

The Socialist Special

ROBERT HUNTER SEES MUCH GOOD IN THE RED SPECIAL AGITATION.

Comrades, I take off my hat to you. Many magnificent deeds are being done this day. We are in an age of great deeds. Men are being mastered. Millions are being yoked to labor. Prodigious industrial works are being done. But nothing I see or know of compares with your work. You are a small band, forty or fifty thousand strong. You are poor, hard at work all day for others, or walking the street with breaking heart because there is no one to employ you. And yet YOU ARE achieving the greatest work of the day. By your labors and out of your pennies hundreds of weekly papers are being started to educate mankind. Against dailies backed by millions you have two dailies backed by your labor and love and sacrifice. They are sometimes weak and faint, but out of the blood of your glowing hearts sustenance goes to support them. Three hundred men came from all parts of the continent to meet in Chicago. They were your men, sent there by you, supported while there by you, and instructed in what they should do there by you. Tonight many thousand men, your men and you, will mount soap boxes to tell street crowds what YOU aim to do. From coast to coast, from gulf to great lakes, not a need voices itself but out of your pennies, and sometimes by sacrifice of your bread, that need is answered. Was ever such a spectacle seen under the sun? That men of toil, that men hungry and needy, should cover a vast continent with their organs of speech, with their missionaries, with their organization for mastering that continent. No one of us but is sometimes out of heart. The misery is great, the struggle stupendous, and the funds meagre. How miserable sometimes these papers are. How imperfect our speakers; how shambling our organization. But does that disappoint you. It does not disappoint those with plough in hand, or sowing the seed. Perhaps you rest while other comrades labor. Perhaps you dream of the great day to come, and fall to sleep in the shade of the tree at the field's edge. You dream and do nothing while multitudes are at work. Labor can accomplish anything. To it must come some day the mastery of the world. And these hustlers, these soap-boxers, with their speeches and pennies and labors WILL change the face of the world. Think for a moment of just one thing. For two months their VOICE will tour this continent. They, the workers themselves, are to have a special train to carry their message from factory town to factory town. And the railroads, in spite of themselves, MUST carry that message. And these poor men will not go to them as the Republicans and Democrats go—to ask free carriage. Thousands upon thousands will send their pennies to carry that message. EVERY MAN, NO MATTER HOW POOR, WILL CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING. FOR IT IS HIS TRAIN. Every comrade, from coast to coast, will send what he can. It may be ONLY A POSTAGE STAMP, but it will go, for anyone of these men is jealous when another comrade does more than he to bring the new time. And now, comrades, we must be off and to duty. In the words of Freiligrath, great German poet and friend of Marx, "Our steeds are frantic. To your saddles every one. Never quail before these shadows. You are children of the sun."—Robert Hunter.

ST. LOUIS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RED SPECIAL FUND.

St. Louis Socialists will contribute their share toward paying the \$20,000 for the "Red Special" which