that it carries irresistible weight. The unification of certain hitherto warring factions in Russia, France, the United States and elsewhere has already been brought to pass since the last congress simply through the resolutions passed there. It is highly doubtful whether any other force could have wielded these diverse elements.

No single body of men on this earth exerts a wider influence than the delegates at Brussels, representing as they do the millions of Socialist workmen and women all over the world; and at no time have they summoned a more powerful congress, with more far-reaching results, than last year at Stuttgart.

The Stuttgart Congress.

The Stuttgart congress of 1907 was by all odds the biggest object lesson in the present strength of Socialism which ever has been given to an uneasy plutocracy. Something like a thousand delegates assembled, representing nearly every European state, Japan, South Africa, the Argentine, Australia, the United States, and many other countries—close on to thirty in all.*

*The number of votes allotted to the different countries were: Germany, Austria-Bohemia, France, Great Britain, Russia, 20 each; Italy, 15; United States, 14; Belgium, 12; Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, 10 each; United Australia, Finland, Holland, Sweden, 8 each; Spain, Hungary, Norway, 6 each; South Africa, Argentina, Non-unified Australia, Bulgaria, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, 4 each; Luxembourg, 2.

Like our own famous Continental Congress, it was a revolutionary body. The constituencies which it represented were all revolutionary. Unlike other congresses, it was no junketing affair, no meeting for the interchange of ornate platitudes or for the affirmation of any "identity of interest" between capital and labor. The delegates wore no gold lace or decorations from royalty. Many of them, on the contrary, were decidedly personae non gratae with their respective governments. Their program was big with the plans of a social democracy so vast that it outshadows any other idea or movement whatsoever recorded in history. National revolutions have been without number, but never until the rise of international Socialism has revolution assumed a universal character. Never before has a whole social class, irrespective of race, creed or color, united in their determination to throw off industrial and political servitude. Thus, these congresses, which in a way sum up the forward movement of Socialism embody "something new under the sun"—the complete and permanent emancipation of labor.

Practical Details.

Yet radical as these congresses are, they present small evidence of what (to some thinkers) is still connoted by the word "revolution." The program of the Stuttgart assembly, for instance, contained only such innocuous features as a great public open-air meeting in the Volksfestplatz, a Sunday concert, a meeting of reporters and editors of Socialist papers to discuss improvement of their service, and, in various plenary sessions, the consideration of such topics as militarism and international conflicts, the relation of the Socialist parties and the trade unions, the questions of colonization, woman's suffrage, the immigration and emigration of working people.

The whole character of the discussion was constructive, for the betterment of the world's workers and, through them, of the world as a whole. It reaffirmed the fundamental Socialist determination to put an end to class rule, exploitation, poverty, crime and war, and to establish in their place actual democracy, political and economic, collective ownership of the sources of the world's life, and lasting peace, through the abolition of capitalistic struggles for world-markets. It reaffirmed the community of interests between the workers of all lands; it reaffirmed the right of men to live and think and work without paying tribute to the possessing but non-producing classes. And in all its reaffirmations, it had at its back the "Aye!" of 30,000,000 human beings.

The Driving Power.

What, now, is the driving power back of these great congresses? What is the meaning of the movement, from a wide, non-partisan point of view? Where does the organized Socialist Party stand to-day? Is it waxing or waning? What does it portend?

First of all, the fact should be made quite clear that the Socialist Party is far-and-away the largest political unit not only of to-day, but of any time. To the uninformed who conceive of Socialists as a rather obscure and fantastic sect of Utopians—"dreamers"—the discovery must come as something of a shock that the world's Socialist vote now stands between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000, representing about 30,000,000 adult Socialists. The latter number includes, of course, women and disfranchised persons, who in the Socialist

concept of government, in the "state within a state," which Socialism is building up, enjoy equal rights with present voters. There is something peculiarly disconcerting to the present governments of, by, and for plutocracy in those 30,000,000 of "dreamers," all so active in propaganda, all so terribly in earnest—in that ever-widening acceptance of the visionary axiom that "without rights there should be no duties; without duties, no rights."

In the second place, it should be definitely understood that the movement is already breaking into legislative bodies all over the civilized world, to an extent hardly realized by the casual critic. The United States is practically the only large country of modern type in which the party has no national representation—a state of affairs, be it said in passing, which will soon be remedied. According to the latest obtainable figures as given in Dr. Josiah Strong's "Social Progress," and revised by Mr. W. J. Ghent, the case stands as follows regarding increase, present vote, legislative representation, and journalistic strength of Socialism:

Country—	First recorded year.	Vote.	Latest recorded year.	Vote.	Socialists in national legislatures.	Socialist journals.
Argentina	1895	90,000	1903	5,000	1 in 120	2
Austria	1895	30,000	1907	1,005,000	87 in 878	115
Australia	1895	334,500	1904	440,000	23 in 75	3
Belgium	1895	334,500	1904	500,000	30 in 166	53
Bulgaria	1895	334,500	1900	10,000	0 in 189	9
Canada	1895	334,500	1905	2,867	0 in 214	1
Denmark	1872	315	1906	76,612	24 in 114	24
Finland	1885	30,000	1907	280,000	80 in 220	11
France	1885	30,000	1906	1,120,000	115 in 584	45
Germany	1867	30,000	1907	3,251,005	43 in 397	159
Great Britain	1895	55,000	1906	342,196	55 in 670	4
Holland	1893	20,000	1905	65,743	6 in 100	13
Italy	1893	20,000	1904	301,525	25 in 508	92
Luxemburg	1903	40,000	1903	40,000	7 in 45	—
Norway	1903	24,774	1903	24,774	17 in 114	17
Servia	1905	30,000	1905	30,000	1 in 130	—
Spain	1893	7,000	1907	9,000	0 in 431	12
Sweden	1905	26,083	1905	26,083	15 in 230	33
Switzerland	1890	13,500	1905	64,384	2 in 167	5
United States	1888	2,064	1904	442,402	0 in 386	40
Totals	—	582,379	—	8,096,591	531 in 5,748	648

It will be noted that in this table Russia is omitted. Anything like an accurate statement of the Russian Socialist vote is hard to come at; but it must have been very large indeed, to have seated 192 Socialists, Revolutionists and Members of the Group of Toil in the second Duma, out of 495 members. Conditions change so fast in Russia that statistics relative to them may just as well be kept out of the tabulation. By counting the Russian vote we should in all probability get a total of 9,000,000 or over for the world.

With universal suffrage in those countries where now the suffrage is limited this vote would expand about one-third. In England, for example, the comparatively small vote is directly traceable to the restricted suffrage. Under a system like our own the vote would go to about 1,500,000. As an instance to the effect of granting the universal manhood suffrage we have the recent increase of the Socialist vote in Austria, where the figures in 1907 jumped from 780,000 to more than 1,000,000 out of a total of about 3,000,000 votes.

Steady, Progressive Growth.

Socialism presents few spectacular features in its development. There is nothing in it of the mushroom quality which distinguished our own Single Tax and Populist movements with their sudden upspringing, their large vote immediately obtained and their quick disintegration. The Socialist movement grows with comparative steadiness, and never on the whole loses any ground once gained. The mathematician would plot its curve as an ascending parabola; he would reckon it in the terms of a geometric progression. Thus, the next five years are almost sure to witness a growth equal, perhaps, to that of the last twenty-five. Some very pretty charts can be traced by the studious-minded exhibiting the past increase from nil to the present stage; and from them conclusions can be drawn respecting the probable duration of capitalism.

Persecution has never had any other effect on the movement than immensely to stimulate its growth. Contemporary events in Russia only reinforce the lessons that Bismarck had to learn in Germany and that France has witnessed since 1871. The wiping out of a whole generation of French Socialists resulted merely in mustering ten revolutionaries where one stood before. At the last German election all the powers of government boycott and coercion, of frantic appeals to "God and fatherland," resulted in a gain of 8 per cent in the Socialist vote—a numerical increase of about 250,000 ballots.

In England, right in the teeth of the combined Liberal and Conservative opposition, the Socialists are gaining, gaining. Trade unionism there, as in America, is rapidly swinging into line with out-and-out Socialist demands. Victor Grayson's entry into the House of Commons as the first Socialist to be elected without the help of any other party augurs for the immediate future a large increase of Socialist members in the House. Jamaica now has a Socialist governor in the person of Sydney Olivier, who for over twenty-five years has been a Fabian. Bavaria was swept by Socialism at the last election—twenty-one seats were gained in addition to the twelve already held. The Finnish Diet recently had to admit eighty Socialists; ten of whom were women. Space lacks here for the whole story. Even in its fragmentary form it is tremendously portentous of the new era which is already opening to our eyes.

Here in America the movement has expanded with phenomenal rapidity. The vote, beginning with hardly more than 2,000 in 1888, had by 1900 risen to nearly 100,000. In 1902 it was 229,762. In 1904 over 400,000 votes were counted; probably twice as many were cast. Prophecy is dangerous, but 1908 should for many reasons hold in store a great surprise for the old-party politicians. From now on there is a new Richmond in the field."

Those who regard with indifference, with scorn, perhaps, the struggle of the workers all over the world to emancipate themselves from political and industrial servitude; those who think the members of that class incapable of managing industry and government in their own interest; those who still in some manner look down upon the proletariat as by nature a race of inferiors, must pause and reflect in face of such an organization as that of the Social-Democracy. For here in tangible form stands a body conceived, organized, brought into being not only through the workers' own unaided efforts, but also in despite of the most persistent, far-reaching, and unscrupulous opposition that the world's classes have been able to devise.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Strike of the Union Bakers is On in All the Shops of the American Bakery Co.

St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1908.

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-BOETTNER 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.

THE "SEX STRUGGLE" AND SOCIALISM.

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Editor "The Socialist Woman."

In her answer to "Hebe," in St. Louis Labor for May 9, Sherlie Woodman calls upon women to forget their sex bondage, and join the class-conscious Socialist movement in its effort to free the wage slave. She quotes "Hebe," who said, "the woman question is closely interwoven with the labor question, because it was born of the same source and has developed through the same conditions," and comments: "This, however, refers only to the woman who toils—who is either herself a wage worker or who is the wife, mother or daughter of a wage worker."

In this statement Sherlie Woodman is incorrect. The woman question covers the whole of the feminine world, and the daughter of the millionaire who prostitutes herself for the sake of a foreign title is as much a victim of the capitalist system as is the woman of the street; and the possibilities of freedom from this system for both women lies in the emancipation of labor from wage slavery, and in the consequent assurance to all men and women of a life of real economic independence. The sex slavery of women which is bound up with the ideals of the capitalist system includes every living woman. Therefore, sex freedom for women lies next in importance to the bread and butter question in the social order, and is one of the principal tenets of the Socialist philosophy. And being one of the principal tenets of our philosophy, does it not follow that we should agitate it? We do not ignore child labor—which, by the way, is even less important than the slavery of woman—we do not ignore the unions, the eight-hour law. Perhaps the sex question will not exist under Socialism. Then we need not discuss it; but neither will we discuss the needs of labor, for they, too, will be solved under Socialism.

But to-day the sex question does exist, and since it lies with Socialism to settle it, Socialists must make it a part of their argument.

We all know men who are members of the Socialist Party who are not there because of personal bread and butter needs. They are there because of an intelligent comprehension of the great social need. We also know women who are members of the party, not because of personal economic needs, but, if we take the trouble to find out, we will discover that they are there because of sex oppression and because they have come to understand that only through the Socialist movement will they ever know real freedom.

A brilliant woman who has run the gamut of women's clubs and the suffrage movement, in her search for liberty, said to me recently: "I don't see any other outlook for women save in the Socialist Party. I have tried the others, and they are sadly wanting. I am ready to join the party now."

She is a woman with an income. But she understands that through the emancipation of labor women will get their rights. And because women will secure their rights in this way she is willing to help in the emancipation of labor.

And is there anything wrong about that? At least it is less sentimental than is the position of the well-to-do man who is a Socialist through sympathy of the oppressed classes.

Anyway, thousands of women will become Socialists because Socialism will give them sex freedom, and more would come into the movement did they once understand this fact.

As for not giving the ballot to women because the bourgeois woman will be included, it is a useless objection, since Socialism will give the ballot to all women, whether of bourgeois mind or otherwise, the minute it comes into control. Better give it to them to-day, and let them learn how to use it. They might discover, as many are doing, that the only real use they can make of it is to vote for their emancipation through Socialism.

Certainly the Colorado women have not voted in Socialism there. But they have voted for reforms that the old-party men never would have thought of, and when they find that these reforms won't work, they will go a step further and demand the abolition of the system that produces the evils.

As to Bebel's "Women" and Gorky's "Mother," in the former we find that "women can not expect freedom from men, any more than the workingman can expect it from the middle class." In the latter Gorky says: "Mothers are not pitied. She (the mother) knew it. She did not understand Pavel when speaking about matters not pertaining to herself, but all he said about her own woman's existence was bitterly familiar to her. Hence it seemed to her that every word of his was perfectly true."

In Gorky's few words is a whole sermon. Women understand Socialism when it is brought to them through their own needs. Therefore, it is the duty of the Socialists not to ignore the woman question, but to make it a part of their agitation.

Women are not fools, Socialism is not a fake measure; and we need not be afraid of their coming together.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND WOMEN.

By "Hebe."

What is the relation of women to the Socialist Party, and what, in turn, is the relation of the Socialist Party to women and to the great international woman's question?

Comrade Sherlie Woodman, in her criticism of my article, "A Word to Our Comrades at the National Convention," published in the May issue of "The Socialist Woman," holds that there is no sex in Socialism; that it is superfluous for the Socialist Party to make any special effort for the organization of women, and that Socialist women have no particular interest in obtaining the ballot. I disagree with Comrade Woodman in regard to each of these assertions. As it would lead us too far to enter into any profound discussion regarding the historical and sociological relation between Socialism and the women's movement, let us just discuss the two main questions: special organization of women within the Socialist Party, and Socialist propaganda in behalf of woman's suffrage.

I fully agree with Comrade Woodman in her assertion that within the Socialist Party women are given not only theoretical but practical recognition, inasmuch as they hold absolutely equal rights of membership with men. But until now so few women avail themselves of this privilege that it has become a simple measure of practicability for the party to find ways and means whereby women can be successfully organized, and can be drawn into the movement in greater numbers. There are many minor reasons why women are so reluctant to join the locals and to attend the party meetings. But the main reason is that under present-day conditions women's interests are not and can not be identified with those of men. Women are treated as a class apart from men, as inferior beings worthy of minor consideration, by the modern state, and this fact gives women a distinct and undeniable cause of their own. They have much to fight for that men have obtained long ago, and they have much to learn that men, owing to the schooling of their broader, more socialized life, have long since learned. Women are just beginning to

Learn the lesson of organization and solidarity and concerted action, and not until they have learned that lesson thoroughly can the sometimes dry routine work of party locals have any meaning to them. Therefore, women must be appealed to in a different way than men, the propaganda among them must be carried on in a distinct way, and special efforts must be made to enlist them in our ranks. That the party has recognized this necessity is best shown by the fact that at all the state conventions, as well as at the present national convention, the woman's question is given special attention, and that the international convention at Stuttgart adopted a clear and forceful resolution in support of the woman's suffrage movement.

And this brings us to the vital point, the suffrage question. Comrade Woodman claims that it would be no advantage for us Socialist women to be able to go to the polls and vote for the Socialist Party, "because millions of other women—women of the parasite class—would also have votes and so our ballots would have no effect on the general result." Does any Socialist man believe that his ballot has no effect on the general result because men of the parasite class also have votes? This form of argument seeks to avoid the question instead of facing it. Even if it were true that the enfranchisement of women would bring about a temporary setback to the labor movement, we would still hail it as an immense progress. But it has by no means been proven that this would be the case. Comrade Woodman cites Colorado as an instance to prove her assertion. As a counter instance I cite Finland and Australia. In both these countries the enfranchisement of women has given an immense impetus to the labor movement and has increased the strength of the Socialist parties. To make the vast body of women workers of our country a progressive instead of a retrogressive element, a systematic campaign of political action will be necessary, and that is just what the Socialist Party purposes to do, in turning special attention to the propaganda among women. I have, of course, not made the absurd statement, with which Comrade Woodman credits me, that "the five million working women of this country are just agonizing for suffrage." If that were the case, woman's suffrage would probably be an established fact. But I do maintain that an ever-increasing number of American working women is becoming profoundly and actively interested in the suffrage movement, realizing that it is the wage-earning woman who needs the ballot, as a weapon of self-defense, more than any other member of her sex. I maintain, furthermore, that it depends upon the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the woman's movement whether a formidable number of these intelligent women workers will rally around the banner of Socialism, or whether they will drift away from us and ally themselves with the bourgeois suffrage movement. The Socialist Party can not take the attitude suggested by my critic, that "if these working women have so little comprehension of the genius of socialism, . . . let them flock elsewhere!" It certainly does not take this attitude toward the workingman. If it did, we might save ourselves the trouble of street corner speeches and campaign meetings and agitation tours. The Socialist Party can not afford to let any men or women flock elsewhere if there is any chance of winning them over to our cause, and in order to appeal to the interests of both women and men, the Socialist Party must take into its consideration all the live issues of the present day. We too often forget in our laudable ardor for the final goal that Socialism, before reaching that final goal, the co-operative commonwealth, must traverse many stages in the process of social evolution, and that every forward step in social progress marks one such stage.

The final argument brought forth by Comrade Woodman, that "all the needs of our sex will find complete and perfect satisfaction in Socialism," is one that we have heard very often and one that we are tired of hearing. The fact is that we do not care to await for the realization of Socialism for the abolition of our political dependence, that we do not desire to go forth into the co-operative commonwealth as a fettered and oppressed womanhood, to be liberated only as a sort of tail-end of the day's work by the good grace of our Socialist brethren. It is poor comfort indeed to the women of today that the Socialist state will grant their offspring the full rights of citizenship. No one would ever dare to put off the urgent demands of men with a similar promise. I put the question to you, workingmen, who may read these lines: If man's suffrage in the United States depended upon a property qualification, and if, owing to this qualification, many of you were disfranchised, would you be contented with the promise that in the Socialist state it should be otherwise? You would not. You would be up and doing. You would make manhood suffrage your first and foremost issue and fight for it by all available means, as our comrades in Austria have done, and as our comrades in Prussia are doing now. It is the same spirit of independence, the same desire for full expression of the humanity within us, that prompts us to make woman's suffrage our first and foremost issue.

I claim for myself the honor of being an uncompromising Socialist, as earnest and as faithful a Socialist as any woman living. But in battling for my class, I shall never forget the needs of my sex, whose oppression is even greater and of longer duration than the oppression of the working class. I find it perfectly compatible to serve both Socialism and the woman's cause, and I shall never fail to fight, as a Socialist, for woman's suffrage.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Debate on Immigration

The Immigration Question

Was another subject for a warm debate. The committee introduced the following

Resolution on Immigration:

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the fundamental principle of Socialism is the struggle existing between the exploiting and exploited classes. The controlling principle of the political Socialist movement is the economic interest of the workers.

"In conformity with this principle the national convention of the Socialist Party affirms that the working class must protect itself against whatever imperils its economic interests. The mass importation by the capitalist class of foreign workers with lower standard of living than those generally prevailing may in some instances become as serious to the working class of the nation as an armed invasion would be to the nation itself.

"To deny the right of the workers to protect themselves against injury to their interests caused by the competition of imported foreign laborers whose standard of living are materially lower than their own is to set a bourgeois Utopian ideal above the class struggle.

"Stimulated Immigration.

"This principle compels us to resolutely oppose all immigration which is subsidized or stimulated by the capitalist class, and all contract labor immigration, as well as to support all attempts of the workers to raise their standards of living. It does not, however, commit the Socialist Party to any attitude upon specific legislation looking to the exclusion of any race or races as such.

"The question of racial differences involved in the agitation for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants this convention does not feel itself competent to decide upon at this time in the absence of a scientific investigation of the matter.

"Therefore, we recommend that in view of the great importance of this subject to the life of the workers of the nation, a special committee of five members be elected at this convention to carefully study and investigate the whole subject of immigration, in all its aspects, racial no less than economic, to publish from time to time such data as they may gather, and to report to the next convention of the party."

The debate followed:

Woody of California: "It is generally supposed that the western delegation, those living on the Pacific slope, are almost a unit opposed to Oriental immigration. It is supposed that the people

of the west are in favor of the exclusion of the Orientals. I am in favor of throwing the entire world open to the inhabitants of the world. (Applause.) I stand on the declaration of Thomas Paine when he said, 'The world is my country.' It would be a curious state of affairs for the descendants of immigrants or the immigrants from Europe themselves to get control of affairs in this country and then say to the Oriental immigrants that they should not come here. So far as making this a mere matter of race, I disagree decidedly with the committee, that we need any kind of a committee to decide this matter from a scientific standpoint."

Guy Miller of Colorado: "There is another thing to be considered in the question of immigration, and that is the class struggle, and that any action on the part of the working class which is in accord with the actions and intents and interests of the capitalist class is in direct conflict with the interests of the workers. (Applause.) Whenever you take any action that puts your sanction upon the efforts of the manufacturer to bring the hordes of either Europe or Asia to this soil, you take your stand for the lowering of civilization. (Applause.) Brotherhood means something more than a mere mouthing of phrases. There are some limits to be considered. We know the purpose of the mass importation of foreign labor. It is to bring American labor down to the same miserable standard. You and I know that strong, able, intellectual men acquainted with their surroundings at home among their people can accomplish vastly more for the uplifting of those people than they can when they come a few thousand miles away, in a strange country, surrounded by strange institutions and people speaking a strange language. The delegate says we will have to take the man to the job or the job will go to the man. I want to tell him he will have to change some of nature's laws before he can take the ore out of the Rocky Mountains to the Chinaman. (Applause.) He will have to change nature's laws before he can bring the coal out of Illinois and Pennsylvania and take it over to the Jap or the Greek to dig.

"It is true this moving can be done in some of the phases of manufacturing, in textile operations, etc. But let us look at all questions of this kind calmly and considerately. Above all, we must solve the problems of our own country. That is the problem that comes to us with the most pressing weight, and other men in other countries will meet their problems as best they may.

"The working class of the world has a common purpose, a common cause, but that does not mean that we should ignore or neglect these great primal facts; it does not mean at any stage of the game that we should ever clasp hands with the employer and seek to give our aid to the aims which he seeks to achieve. It is disastrous to the working class whenever that is the result. I am very nearly in complete accord with the report of the resolutions committee. Perhaps I would have gone a little bit farther on the question of Asiatic immigration and Asiatic civilization."

Hoehn of Missouri: "I indorse the first part of the committee's report and oppose the second part. In the first part the committee states something definite; certain facts are presented. In the second part, in the concluding part of the report, a recommendation is made that no action be taken to-day, but that we defer final action to four years hence, to our next national convention.

"Now, I wish to inform the members of the committee and the delegates on the floor of the convention that the class struggle will not be fought in the co-operative commonwealth in twenty-five or fifty or a hundred years from now; but the class struggle is here today, and you will have to fight it to-day." (Applause.)

Spargo here made a point of order that the report does propose to take definite action on the class struggle, but that the disputed question of racial antagonism as distinct from the class struggle is to be postponed for further study.

Hoehn accepted the correction, saying: "I stand corrected to that extent, but I want to impress upon the minds of the delegates to this convention that today the class struggle in this country is on." Spargo: "We recognize that."

Hoehn: "The class struggle is on to-day, and with the permission of my friend from Illinois, Comrade Lewis, I will say the class struggle is on between capitalism and the working class." (Laughter.) Lewis: "You are responsible, and not me."

Hoehn: "Now, as Comrade Miller has very properly pointed out, whenever the capitalist class, the American Employers' Association and the Citizens' Industrial Alliance stand for a certain demand, Organized Labor and the Socialists ought to be very careful not to fall in line with those corporation representatives.

"I assure you nothing would be more welcome to-day to the American capitalist corporations than to open the gates on all sides and admit the millions and millions of poor slaves into this country so that the capitalists could break up every labor union in the country.

"I want to say it would only require about 250,000 Japanese mine workers to be imported in a few months to break up the entire United Mine Workers' Union of America. We, as Socialists, can not stand for such a proposition. The Socialist convention, before it adjourns, must take definite action. It has to consider the demand made by the great mass of organized workers.

"I want to refer now to our friend from California. I have noticed that whenever our friend from California gets up he talks class struggle, but unfortunately for our comrades from California they do not stand on the class struggle, nor do they sit on the class struggle; they are flying on the class struggle, flying up in the air. (Laughter.)

"I want to say that the class struggle on the Pacific coast, in Los Angeles and in the state of Washington is going on fiercer than anywhere in the United States, and our comrades on the Pacific coast will have to take a little different stand on such an important proposition."

Young of Pennsylvania: "When we go into a skin game we must play in accordance with the rules of the game. When we go into the game of capitalism we must play that game in accordance with the rules of capitalism. If we try to inaugurate the great and noble ideas of Socialism in a capitalist community, just as surely as we are in the class struggle we are going to be ground under the wheels of this capitalist juggernaut.

"There was a law made before the law of the class of struggle, and that was the law of self-preservation. Every workingman in this country is first bound by the law of self-preservation, and if immigration of foreign people who are below the standard of living in the United States is allowed to swamp this country with cheap labor from all over the world, just so sure will the standard of living of the workmen of the United States be reduced.

"Now, that is not a theory, not an opinion; it is a fact; and it is with facts that we at this time have got to grapple. Personally, I would be in favor of absolutely stopping all immigration into this country. I think it would be the best thing for the American worker."

The remarks of the speaker were greeted with hisses from the galleries and demands that he sit down.

Young continued: "But the report of this committee I take as a most admirable report, and I can only urge with all the power I have the adoption of the report. The moment we take extreme ground on either side, either for the unlimited influx of labor from foreign countries or for the absolute exclusion of foreign peoples, we will come into clash with the labor interests of this country or the labor interests of outside countries; but our first duty is to the laboring class of the United States and not to that of Europe or China or any other country under the sun. I strongly urge the adoption of the resolution."

Wageknecht of Washington began in a sarcastic tone, saying: "Undoubtedly the hissing that was done here a few minutes ago is a good example of those advocates while the class struggle is going on.

"It proves the statement of my friend, Comrade Young of Pennsylvania, that not only is self-preservation the main material law, but when it comes to the preservation of one's personal ideas, self-preservation of his ideas is also a law of human nature, and we do not remember our brotherly love to our fellow members when anybody crosses us in our ideas." (Applause.)

Spargo, in the name of the committee, closed the debate. The resolution as reported by the committee was adopted almost unanimously.

Government by Commission.

Delegate Mills of Iowa made the report of the committee on government by commission, and it gave rise to some discussion, being adopted after an amendment by Spargo was incorporated declaring opposition to the principle of government by commission.

The membership of the committee on farmers' program was announced, as follows: A. M. Simons, Herman, Lee, Wheat and Thompson.

The committee to investigate the immigration question was announced as follows: Untermann, Berger, Wanhope, Spargo, Guy Miller of Colorado.

Knopfnagel of Illinois delivered the report of the committee on foreign-speaking organizations, which was adopted.

It was ordered that the platform and constitution be printed in suitable form for distribution.

Before the motion to adjourn sine die was made, Spargo of New York said: "I suppose we are all agreed that we want to go home. It is well that, having worked hard for eight days, we should end our convention in as good spirit as that with which we began. I am satisfied that when we get back home and have time to forget our tired nerves and have had time to think more calmly of our personal differences here, that each of us will look back to this convention as one of the greatest privileges in each of our lives.

"I believe sincerely, and I am not making the conventional statement usual to such occasions, that we shall admit ten years from now that the convention of 1908 practically marked the birth of the Socialist movement as a political party of the working class in this country. I am not going to ask you to listen to any sort of an address now, but I ask you, comrades to rise and join in three cheers for Socialism and the Socialist Party."

The convention then adjourned sine die, after three rousing cheers for Socialism.

Impossible Attempt to Kill the Working Program.

An attempt to kill the working program or "immediate demands" was made on Saturday, when Osborne of California moved the adoption of the following substitute for the general program as reported by the committee:

"The Socialist Party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct, viz.: Will this legislature advance the interest of the working class, and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it is in the interests of the working class, the Socialist Party is in favor of it; if it is against the interests of the working class, the Socialist Party is opposed to it."

A motion to table the Osborne substitute was made and a vote by roll call showed the following result:

For tabling substitute and in favor of immediate demands: Thos. W. Freeman, F. X. Waldhorst, of Alabama; E. W. Perrin, of Arkansas; W. S. Bradford, Harry M. McKee, G. W. Woody, Bertha W. Starkweather, of California; L. E. Floaten, Mila Tupper Maynard, Guy E. Miller, of Colorado; Alfred W. Smith, of Connecticut; Frank Hauch, of Delaware; A. J. Pettigrew, of Florida; Ernest Untermann, E. L. Rigg, John Chenoweth, of Idaho; John Collins, Jas. H. Brower, G. T. Fraenkel, Gertrude B. Hunt, Korngold, Thos. J. Morgan, C. H. Kerr, May Wood Simons, Seymour Stedman, A. M. Simons, of Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Otto Kunath, Robert Dunbar, of Indiana; Edw. J. Rohrer, Margaret M. Brown, John M. Work, W. C. Hills, of Iowa; B. F. Wilson, Grace D. Brewer, J. E. Snyder, of Kansas; H. Claude Lewis, of Maryland; A. Konikow, Natti Laitala, Harriet D'Orsey, of Massachusetts; Thos. J. Peach, J. G. Maatala, Elias Thorsett, Jas. S. Ingalls, Guy Williams, Jules J. Anderson, of Minnesota; William L. Garver, G. A. Hoehn, Wm. M. Brandt, Caleb Lipscomb, Landers G. Pope, E. T. Behrens, P. H. Callery, of Missouri; Jas. D. Graham, Ida Crouch Hazlett, Florence Westleder, John Powers, George Ambrose, John Plure, Arthur P. Harvey, of Montana; G. C. Porter, of Nebraska; Louis Arustein, of New Hampshire; G. H. Goebel, H. R. Kearnes, J. M. Reilly, W. B. Killingeek, G. H. Strobel, of New Jersey; W. P. Metcalf, of New Mexico; U. Solomon, Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, Henry L. Slobodin, Fred Paulitsch, Sol Fieldman, C. H. Nander Porten, Julius Gerber, C. L. Furman, John Spargo, W. E. Cole, Gustave Strebel, W. Fuhrman, August Klenke, of New York; J. J. Quantz, of North Carolina; Margaret Prevey, Isaac Cowan, Robert Brandlow, Fred Vautrin, Ellis O. Jones, Farrell, Max Hayes, Thos. Devine, of Ohio; O. F. Branstetter, C. C. Ross, Carrie C. Block, Winnie E. Branstetter, F. P. O'Hara, of Oklahoma; R. R. Ryan, B. F. Ramp, of Oregon; Sam Clark, Joseph E. Cohen, Edwin W. Davis, Daniel Kissan Young, of Pennsylvania; Fred Hurst, of Rhode Island; Dr. Jos. E. Voss, of Tennessee; Alice McFadin, Stanley J. Clark, W. J. Bell, J. C. Thompson, of Texas; Lawrence Albert Wilson, of Vermont; Laura B. Payne, J. C. Rhodes, W. W. Buchanan, of Texas; G. Syphers, Robert Leggett, of Utah; Herman Titus, Alfred Wagenknecht, E. J. Brown, of Washington; Robert Houston, of West Virginia; Winfield R. Gaylord, Frank J. Weber, E. H. Thomas, E. T. Helms, W. A. Jacobs, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Emil Seidel, Frederick Heath, of Wisconsin; H. Grosbeck, W. L. O'Neill, of Wyoming.

Opposed to tabling Osborne substitute and for killing working program: Dan Hogan, Wm. Penrose, W. R. Snow, J. Sam Jones, Wells Le Fever, of Arkansas; Jos. D. Cannon, J. M. Morrison, of Arizona; Wm. McDevitt, F. I. Wheat, H. C. Tuck, Kasper Bauer, Mary F. Merrill, J. B. Osborne, Cloudsley Johns, of California; T. L. Buie, of Colorado; Max Wilke, of Georgia; Ludwig E. Katterfeld, of Kansas; Alex. Hymes, of Louisiana; Eliot White, of Massachusetts; A. M. Stirton, Guy H. Lockwood, of Michigan; Grant Miller, of Nevada; William H. Wilkins, of New Hampshire; Fred Kraft, of New Jersey; H. S. Anderson, of North Dakota; G. W. Davis, of Oklahoma; F. C. Farmer, C. W. Barzee, of Oregon; William Adams, Edward Moore, Con F. Foley, of Pennsylvania; Laura B. Payne, J. C. Rhodes, W. W. Buchanan, of Texas; G. Syphers, Robert Leggett, of Utah; Emil Herman, Richard Kruger, Ernest Stephens, D. Burges, John Downie, George E. Bloomer, E. E. Martin, Emil Hendrickson, of Washington.

Ratification Meeting.

Saturday evening a rousing ratification meeting was held at the Orchestra Hall, on Michigan Avenue. The meeting was called to order by Comrade Frankel of Chicago, who introduced Comrade Wm. D. Haywood as chairman. Comrades Clark of Texas, Fieldman of New York, Ben Hanford, Carl D. Thompson, Thomas J. Morgan and others were the speakers of the evening.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

LABOR.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1906	over 7,000,000

IS ALL RIGHT

Last Saturday Comrade Eugene V. Debs paid a short visit to the office of St. Louis Labor. He was on his way to New York, where he will address the birthday demonstration of the Daily Call, the new Socialist daily, this evening at Grand Central Palace. "Our Gene" is in better "trim" than he ever was before. His health is good and he looks like a Kansas farmer who spent weeks in the harvest fields.

"We'll give them a campaign the like of which they've never seen before!" said the Socialist presidential candidate.

And he meant it, too. As he spoke of the progress of our movement everywhere, of the fire of enthusiasm of the comrades in East and West, North and South, "Gene" for a moment seemed to imagine that the editorial sanctum of St. Louis Labor was the platform of a large meeting hall, and that the "Labor office crowd" was the vast audience, for he extended his long right arm, with the long, pointed finger, as he prophesied the first real Socialist campaign on American soil had begun with the Chicago convention and would end with the announcement, on November 3, that the Socialist Party of the United States represents 1,500,000 Socialist votes.

Eugene V. Debs sends hearty greetings to the comrades of St. Louis and to all the readers of St. Louis Labor. He assured us that he will be with the St. Louis boys (and with the girls, too,) before the end of the campaign.

ONCE MORE TO LEAD

Our readers may be interested to know what some of the leading capitalist papers have to say on the renomination of Eugene V. Debs. Here is an editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Debs Once More to Lead.

"In putting up Eugene V. Debs for the presidency the Socialist Party has made its best possible selection. The only objection which anybody could have offered to Debs was that he had already headed his party in two presidential campaigns, and that it was time to give somebody else a chance for this honor. But a similar argument, when advanced by Democrats, is laughed at by a majority of their party. The man who will be nominated at Denver is also a twice-beaten candidate, yet he will have three-fourths or four-fifths of the convention on his side.

"And the Denver convention will do the correct thing, just as the one which ended recently in Chicago did. Unlike Bryan, Debs increased his vote in his second canvass over that of the first canvass. His poll of 88,000 votes in 1900 was expanded to 402,000 in 1904. On the other hand Bryan's vote of 6,500,000 in 1896 shrunk to 6,300,000 in 1900. It may or may not take a further drop in 1908, but Bryan is nevertheless the logical candidate for his party. He will poll more votes than either Johnson or Gray could command. The 'third term' objection in his case, therefore, has just as little validity as it has in the case of Debs. Each is the best man for his side who is in sight. When the returns come in on the night of November 3 the Democrats as well as the Socialists will know that they made the best exhibit which could have been presented by them this year.

"Debs has several advantages as a leader of the extreme left. He is young, eloquent and personally popular. His canvass in 1904 was almost as remarkable, in the extent of territory covered, as was Bryan's in 1896. Nearly every locality which wanted to hear Debs had a chance to hear him. He is a man of great readiness as a talker, has the physical strength to fill the role of stump speaker which is cut out for him, and as he came in conflict with the United States courts at one time, and was locked up for one of his transgressions, he has an opportunity to make a concrete case against 'government by injunction.' It was his incarceration on account of his emeute in Chicago in 1904 that put that phrase in Bryan's platform of 1896. Debs ought to be able to draw a good many thousand votes away from his friend Bryan in 1908, and make his poll this year double the dimensions of that of 1904."

EUGENE V. DEBS

Writing from New York City to the Call, C. C. Carlton generously gives Eugene V. Debs the following certificate of "tolerably good" character:

"Debs is of German descent, his parents residing in Terre Haute also. The family is eminently respectable. They are highly educated and religious. Debs, though a Socialist and rabidly anarchistic in some of his ideas, is by no means a low type of anarchist, as popularly believed. He is a man of fine manners and good address. His eyes are keen gray, his smooth-shaven face clear cut and intellectual. He is smiling and affable. In brief, he has the personal characteristics that go to make up what we call magnetism. He is a natural leader."

Debs and his many friends will be astonished to know that he is "rabidly anarchistic" in some of his ideas, but grateful for Mr. Carlton's certificate that he is "by no means a low type of anarchist."

How any man with brains enough to write two sticks of copy for a newspaper can speak of a person as being a Socialist and at the same time anarchistic in his views is one of the conundrums of the age. One might just as well say that a person is a Presbyterian infidel or a Methodist Mohammedan. If all business were as far from anarchism as Debs is there would be very little trouble in this world.—San Francisco Star.

The Wheeling Majority, the West Virginian Labor Union organ, says: "For the third time Eugene V. Debs has been selected as the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party. Eight years ago he received 87,814 votes; four years ago, 408,000. Socialists predict a million votes this fall. For nearly 30 years Mr. Debs has been prominent in the American labor movement, and became a Socialist while serving a term in jail in Chicago for violating an injunction while conducting the famous A. R. U. strike. Ben Hanford, a union printer of New York, is his running mate."

QUEER

Last Sunday was sultry and hot. The thermometer was up in the 80s, and the atmosphere was filled with the "stuff" that makes storms and tornadoes imperative. There was trouble brewing; the southwestern horizon sent forth its walls of black clouds. Now and then zigzags of lightning would indicate that the severe storm was fast approaching.

Among the several hundred delegates of the Central Trades & Labor Union assembled at Aschenbroedel hall were Messrs. Conroy, Sarber and others.

Conroy, perspiring like a roast beef, got hold of a copy of St. Louis Labor. He read something which seemed to attract his special attention. For a while he disappeared, seemingly for the purpose of extinguishing internal fires and cooling off. Then he returned and, attracting the president's attention, secured the floor.

With considerable emotion he read the item, "To the Delegates of the C. T. & L. U.," from last week's St. Louis Labor, and this done, he introduced a resolution calling for the condemnation of "that disreputable, damnable, lying sheet."

Then he made a speech against St. Louis Labor and its editor, the hottest speech he ever made on the floor of the central body.

Delegates Sarber, Woodward, Kiely, Hooligan and Pepon followed with similar harangues. Jackson, Galowskowsky and McSkimming were not in favor of press muzzling, but believed in a free press. Thus the storm raged for over an hour, until Conroy's resolution was tabled by a vote of 110 to 16. Meanwhile the outside storm had broken loose with all its furor, and soon the atmosphere had cooled off.

Now, what was all the noise about?

We had said that:

"Like hungry dogs a horde of Democratic and Republican ward-healers have been wirepulling for the 'indorsement of Union Labor.'

'Men, with Union cards in their pockets, some of them delegates in the Central Trades and Labor Union and Building Trades Council, have been busy peddling and auctioneering the bones for which the hungry political canines are still fighting.'

Read these lines twice!

Who are the "hungry political canines?" Not the Legislative Committee members of the central body, but the Democratic and Republican politicians competing for "Union Labor indorsements."

We had further said:

"You, the delegates and members of the central body, may answer the question whether the recent political craps-shooting under the management of Conroy, McCullen, Pepon, Sarber, Kiely, Woodward, Snake Kinney, "General" Crow, Wade, McSkimming & Co. will in any way bring credit to or benefit Organized Labor."

Some took this to mean "political craps-shooting." That's a misunderstanding. Did you never hear of the little boy shooting at crawfish and making his playmates believe that every crawfish in the pond was an alligator?

Conroy talked as if he had tried to assassinate his character. Childish! As a lifelong Democratic ward politician, brought up in the Ed Butler-Kinney-Hawes College for Practical politics, Conroy certainly knows by this time that whoever undertakes cow-deals with capitalist politicians and their machines must, for the time being, at least, put his character on ice. There is no room for character in capitalist ward politics. Sarber howled like a Der-vish, claiming that we accused him of crooked and rotten work, etc.

Nothing of the kind! Mr. Sarber is one of those good-natured, fat, all-around good fellows who are not inclined to intentional wrong doing.

Neither did we attack Woodward, for the simple reason that there is absolutely nothing in the man to justify any attack.

Delegate Kiely seemed to be deeply hurt. No reason for it, either. As a young man he lacks practical experience. If he had witnessed as much "labor politics" in the unions as the writer of these lines he might perhaps think differently of the recent political work in the local labor movement.

Will any union man who attended the political labor meetings of the last few weeks claim that the "Union Labor campaign" has thus far been a credit to Organized Labor?

Queer, because a labor paper, true to the movement, criticises certain political work, it is immediately denounced as a "disreputable, damnable, lying sheet."

While denunciations of this kind are not exactly pleasant, they

do no harm either, for the reason that there would not be a single labor paper in existence to-day, in this or any other country, if it were dependent on the support of the "political leaders," who made asses of themselves last Sunday afternoon.

Had the weather conditions been more favorable to soberness and sobriety, Conroy and Sarber might perhaps not have gone to their extreme speech-making. Unfortunately the 86 degrees Fahrenheit from the outside affected their insides, and their overheated insides in turn again called for a good, cooling flow of St. Gaminus oil. That such a process was productive of explosive steam and sulphurous gases is in line with the immutable laws of nature.

If a labor paper is to say "Yes!" and "Amen!" to everything done in the movement, irrespective of whether the action is right or wrong, such a paper loses its right of existence.

Neither resolutions of condemnation, nor Conroy's threats to "knock our G—d—d blocks off" will prevent St. Louis Labor from doing its duty as a bona fide labor paper. Bottom gang methods will not be tolerated in the St. Louis labor movement. Remember this, gentlemen!

Postscript—If the shoe fitted any of the "indignant statesmen," they have no one to blame but themselves.

The attempt to make it appear as if we had attacked the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council by publishing a statement to the delegates of the former body was the worst part of Conroy's attacks on St. Louis Labor.

And since Conroy, Sarber, et al. saw fit to charge St. Louis Labor with all kinds of misdeeds we are compelled to speak-out still plainer, and state the following facts:

While it is true that James F. Conroy still holds a membership card in the Stationary Firemen's Union and occupies a seat in the Central Trades and Labor union; and

While it is true that Eugene Sarber still holds a "National Organizer's Credential" from the International Association of Machinists, and has thus far managed to hold his seat as a delegate in the Central Trades and Labor union,

It is equally true that Messrs. Conroy, Sarber et al. for some time, have not been employed by their organizations, nor have they been working at their respective trades; and

It is equally true that Messrs. Conroy, Sarber & Co. have their "headquarters" established at the offices of ex-Attorney General C. Edward Crow, Suite 717, 717a and 718 Wainwright building; and

It is equally true that Messrs. Conroy, Sarber et al. have for weeks been drawing "compensations" of \$10 a day and expenses, each of them, from, or through, said office of Hon. Crow.

Let these facts be generally known, and also keep in mind the Frazee-Conroy-Jefferson Club wirepulling during the anti-Federal Labor Union fight of two years ago, and you will be better able to judge some of the present political work done under the management of the same political labor cherubims of the Capitalist parties.

Editorial Observations

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

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.

Equal Rights for Men and Women Is Still Bitterly Opposed by the Democratic and Republican parties.

"God Knows!" but Taft Don't! And the Socialists, Too, Know what the hungry, jobless man requires.

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

Class-conscious is Something That President Roosevelt Is Not yet conscious of. He is conscious of the conflicting class interests, however.

"It Was a Great Convention!" This Is the Unanimous Verdict rendered by the Socialists of America on the recent national convention in Chicago.

By an Oversight in Inserting the Corection Line the Name of Comrade Garver, Socialist candidate for governor, was kept out of the candidate list in last week's St. Louis Labor.

The Sixtieth Congress Made Appropriations Totaling \$1,026,000,000, for all possible purposes, including nearly \$300,000,000 for militarism. But not one red cent for the unemployed! Hell may be bad enough, but the U. S. Congress is worse.

Insulting the Poor: Our Local Prosperity Association Says We are very prosperous in St. Louis. So? Go tell the tale to the six thousand Greeks, Armenians and Syrians who are starving in St. Louis. Tell it to the other 25,000 men out of a job in this town. Prosperity! How easy it is for us to bear the sorrows of the poor when we are not the poor! Choke off that prosperity by proclamation gag! Tear down the flaunting lie!—The Mirror.

Congress, on May 25, Passed the Senate Bill Revising the So-called Dick militia law. The bill was prepared by a committee of the National Guard Association and provides, among other things, that the militia, when called out, shall serve during the terms of their enlistment, instead of nine months, as heretofore; that, when so called out, they shall be preferred over any volunteer forces it may be determined to use, and authorizes the Secretary of War to supply to the different states uniforms, arms, ammunition and equipment without charging it against their quota under the appropriation for that purpose.

The Socialist Party, by the Adoption of the Resolution on the temperance question has placed itself alongside the other great divisions of the International Socialist army. Without falling into the impossibilist attitude of the prohibitionist, or the reactionary position of the capitalist moralist, the Socialist Party recognizes the part played by alcoholism in preventing the growth of intelligence among the workers. The Socialist attacks intemperance, not simply as a personal vice, not as a direct "cause of poverty," but as one of the means by which the minds of the workers are befuddled in order that their bodies may be enslaved.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Reverend Jordan Predicts One Million Socialist Votes in 1908. Last Sunday Reverend Albert Hastings Jordan preached a G. A. R. sermon at the First Congregational Church. The reverend gentleman saw fit to take a shot at Socialism, for which we shall forgive him. He said: "This is an age that is gone wild over the pursuit of that luring fantasy called Socialism. Ten years ago there were not enough Socialists to secure a name for their party upon the national ticket. But over four years ago that party polled over 500,000 votes; and, mark my words, they are going 1,000,000 strong in 1909. And why? Because a group of individuals who are well gifted in talk

are using the wrongs in our present industrial situation to work on the minds of the ignorant, to make these ignorant people the slaves of these speakers, who will obey the beck of their voice or the word from their pen. The only one who ever lived who proclaimed a sane and safe Socialism was Jesus Christ." Yes, but we fear that if Christ came to St. Louis to-day Rev. Jordan would take an occasional shot at Him, too. That's what Pharisees of Judea were paid for, and it isn't much different to-day. Men like Rev. Jordan prefer to talk of the Christ Socialist of two thousand years ago, and the future paradise above the clouds, but the Socialism of to-day—no, no—that is not in line with the class interests of our Capitalist masters who occupy the front pews one day in the week and work the working men and women during the other six days. We suggest to Rev. Jordan that he subscribe to St. Louis Labor and read up on the great questions of the day.

Objects to Congratulating Kings. Jacob Egberth Writes in the Chicago Inter Ocean: The press reports of May 18 announce, among other news items, that President Roosevelt was among those "rulers" who congratulated the King of Portugal on his twenty-third birthday. It is a peculiar affair that is reported here. Even when one considers that some of our Presidents have been politicians to such a degree that they recognized in such acts of "civility" a good political asset, in case quite a number of former subjects of the rulers (kings) congratulated on such and similar occasions, are voters in our country, the matter has a bad taste with those who believe in a republican character and in not recognizing affairs in the old world that do not concern us as a people. In this case Mr. Roosevelt, who has been more than ordinarily on terms of parity with European monarchs, caps the climax by his congratulation to the King of one of the rottenest of European kingdoms. What conceptions of republicanism has our "ruler" (sic) anyhow? I for one—and there are surely many others—protest against this humiliation of a Republic before the Princes.

The World of Labor

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

Brewery Workers Win Their Strike.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—The strike of the brewery employes is ended. Six hundred beer bottlers, drivers, brewers and other employes of the brewing companies are to return to work tomorrow morning. Agents for various brewing companies met this afternoon and agreed to offer the workers one-half of the wage increase demanded and offered to renew the old contracts for two years on this basis. The increase amounts to 50 cents per week.

Chinese Slaves in Rebellion.

City of Mexico, May 21.—Word reached this city last night of a serious riot at Elbollo copper mines, in Lower California, in which 300 Chinese terrorized the whole region. The men, who were brought over from China by contract labor firms, became dissatisfied and threatened to do violence to life and property. They became so violent that troops had to escort the whole body to the gulf coast, where they will be put to work on coast plantations in the west.

The Class Struggle in Alaska.

The class struggle almost reaches the Arctic circle. At Fairbanks, Alaska, the business men formed a citizens' alliance against the striking miners and subsidized a capitalist sheet for one month for \$2,000. The paper was boycotted and its circulation reduced one-half. The Alliance boycotted the union paper and its circulation increased two-fold. Some business men lost their nerve and profits, and then came over to the side of the miners. Strike-breakers were imported, but, with the assistance of the troops, failed to break the strike. The struggle is still on.

Two New Labor Laws in Ohio.

As a result of their activity, the trade unions of Ohio have secured the passage of two bills by the present legislature which are of practical benefit—the Reynolds child labor bill and the Metzger employers' liability bill. The first one, introduced by Representative Reynolds, a member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, provides that no child under 14 years of age can be employed, and none under 16 years employed more than eight hours a day. The Metzger bill is in substance the same as the national employers' liability bill. The initiative and referendum was defeated, however, and the Toledo Union Leader asserts that this action means complete obedience to those who fear placing a weapon in the people's hands whereby they could rule themselves.

Garment Workers Have a Plan to Bring in Men of Allied Trades.

The national executive committee of the United Garment Workers began a convention on May 11 at the Bible House. After the session S. L. Landers of the general executive board said that a movement had been started to amalgamate with the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, 22,000 members; the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, 34,000 members, and the International Women's Garment Workers' Union, 27,000 members. "As the United Garment Workers as it stands now," he said, "has 67,000 members, the amalgamated body will have about 150,000 members and will be the third largest national body in the American Federation of Labor." The largest two are the United Mine Workers, with a membership of 375,000, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, with a membership of 350,000.—New York Sun.

The Werner Company on the Run.

Recently the secretary of the Akron Employers' Association traveled all the way to Washington to lay before the department of justice matters concerning the contest which has been on for some time between the allied printing crafts and the Werner Publishing Co. It is said to be the purpose of the Akron "scab" printing concern to seek relief in the same manner as the Danbury hat manufacturer, who won his case against the United Hatters of North America. It might be well to state right here that organized labor is not boycotting the Werner products. Its members are simply withholding their patronage from an employer who refuses to recognize the justice of an eight-hour day, and who is attempting to operate a large printing plant with the offscourings of the different crafts.—The Typographical Journal.

As to Courts and Court Decisions.

Those representatives of the daily press whose sympathies are entirely with capital, and against organized effort on the part of the wage earners, just now team with misrepresentation and abuse of the president of the American Federation of Labor because that official has had the temerity to criticize the decisions of the United States supreme court and organize protest on the part of the wage earners against these remarkable decisions. During the past month, labor mass meetings have been held throughout the United States, and the volume of indignation at the unfair treatment accorded the wage earners continues to grow and can not but have a most beneficial effect. A southern state protested against the alleged illegal interference of a federal judge. The friction was alarming for the time, and even portended a conflict between state and federal authority that might have resulted in bloodshed. Finally the federal machinery became active, and a truce was patched up. But because of the determined stand of this state, a law has been passed by congress which requires the concurrent session of three judges and the majority vote of these judges to issue injunctions in similar cases affecting the state laws. The point is that the protest was so emphatic and so well based, that it had beneficial result to the state. The daily newspapers referred to, while abusing the federation president, are at the same time attempting to placate the outraged wage

carner. He is assured that the supreme court had no intention to transgress his rights; that there was ample basis in previous decisions for the action that is now under review; and much more of the same kind of ointment for the fresh wound. One prominent paper says: "No one has a right to say that the supreme court will hold that the American Federation of Labor is an illegal combination. No one has a right to say that it will rule that working men may not strike and may not under some circumstances institute even boycotts. In other cases the supreme court has recognized the right to strike, and the legality of labor organizations." As is intimated, we have no right to say what the supreme court will do, but we have the right to be apprehensive as to what the court may do. If the wage-earners, now aroused, do not remain wide-awake, then the possibilities of court interferences are so great as to constitute a real menace. Once again, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.—James M. Lynch in the Typographical Journal.

Why the Labor Union Is Not a Trust.

A trust, as the word has come to be understood, means a combination of individual concerns in any given industry for the control of the market in that particular industry; to enhance the selling price of a finished product and to increase dividends. The inciting cause is greed. The only similarity an industrial trust bears to a labor organization is that it is a combination. Labor can not by the widest stretch of the imagination be classed as of the same nature as an "industrial combination." In the first place, a trade union is an exclusive and not an exclusive proposition. It does not seek to reduce its membership, but is constantly seeking to add thereto. It does not seek to control the market. But it does seek to secure for its members a just equivalent for the efforts of its members found in a finished product.—The Indianapolis Union.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Saturday July 11, '08

and

Sunday, July 12, '08

**SOCIALIST
SUMMER
FESTIVAL
and
PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN
OPENING**

...AT...

LEMP'S PARK

American Capitalism in China.

We quote the following from the financial columns of a local paper. "In calling attention to the tendency in China to develop her manufacturing industries, Consul General Charles Denby at Shanghai states that this makes it opportune to consider the advisability for manufacturers of foreign nationality to enter into this promising field. It is evident that by reason of China's large population, an immense demand would arise for an article of daily use if by modern machinery it could be manufactured at a cost a little below the price at present paid by the consumer." And the Consul does not forget to mention the "cheap labor" which abounds in China. American capital, produced by American labor, is going to China, and American's jobs will go with it. Socialism will provide jobs for all, and we will not have to compete for them.—Oakland World.

Union Men Fighting Prohibition.

The Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia is opposed to the bill in congress making the District dry, and has issued the following appeal: "The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., through its legislative committee, asks your hearty co-operation in making effective the resolutions herein contained. Your local union by acting promptly can help to save at least 4,000 good union men (the majority of whom are supporting families) from being thrown out of constant employment by legislation in which they have neither a voice nor vote, a veritable legislative lockout. By writing as soon as possible to your representative and senators in congress, asking that they vote against all measures that have for their purpose the establishment of prohibition in the District of Columbia, you will confer a great favor on your fellow trade unionists in the Capital City. J. L. Feeney, J. H. Brinkman, E. L. Adams, P. J. Ryan, R. G. M. Ross, legislative committee.

British Shipwrights' Lockout.

The local dispute on the northeast coast of England has now merged in a national lockout. Last Saturday notices were posted up by the shipbuilding employers in every yard under the Federation announcing that a lockout would commence this week-end. The area involved covers all Scotland and England as far as the Humber, the shipbuilding employers in the south being outside the Federation. The number of men on strike is about 5,000; the lockout will treble their number, and many thousands of laborers will also have to quit work; and if the lockout continues, a crowd of boiler-makers and other classes of employes will also be automatically thrown out of employment. Altogether, if no settlement supervenes, some 80,000 men will be affected by the lockout. As we are going to press, a joint board, composed of the General Federation of Trade Unions, of the Labor Party, and of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, is meeting in London to consider the situation.—Labor Leader.

Rice, Stix & Co. Cut Prices and Declare for Open Shop.

St. Louis, May 14, 1908.—The following may prove of interest not only to the various crafts of Organized Labor and their friends, but to the fair-minded public in general. We deem it important and expedient for the welfare and interest of our Local Union No. 59, United Garment Workers of America, to bring to notice the action taken by one of our St. Louis firms, Rice, Stix & Co., who operate the Premium Shirt and Overall Co. On June 1, 1907, an existing agreement entered into by said firm and Local 59, U. G. W. of A., on overalls, jumpers, pants, denim coats, shirts and web-seam underwear expired. The new agreement was entered into with the knowledge and consent of Local 59, and presented to said firm by our general president, T. A. Rickert, who worked faithfully for two days trying to bring about a satisfactory settlement, but failed. Local 59 rested in so far as the agreement was concerned, giving said firm time to consider their decision in refusing to sign the scale. Then the firm had shut down the factory for some three weeks, "taking stock," they claimed, but in reality to spring a surprise on our sister members, who numbered 260, that are employed by this firm, Rice, Stix & Co. When our sisters reported for work a big canvas sign, stretched the full length of the wall, greeted them: "Notice.—From and after Monday formal notice is hereby given that this factory will be conducted under the rules of an open shop.—Rice, Stix & Co." Owing to the scarcity of work in the city, our sisters approved with silent contempt for the time being, but under the impression the old prices would be granted them. But, to their sorrow and disappointment, we desire to state, Mr. Wells, manager of said firm, Rice, Stix & Co., made each individual member appear in the office, informing them that a cut in prices was necessary under the present state of

affairs. This most contemptible act by said firm should receive the most bitter condemnation from every honest, fair-minded union man and citizen—taking advantage of our members, knowing they can get no work elsewhere. The reduction in prices ran thus: from 20 cents on the dozen to 5 and 6 cents on the dozen; work hours, 7:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. This act by said firm, Rice, Stix & Co., is regarded by Local 59, U. G. W. of A., as violating the principles of humanity. We therefore ask, when buying overalls, coats, shirts, pants, etc., to remember to **Look for the Label**, to give the helping hand to those who are striving for short hours and the union scale of wages. Although the giving up of the label by Rice, Stix & Co. has reduced Local 59 membership to almost half of its former membership, be it "Resolved, That we are here to 'stand pat' in the labor movement and do all we possibly can to bring about better conditions and shorter hours." Local 59, U. G. W. of A.

Chinese Labor Invades India.

Calcutta, India, May 19.—Chinese cheap labor has been the bugbear of Western industrialism for a generation. It is a sign of the times that it is making its influence felt even in India. At a meeting of the Mill Owners' Association in Bombay, Vitaldas Damodhar Thackersey, the chairman, called attention to the probability of increasing competition in the Chinese cotton market owing to the development of industrial enterprise among the Chinese. He pointed out that already the Chinese mills were turning out more yarn than India shipped to China, and the production per spindle was almost double that of Indian mills. The trouble is that Chinese labor is not only cheap, but efficient, and in this connection the following remarks may be quoted from a speech made by Mr. Lamour in the Bengal legislative council: "Twenty-five years ago our workmen were nearly all Bengali Hindoos, and there was not a single Chinaman in our employ and only one or two Mohammedans. Now we have a large number of Chinamen, and among the Indians the Bengalis are in a very small minority. The Chinaman, it is true, gets larger wages, but he earns his money to the hilt, works steadily, takes only one or at most two holidays in the year, is sober, punctual and intelligent and does not need to be continually urged to his work. The Bengali, I am constrained to say, is very much to the contrary. He gets small wages certainly, but he earns for his employer even less than he gets. As a rule he takes little or no real interest in his work, and if not carefully watched will scamp his job."

Vandervelde's Address on the Sweating System.

The distinguished leader of the Belgian Socialists, Emile Vandervelde, delivered an address at a meeting held in the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts, London, under the auspices of the National Anti-Sweating League. The subject was "The International Aspects of a Minimum Wage." M. Arthur Fontane, Directeur du Travail in France, was the other principal speaker, and Sir Charles Dilke presided. M. Vandervelde, after a reference to the backward state of Labor legislation in Belgium, said that, according to the last industrial census in that country (December, 1896), there were over 132,000 home workers, of whom nearly 52,000 were men and over 80,000 women. Speaking of the different trades, he said that, although in textiles the greater part of the production came from machinery, nearly half the weavers still worked at home. Most of these were old, or rural workers having another occupation. In these cases the wage was low, seldom exceeding 10f. or 12f. a week for days of 12 hours, and sometimes even 13 to 15 hours. Most of the sweating was connected with lace and wearing apparel. Tailors working from measures earned a fair wage, but in "slop work" the greater part was ill-paid. This was also true of the "white trade" and of stay-making. M. Vandervelde laid particular emphasis upon the evils of the cheap labor of philanthropic bodies, and his remarks in this connection were loudly applauded. He had not much faith in the efficacy of consumers' leagues, formed to boycott articles of sweated labor. It was practically impossible to organize home workers in trade unions. He was driven, therefore, like M. Fontane, to approve of legislative intervention and the extension to homeworkers of the laws relating to compensation for accidents, the limitation of hours, and the posting of particulars. The object to aim at was to find a remedy for the low wage, and that could only be done by the official establishment of minimum rates. It had been done in Victoria and it had been done in this country with regard to the Nottingham lace trade. The rise in price to the consumer, if any, would be slight. It was certain that no country could be benefited by an exportation trade based upon a wretched sweated wage. He expressed the hope that the bill promoted in the house of commons by Mr. Henderson, and those who worked with him, would speedily become law, and added that, after the British experiment had been tried, the question of minimum wage in home work would come into the international field. (Cheers.)

What's the Matter with Van Cleave?

Van Cleave, he of the union-busting craze, feels slighted because President Roosevelt honored John Mitchell a few days ago, says the Rochester Labor Journal. Here is the way Van frees his mind: "We see it stated in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, published in many of the daily papers, that President Roosevelt has singled out Grover Cleveland, James J. Hill, William J. Bryan, Andrew Carnegie and John Mitchell as the 'five foremost men of the United States in private life.'" And as a mark of distinction, he has invited them to attend the conference of governors, members of each branch of congress, and other prominent persons, to be held in the White House on May 14 in the interest of the preservation of the country's natural resources. Right here is a point to which we want to call the president's attention. John Mitchell presided over a meeting of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis on Jan. 25, 1908, which adopted a resolution imposing a fine of \$5 upon any member of that organization who would purchase any of the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, and he favored that resolution. That was after the supreme court of the District of Columbia had issued an injunction restraining the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, et al., from boycotting any of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s goods. On Feb. 3 the United States supreme court, in the Danbury hat case against the American Federation of Labor, had declared the boycott to be a crime not only against the common law, but against the Sherman anti-trust act. John Mitchell was president of the United Mine Workers when he was chairman of that meeting. That organization claims a membership of 330,000. John Mitchell was then and is still a high official of the American Federation of Labor, which says it has 1,538,000 persons on its rolls, and the United Mine Workers is one of its affiliated organizations. Thus Mitchell knowingly disobeyed an order of a United States court. He intentionally and defiantly violated a United States statute. And in doing this he made himself a party to a compact which coerced, or attempted to coerce, all the members of his organization into the same crime. Under what standard of appraisement can an international and persistent law-breaker be classed as among 'the five foremost men of the United States in private life?' How would such worthy and law-abiding men as Messrs. Cleveland, Hill, Bryan and Carnegie feel if they knew the sort of a man with whom their names are associated in this connection? With what indignation should President Roosevelt tear the mask off a man who has thus betrayed his confidence?"

Public Schools Not a Strike-Breakers' Academy.

Mr. Marion Reedy, in his Mirror, prints the following timely editorial: Our own Mr. James W. Van Cleave, foremost friend of "free labor," has a scheme to smash the trade trust by the use of the public schools. Mr. Van Cleave's beautiful idea is to use the school system for the production of strike-breakers. He says, in an interview in the New York Sun, on the labor question, and the Sun gravely applauds him for his militancy, as head of the American Manufacturers' Association, these weighty words: "Right at our hand is an opportunity to raise up more and better mechanics than the apprenticeship system ever furnished, namely, by attaching a manual training department to every public school of the primary grade in

the United States. In this department let every boy from the age of 9 or 10 to 14 give an hour every school day to the use of tools employed in the more important mechanical trades, under competent instructors, and make the attendance compulsory on each boy." To this luminous exposition of the Van Cleave idea—which, it must be remembered, is but a paragraph from a paean of victory upon the gentleman's part in destroying the boycott as a strike weapon—we must add the succinct and dry, but sufficient, if irreverent, comment of the Chicago Public upon the paragraph quoted. "It is usual," says the Public, "to advocate industrial training in the interest of the boy, though with only more or less candor. Mr. Van Cleave advocates it candidly in the interest of organized employers. If every business man were as candid, the public would have a better understanding of the motives which have impelled business organizations of late to take an exceptional interest in the public school system." St. Louis is becoming a very Athens for philosophers upon social economics. Mr. Van Cleave is from this self-same town that has produced Mr. E. C. Simmons, commonly known as "Sunshine" Simmons, the head of the National Prosperity Association. Both friends of labor. Mr. Simmons would "confidence" the workingmen into believing full his empty pocket and empty belly. Mr. Van Cleave would use the people's schools to transform the people's children into mechanical smatterers, just efficient enough to keep down their fathers' wages. We do not know which is the dearer friend of labor—Mr. Simmons or Mr. Van Cleave. Both of them are adept in easing the knife into the workingman's vitals. Now, we think Mr. Simmons the tenderer, as we would sustain the victim, during the operation, upon hot air victuals. Again Mr. Van Cleave would ease the pain by giving the worker the thought that the wound is faithfuller than those of a friend, for it is from his own children. Simmons and Van Cleave—par nobile fratrem!

Notice to Voters

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 address on the registration lists will go on uninterrupted 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.

Comrades, Don't Fail to Have Your Address Changed on the Registration Books.

No Socialist voter who has changed his address since last election should fail to have his address changed on the registration books. The Election Commissioners' office at the City Hall is open daily until 6 o'clock p. m.; on Saturdays until noon.

Remember that you can not vote at the primaries unless you have transferred.

Since under the new election laws the primaries of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties will have to be held on the same day and at the same places, you will readily see the great importance of having your latest address on the registration books.

Don't wait! Do it now! Your rights of citizenship are involved.

To what extent the Socialists disfranchise themselves, if they fail to transfer, can best be seen by the following communication of Comrade Rosenkranz of the Second Ward Club. He writes: "In securing signatures for the primary elections I found that out of fifteen subscribers to Socialist papers in one precinct only two were registered; hence it was not easy to secure the required number of signatures for our petitions, because only registered voters can sign. How people calling themselves Socialists can be so neglectful is hard to understand. I consider it almost a crime when people who teach others 'what to do to be saved' will themselves neglect their very first duty of citizenship. Every reader of this paper should without delay go to the City Hall and have his transfer attended to."

L. Fred Rosenkranz.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Joseph Tell	25	N. Klingler	25
Mrs. Stutko	50	Joseph Egler	10
J. B. Casle	50	Jacob Wagner	25
Theo. Schreiber	75	Adolf Dambacher	25
S. Schmoll	50	H. Haeger	25
M. Brosin, List No. 66—	25	Henry Boedelfeld	25
M. Broslin	25	Christ Wurmenberg	10
C. F. Sautner	1 00	George Stefan	10
Peter Weltz	25	E. H. Kilwinski	25
E. Gruebel	25	X. X. X. X.	25
Fred Schnelle	25	G. A. Hoehn, List No. 69—	25
Howard Rainlo	25	Hans Boeck	1 00
Phillip Schwiete	50	Fred Stocker	1 00
C. Schoenemann	25	Mary Hoehn	1 00
George J. Newton	25	Ferd. J. Kloth, List No. 30—	50
John O'Brien	25	Cash	25
Z. O'Brien	25	Joseph Weismeyer	25
A. Bauer	15	H. Druege	50
Herm. Schmith	25	Theo. Benemann	25
Carl Sauer	25	Jacob Ehret	25
B. Krummuller	25	Cash	25
Carl H. Kilwinski List No. 35—	1 00	Otto Mueller	25
Carl Kilwinski	1 00	Gust Clair	50
Ed Rauschdorf	25	William Reim	25
Aug. Gerky	25	Gustav Wolf	25
Charles Duenpner	25	J. F. Holman	25
John W. Gerbel	50	Richard Poenack	25
Louis Deutsch	25	Frank Seiler	25
John Becker	25	William Mack	25
F. Zerweck	25	Rud. E. Stentzler	25
John Rosentengel	25	Oscar Friedrich	50
Frank Beedelfeld	25	Albert Gruendling	50
H. Roewe	25	William Winge	50
Carl Frohmann	25	Ernest Kuehne, List No. 72—	50
Frank Ferck	25	Ivan Incogintowskey	1 00
E. Hoffmann	25	Ernst Kuehne	50
Carl Fabian	25	Rudolf Hofmeister	50
Aug. Schepke	25	J. F. Bergherm	25
F. W. Fortsmann	25	Edw. Neusche	25
Aug. Harms	25	Henry Wessler	25
A. Bergman	25	F. J. Bitterlich, Jr.	25
O. Mertz	25	John A. Mueck, List No. 37—	25
August Zeiss	25	Chas. Goeckeler	1 00
Charles Grambs	25	M. J. A.	1 00
M. Fischer	10	H. Helster	25
F. Nowdny	15	E. Esslinger	25
George Ernst	25	Kethold	25
Aug. Neumann	25	Vick Velpsen	25
H. Leimkueller	25	William Kistner	25
A. Dannenfelser	25	H. Hotchman	25
John Wondra	25	G. Schwarz	50
Rudolph H. Grimm	25	Herm. Arend	50
Rudolf Scheidullrd	25	Previously reported	219 00
Johann Taschner	25	Total	\$255 20

Socialism in England.

Charles Edward Russell, the sociologist, has been making a tour of Europe and studying the conditions of society in the various countries. Mr. Russell was interviewed before sailing for the United States. He said: "Europe is full of the most hopeful signs for every person that believes in democracy. The peaceful revolution that began about five years ago is reaching a very remarkable development. You can see it most plainly in the great spread of co-operation and

public ownership. Nobody can go observingly about the continent and fail to see that gradually the masses of the people are beginning to see where their interest lies and to be weary of being exploited by corporations and combinations of the fortunate. The most amazing thing I encountered was the evidence of the growing Socialism in Austria. At the present rate of Socialistic development the Socialists will have in six or seven years absolute control of the Austrian government; but, of course, Socialism makes headway everywhere in Europe. I don't know anything more remarkable than that two Socialists should have been elected as such this summer to the British Parliament. There is no getting away from the significance of such a fact in a country like England. I made my customary tour through the east end of London and got some amazing photographs of conditions there. The situation grows steadily worse from year to year. Unless it is dealt with it will submerge England. The slum is the heart of the whole human problem. So long as we have the evil it is nonsense to talk about progress."

Pennsylvania State Organization.

The Socialist movement in Pennsylvania, like that of most of the states, began with the Socialist Labor Party. In 1888 there had been a Union Labor Party in the field, which, in the gubernatorial election, polled 3,875 votes. Four years later, 898 votes were cast for Simon Wing for president on the Socialist Labor ticket. The party grew slowly, only 1,683 votes being cast for the presidential ticket in 1896. In 1899 the split came, and Pennsylvania, one of the largest states in the Social Labor Party, broke away from the De Leon faction. In 1900 Debs polled 4,831 votes, while 2,936 were cast for Malloney and the Socialist Labor Party. Since that time the Socialist Labor Party has had a very precarious existence in the state, only 2,211 votes being cast for the ticket in 1904. This number was reduced to 2,109 in 1906. In 1907 the Socialist Labor Party, for the first time, had no ticket in the field. Every once in a while the Socialist Labor Party reorganizes in the state, only to go to pieces again. Most of the old warhorses are occupying a neutral position, with leanings toward our party, or have joined us. Because of Pennsylvania's diverse economic interests and somewhat scattered population—scattered in comparison with New York—in some cities of considerable population, such as Scranton, the Socialist movement has been very slowly securing a foothold. What activity there was in Scranton the split in the Socialist Labor Party demoralized.

Socialist Pioneer in Japan Dead.

Tokyo, March 29.—Comrade Tazoye died on the 20th inst after a long illness. He suffered terribly on account of consumption and poverty. He was practically ostracized from his former friends and relatives because of his being a Socialist. This caused him to live a life of sacrifice for so long. He was a clear student of Marxian Socialism and a forceful writer and an able speaker. Having well mastered the English language, he had accomplished much in introducing Socialism into Japan. He studied sociology at the Chicago University; returning home he became chief editor of a daily at Nagasaki for several years. He came to Tokyo three years ago and put his entire time and energy into the cause of Socialism and the movement. He wrote and spoke as much as he could. He was not strong in health, but put his whole body and soul into this work. For some time he occupied the position of the chief editor on the Socialist Daily that lived a short life last year. Since our Socialist Weekly began its struggle he contributed articles on Socialism and helped the paper in various ways. The months of December and January he took entire charge of editing the Socialist Weekly. He was a good fighter and an acute reasoner on Socialism. Our loss is very great in his death. He leaves a wife and two young boys, 3 and 6. Mrs. Tazoye is a noted oil painter, studied in Italy, and her specialty is portrait painting. We have the deepest and warmest sympathy toward those bereaved.—Tokyo Weekly Socialist.

Victor Grayson May Visit United States.

London, May 19.—I ran Victor Grayson, the Socialist M. P. to earth in the House of Commons this week and told him that the Chicago Daily Socialist wanted to have his opinions. He replied that he never charged less than 50 guineas for a modified series of his opinions, and if I wanted them fully I must first draw a check for 100 guineas. To this I agreed, but, upon the other hand, stipulated that in view of the publicity which I would give him in the Western world, the advertising rates of the Chicago Daily Socialist would be not less than 100 guineas. As the one item, therefore, cancelled the other, no checks were drawn. Victor Grayson differs from his labor colleagues in the House of Commons in his complete lack of puritanism. He is a Bohemian to his finger tips; wants a good time himself, and is prepared to fight for everybody else having an equally good time. He never moralizes, but he hits hard on the platform, and his arguments are backed by a never-ending flood of good stories. I regard him as the finest mob orator since John Burns at his best. Grayson has been asked from a number of sources to visit America. I ventured to tell him that American Socialists would be delighted to entertain him. He is rather sweet on going, and I think an authoritative invitation would succeed. I confess I would like to accompany him on a trip through the States. We should have a good time. As, however, I am neither young nor old, I suppose I may neither see visions nor dream dreams. As he is only 25 years old, it is on the cards that if he keeps his head and rows an even keel he may easily live to be a prominent member of the Socialist Party. Grayson has youth, intellectual perceptions, enthusiasm and vigor. He will go far if he maintains his health and keeps in touch with modern thought.

Mayor Rose in Desperate Warfare Against Socialism.

Comrade E. Thomas writes from Milwaukee: Now that the election is over, the enemy has by no means stopped the fight against the Socialists. At a big banquet given to Mayor Rose in the Hippodrome he made a ferocious attack on our party! "Socialism," he said, "is the menace that Milwaukee must fear. It was that insidious force that while we slept was working, while our eyes were clothed in lethargy, was industriously asserting and strengthening itself. And you men of Milwaukee, men who lay claims to respectability, you who boast upon our streets that you prostituted your citizenship by casting your ballots for candidates of that party, I want to show you the character of the organization to which you lent your suffrages, at the expense of injuring all of the substantial, the material interests of this city that should be dear to the heart of every loyal American." He then went on to give a rap at the ministers who "desecrated the pulpit consecrated to religious purposes" by "openly advocating the cause of Socialism, by advising their followers to vote for the candidates of that sect." After a number of genuine and forged quotations from Carl Marx and Victor Berger, the mayor capped the climax by stating that Mr. Berger had said "We want a revolution!" "These are the things," said Rose, "which are being spread broadcast, not only throughout the length and breadth of fair Milwaukee, but throughout the length and breadth of the state of Wisconsin. And is it not time, you men of Milwaukee, you men who possess that spirit of civic pride, patriotism and loyalty that should move the heart of every true American citizen? Isn't it time that you should enroll yourself in the splendid cause which is opposed first, last and forever to the implanting of that dangerous seed in the fertile soil that can not fail to bring fruit that shall be bitter, aye, that shall bring death? Shame on the clergymen of Milwaukee who but for their personal spite and their spleen will lend themselves to sustain a cause like this. Shame on the men of Milwaukee professing respectability, professing civic pride and patriotism, who will so lose themselves to self-respect that for one moment they will do the slightest act that will build up such a dangerous cause as this. Socialism for the future has no fears for me. The solid common sense of the people will assert itself. Prejudice and passion will not always control, but intelligence and patriotism will rise as from the ashes and when that is done we will move forward to that era of conservativeness, to that era of prosperity, to that era of

municipal growth and development which should animate the heart of every honest man." We quote the above to show what efforts Mayor Rose is making to combine the Republicans and Democrats in one anti-Socialist party. But this can only help us in the end!

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.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1—4444	Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2—3033	North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3—	Unorganized, at large.		
4—	Unorganized, at large.		
5—	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6—	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7—	Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8—	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Bolting
9—	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10—	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11—	7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12—	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13—	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14—	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15—	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Buckhart
16—	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17—	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18—	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19—	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	L. A. Fahrholz
20—	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
22—	2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne
23—	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Jno. A. Mitchell
24—	3129A Morganford Road, 1st	Friday	Otto Mehl
25—	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26—	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
27—	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	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

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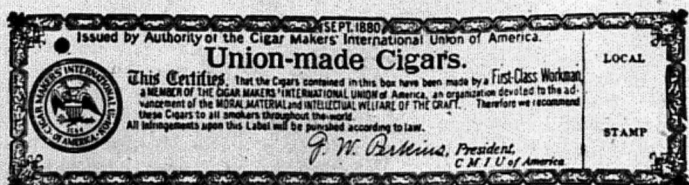
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UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Socialist Meeting in Luxemburg.

Readers of St. Louis Labor are invited to attend a public Socialist meeting under the auspices of Local Longwood, which will be held at Julius Raabe's Hall, 9407 South Broadway. Bring your friends along. Louis Mayer, Secretary.

To Put Garver in the Field.

Our candidate for governor, W. L. Garver, will devote himself to campaign work almost exclusively. Dates are being solicited and as soon as possible he will be put in the field. See to it that your local applies for one or more dates immediately.

Warren County Ticket.

Warrensburg Socialists have selected the following county ticket: State representative, A. L. Hosman; sheriff, J. E. Bradley; treasurer, M. J. Staley; assessor, R. E. Shanefelt; surveyor, Peter Theiss; administrator, A. P. Bach; county judges, G. M. Bancroft, Hy. Kohnle; constable, J. A. Ford; road commissioners, M. E. Babb, Frank Taylor, John Heberling.

Barry County Socialists to Meet.

Barry County Socialists will meet on May 30 and nominate a county ticket. The Lawrence County convention will take place on the same day. Every county in which a Socialist local exists should have a county ticket in the field. Each county candidate must file a declaration of his intention with the county clerk. These declarations can be secured from the state secretary, Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis.

Phil H. Callery in St. Francois County.

Our agitator from Carthage, Phil Callery, will put in a month's work in St. Francois County. Comrade O'Dam of Flat River has long been trying to have Callery stir up the people in his neck of the woods. Callery says that he will be under the direction of the national secretary during the campaign, but plans are on foot to keep him in Missouri during June and July and again during October, at the finish of the campaign.

Not Enough.

The total expense of our seven delegates to the national convention was \$159. As the convention lasted eight days, the amount required was greater than supposed. The total receipts up to date on this fund are less than \$100. The resulting deficit is a serious inconvenience to the state organization and should be promptly met. Quite a number of locals have not contributed their share of the delegate expense. If the locals that have so far failed to report on this matter will do their duty, the difference would soon be made up.

PROGRESS IN THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

The Congressional Secretary Reports.

Joplin, Mo., May 19, 1908.

Editor of St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade—The following is the financial report of the money collected and expended up to date in the congressional campaign in the Fifteenth Congressional District:

Money paid to Mrs. Hope H. Berry, Congressional Secretary, for expenses incidental to her work is as follows:	street May 15 and 16... 4.00
April 26—Collected at Congressional convention... \$6.53	Webb City—
Expended as follows:	Peter McEntee 1.00
April 27—Blank paper for circulars25	J. A. Turnage 1.00
Stencil writing for circulars25	Total received by R. R. Ristine since May 1 \$11.40
April 29—Blank paper25	Total paid on fund by R. R. Ristine 12.75
Stamps80	Expenses incidental to agitation and organization by Clyde Berry:
May 1—Postals25	Carfare to Granby, May 2... \$1.00
Envelopes10	Hotel bill at Granby May 2 .75
May 6—Envelopes20	Carfare to Webb City May 3 .20
Stencil writing25	Bills for advertising 1.00
May 7—Stamps68	Circular letter for street meeting25
Envelopes10	Total \$3.20
May 8—Stamps54	Total in excess of incidental expenses \$9.55
May 12—Postals25	It has been hard to get a chance to hold many meetings between rains, but the following meetings were not prevented by the rains:
May 16—Stamps36	May 2, at Granby, street meeting in afternoon and meeting in Opera House at night; organized a local after lecture at night, May 3, spoke at Webb City, May 11, lectured at Oakland and organized a local, May 15 and 16, lectured on street in Joplin. These meetings have all been well attended and encouraging. The attention to what the speaker had to say has been all that one could wish for.
Total up to May 17 \$4.28	Besides the agitation and organization, Comrade Berry has worked several days helping the secretary in the work of getting out the petitions, making inquiry into the new election laws, getting the information in regard to the number of precincts in the district and the votes cast in them, etc. Fraternally yours,
Balance \$2.25	HOPE H. BERRY,
Funds collected to pay Clyde Berry for organization and agitation as follows:	District Secretary,
May 2—Local Granby, New-ton county \$2.00	1507 Furnace St., Joplin, Mo.
In Jasper County all money on this fund is reported and paid over to the secretary of the County Central Committee, R. R. Ristine, who keeps a detailed account and pays it over to District Secretary. His report is as follows:	
J. L. Rea \$.50	
Stone50	
L. Carton 1.00	
Joe Shipman20	
John Roydsten10	
Miscellaneous col.30	
F. Smith25	
G. Plank25	
Joplin—	
J. H. Evans30	
I. N. Williams 1.00	
Walter Stillmaker 1.00	
Collection at meetings on	

New Locals Organized.

Stoddard County gets another outpost at Tatem School, near Dexter. A. Q. Miller was the organizer and the local starts with 13 charter members. All of Ozark County is untouched by a railroad, but Socialism has a foothold nevertheless. W. A. Martin has organized a local of 8 members at Romance. Life under capitalism is no romance, even in the Ozarks, and the comrades in that neighborhood are determined to change conditions. Comrade W. J. Hall of Rich Hill asks for a charter and hopes to roll up seven million votes for Debs this fall. Instructions have been supplied and a local will result soon. While we may not get seven million votes, still, a good start on the road there can be made if every comrade does his very best.

Our agitator from Carthage, Phil Callery, will put in a month's work in St. Francois County. Comrade O'Dam of Flat River has long been trying to have Callery stir up the people in his neck of the woods. Callery says that he will be under the direction of the national secretary during the campaign, but plans are on foot to keep him in Missouri during June and July and again during October, at the finish of the campaign.

The total expense of our seven delegates to the national convention was \$159. As the convention lasted eight days, the amount required was greater than supposed. The total receipts up to date on this fund are less than \$100. The resulting deficit is a serious inconvenience to the state organization and should be promptly met. Quite a number of locals have not contributed their share of the delegate expense. If the locals that have so far failed to report on this matter will do their duty, the difference would soon be made up.

Our Best Wishes for the Daily Call, the New Socialist Daily of our New York comrades, which will make its first appearance to-day, Saturday, May 30.

Central Trades and Labor Union

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

Met last Sunday afternoon at Aschenbroedel Hall. The Legislative Committee reported that instead of charter revision by the board of thirteen freeholders, the charter should be revised by amendment. The committee argued that if the freeholders revised the charter the entire revision would have to be accepted or rejected, whereas if separate amendments were submitted Organized Labor could support those amendments which it favored and vote down those which it found undesirable. The matter was referred to the central body's representatives on the charter revision conference. Hugh McSkimming, W. J. Kiely and Lee A. Woodward were appointed a committee to co-operate with the Million Population Club in promoting the celebration of the centennial of the incorporation of St. Louis. The question of who shall bear the expense contingent on running labor union candidates at the fall elections was discussed at length at the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union last Sunday afternoon at Aschenbroedel Hall. The discussion arose when Percy Pepon, chairman of the Legislative Committee, which presided over the selection of labor union candidates, presented bills for \$22.75 for the rent of halls for the meetings held in the districts. Some of the delegates questioned the authority of the committee to incur expense. "We could easily have gotten the politicians to stand the expense," W. J. Kiely, a member of the committee, answered, "but we believed Organized Labor did not wish to be placed under obligation to the politicians." Secretary Kreyling expressed the belief that the Building Trades Council should bear a proportionate part of the expense. On motion of J. P. McDonough of the engineers it was decided that future expenses in connection with the campaign be borne by the wards for which they were incurred. The bill was ordered prorated with the Building Trades Council. Credentials will be issued to members of the Legislative Committee empowering them to collect funds from the local unions to bear the expenses of the campaign. Delegate Conroy, as a matter of "personal privilege," asked for the floor and introduced a resolution of condemnation against that "disreputable, despicable, dirty, lying, contemptible sheet, St. Louis Labor," for publishing alleged misrepresentations of the political campaign of the C. T. and L. U. and the B. T. C. Delegate Conroy made the speech of his life, working his lungs to full capacity and exhausting Webster's unabridged of all the epithets that could be piled upon the innocent, trouble-laden head of any pitiable labor editor. He was followed by Delegate Sarber, who, in spite of the very hot weather and the concurrent danger involved for people of his avoidupois, showed even less mercy with the poor, hunted creature at the reporter's table. Sarber's indignation expressed itself in thundering tones like the deafening noise of the Niagara Falls, and several times his fist landed on a nearby table so forcefully that the helpless, voiceless editor buried his eyes deeper and deeper into the funny sheet of the St. Louis Republic. Pepon, Woodward, Kiely and others said few of the good things and many of the bad ones the "damnable sheet" was guilty of—in their opinion. For an hour or longer the expressions of hatred and love for St. Louis Labor continued, when somebody moved to table Conroy's resolution, which was done by a vote of 110 against 16, which ended the trouble.

The American Federation of Musicians

Held its thirteenth national convention in St. Louis from May 11 to May 16, at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street. President Joseph N. Weber and Secretary Owen Miller submitted most interesting reports showing the progress of the organization. We quote the following from Secretary Miller's report: "During the year we issued 56 charters, 14 more than was shown in my last report. We have lost by lapses and other causes 7, leaving a net gain of 49. The Federation consists of 481 locals." In opening the convention Mr. Miller said: "It is needless to say that I take special pleasure in welcoming the delegates to this convention. It has been my home for 35 years, for 25 of which I have been connected with the musicians of this community, and we have, so to speak, grown up together. The last convention of musicians held in the city of St. Louis was that of the fourth convention of the National League of Musicians. On that occasion there were 15 locals entitled to representation who were represented by 27 delegates. The convention was held at the Laclede Hotel in a small parlor, in which there was ample room for that small convention. But few of those that attended are still connected with the movement. Those that are must confess that none of us were optimistic to believe that it would ever assume its present proportion, and all must confess that it could not have attained its present growth under the policies that prevailed in the National League of Musicians. It was only by broadening out, getting a better understanding as to our true position in connection with our fellow wage workers that the organization finally took its proper place in the community of trades unionists. The circulation of the International Musician is increasing each month, showing an average issue of about 52,000 copies, making it quite a task to properly mail all promptly. The financial condition of the organization is as follows: Receipts, \$52,867.81; disbursements, \$52,525.65, leaving a balance of \$342.16. Balance from last year, \$42,773.48. Cash on hand May 1, 1908, \$43,115.64." President Weber and Secretary Owen Miller were re-elected.

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.

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.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

For the Daily Call.

All labor, benefit and party organizations having received tickets for the "Daily Call" fair, which took place May 1-10, New York City, are requested to make settlement at an early date as possible, so that the Fair committee may adjust matters. The committee also asks you to please give this your immediate attention and so help facilitate the work of collecting the moneys to be turned over to the "Evening Call" treasurer. All moneys and tickets to be sent to Mrs. E. M. Soloman, 239 East 84th street, New York City. Fraternally, Florence Margolies, Secretary.

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.

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:

Heydt Bakery Co.
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.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The attention of the comrades is called to the schools that have been established for instruction in Socialism.

North Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

South Sid Sunday School adjourned till September.

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

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 bakeries, 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 workman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

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 Boycott."

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-BOETTNER 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 buy.
The Striking Bakers of St. Louis.

Socialist News Review

Indiana State Organizer.

By recent referendum May Strickland of Anderson, Ind., was elected State Secretary and S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute a member of the National Committee.

Open Air Meeting in Sixth Ward.

The Sixth Ward Club will open the campaign in the Twelfth Congressional District on Saturday, May 30, 8 p. m., with an open-air meeting at northwest corner of Thirteenth and Chouteau. Good speakers.

Women Recommend Organizer.

The Woman's Committee elected by the national convention recommended the appointment of Comrade Anna Maley as national organizer. The same has been confirmed by the National Executive Committee.

The Chicago Daily Socialist

Was an excellent means for breaking the conspiracy of silence of the capitalist press during the recent Socialist national convention. All the delegates acknowledged that the "Daily" published fair and impartial convention reports.

Wisconsin Socialists' Picnic.

The Socialists of Milwaukee will give their annual picnic Sunday, July 12, and the locals throughout the state of Wisconsin have been invited to attend. An invitation was also forwarded to the Comrades of Cook County, Ill.

General Campaign Plans Discussed.

Comrades Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford, the candidates of the party, will meet a sub-committee of the National Executive Committee at National Headquarters within two weeks to arrange the general plans for the speaking campaign.

"Irishmen Speak to Irishmen."

Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? Then give them "The Harp." Let Irishmen speak to Irishmen through its columns and you will see their prejudices melt away. "The Harp" is now eagerly looked for by Irish men and women to whom all other papers have hitherto appeared in vain. 50 cents per year. 749 Third avenue, New York City.

Ninth Ward Socialist Club Picnic.

Sunday, May 31, the Ninth Ward Socialist Club will give its first picnic of the season at Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry road and Bayles avenue, in Luxemburg. Take Bellefontaine cars to end of line, where wagons will take the excursionists to the grove. Ten minutes' walk from Bellefontaine car terminus will take you to picnic grounds. See further particulars in display adv. in this week's St. Louis Labor.

Referendum on Platform.

The National Executive Committee, in accordance with the instructions of the convention has provided for the submission of the platform and constitution to a referendum vote of the entire party membership, the latter to be submitted in the following form: "That amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted together with the corresponding sections of the old constitution, the amendments to be printed in italics."

July Picnic Committee

Will hold its next meeting at Headquarters May 30, 1908. (Saturday evening.) This event will be one of the chief meetings of the campaign. It takes the place of our annual river excursion. The location secured is most favorable for attracting a record-breaking attendance. It is up to each member to do his or her best to perfect the arrangements for the most successful demonstrations on July 11 and 12 ever held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis.
The Secretary.

Mayor Rose and the Socialists.

Since the Social-Democrats showed their strength in the Milwaukee charter convention, Mayor Rose insists that it is not a legal body. He claims that the Socialists have captured the convention, and thinks this is a good reason why it should be put out of business altogether. Evidently he is afraid that the new charter will have a Socialist tinge. But the Social-Democrats will not be so easily bluffed and will hold the ground they have gained, which may lead to such important results in the future.

Strike Boosts Socialism.

Indianapolis, May 17.—Some of the big coal operators of Indiana believe that the strike of the miners is the result of a plan to boost Socialism. President Van Horn of the Indiana branch of the United Mine Workers of America, is the Socialist nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, in which the miners are in the majority. Van Horn announces that he proposes to stump the district while miners are idle, and this, of course, will insure large crowds to hear him. Operators say that Socialism is on the increase among the miners.

The Milwaukee Campaign Expenses.

According to the Wisconsin law, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Party has filed a sworn account of their campaign expenses. The total expense of the spring campaign was \$5,371. Of this \$3,110 was for newspaper advertising, Socialist matter having been inserted as advertisements in the capitalist papers; \$2,491 was for printing and literature, \$893 for speakers, \$191 for hall rent, \$63 for citizens' papers, \$224 for postage, \$310 for bill posting, \$17 for stationery, \$16 for carfare. Compare with these expenses just one item of the expenses of the Democratic candidate—an item of \$120 for tooth-picks!

May Number of Socialist Review.

The May number of the Socialist Review of London includes a personal impression of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman by J. Keir Hardie, M. P., a description and complete vindication of the Hollesley Bay Labor Colony by Mr. George Lansbury and the address of Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald, M. P. (Chairman of the I. L. P.), to the Easter conference of the party. The feeding of school children is ably dealt with by J. H. Palin, one of the pioneers of the movement in that city. Mr. Richard Whiteing writes of "Adam Smith as an Altruist," and articles on "Woman and Agriculture" and "Housing and National Neglect" complete a most interesting and useful number of the Review, which is published officially by the Independent Labor Party at 6d net.

Socialists in Milwaukee Charter Revision.

The Socialists scored a big victory in the first meeting of the Milwaukee charter convention, which met last Tuesday a week ago. They succeeded in electing Carl D. Thompson as temporary secretary and getting Comrades Berger and Welch on the committee to draw up a plan of procedure for the convention. Of course this is only the first skirmish of the charter convention, but it puts us in a splendid position for the fight. It will be remembered that out of a total number of 49 delegates the Social-Democrats have 16. The importance of this convention can hardly be exaggerated. On its results will depend the possibility of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats really accomplishing something along Socialist lines in this city. So the first triumph makes the Milwaukee comrades smile.

Individuals and Socialism.

In a school room a wise teacher placed a beautiful rose to brighten the day for her children. Soon the boys and girls began to clamor for the rose, each begging the teacher for the sole possession of it. "To give it to any one boy or girl would be unjust to all the others," said the teacher. "Besides, it would be unwise, for whoever obtained it could not get more of its beauty than now. I can not divide it, for if I do the rose will be destroyed and each child will have a worthless petal only; there will be no rose. Together, we can enjoy it; in a real sense each of us owns the rose." Social property is like that. It can not be owned by any individual without robbing all other individuals; it can not be divided without ruin. Yet each individual can own the whole of its real utility and enjoy its full benefits.—John Spargo, in Modern Socialism.

Wisconsin State Convention Called.

The Wisconsin Socialists have called their state convention to meet June 13 in Milwaukee. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 100-Social-democratic votes (or major fraction thereof) cast in the respective county of the branch; in counties containing more than one branch these delegates to be divided according to branches, wards and townships. A good program has been provided. The convention will assemble on the evening of June 13, and after singing by the United Socialist Singing Societies, consisting of 100 members, music by the orchestra and an address of welcome by Assemblyman Thompson, the convention will proceed to organize. This session will be followed by a social and dance. The forenoon session of the next day will take up the platform and resolutions. The afternoon session will be given up to five-minute reports from the locals, plans for the state and presidential campaign, and methods of organization and propaganda, this program to be interspersed by music by the orchestra. Then will follow a banquet with toasts. In the evening session the state candidates will be nominated.

Dedication of New Socialist Hall.

Ironwood, Mich., May 10.—From May the first to May the third, inclusive, the Finnish comrades held three days of festivities in dedication to their new hall, to the emancipation of the working class. The hall or Labor Temple, which has been in construction for some time, is a splendid tribute to the energy, intelligence and sacrifice of Ironwood Local, which is almost wholly composed of Finnish comrades, and they deserve great credit for their noble effort. The hall is situated almost in the heart of the city, near the depot, and easily accessible to all portions of the town. It is a large building of modern architecture and one that strikes the attention of the pedestrian as soon as they enter the city. On entering the building the slightest observation reveals the fact that much pains have been taken to make everything safe and comfortable. The interior is very excellently arranged for entertainment purposes. The main hall, which has a seating capacity of between eight and nine hundred and possibly a thousand if slightly crowded, is provided with a good stage platform and modern stage equipment. The entrance is provided with large swinging double doors, besides extra exists with red lights above them as indicators in case of fire. On the upper floors are large rooms for serving suppers, having modern kitchen appliances; also spacious closets for hanging wearing apparel, racks being provided for hats, satchels, etc. The rooms are finished in different colors, with red and blue predominant. The wainscoting, doors and wood-work are mostly all finished in a beautiful shade of weathered oak. The spacious cellar, with cement walls and floors, is finely laid out for steam-heating plant, gymnasium, bath rooms, and is already equipped with excellent toilet arrangements. Everything from the cellar up shows harmony of arrangement and faithfulness to detail, reflecting nothing but credit upon the energy and ability of those whose hearts, beating in sympathy with their fellowmen, have successfully reared a home for the entertainment and education of the working class in Ironwood. This grand achievement consummated by a comparatively few of the total working class of that city, is a standing example of what could be done if the laboring millions would forget their national boundaries, petty superstitions, selfish politics and band themselves together as one universal brotherhood against the one common enemy of mankind—capitalism.

Picnic and Summer Night's Festival

OF
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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NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB

—AT—

RISCH'S GROVE LEMAY FERRY ROAD AND BAYLESS AVENUE.
SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1908

Family Tickets, Including Refreshments, \$1.00

Five cent fare for wagon service from southern terminals of Bellefontaine line.

GRAND TROLLEY RIDE

"TO"

Collinsville, Ill.

Given by the Brewers' & Malsters' Union No. 6.

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.

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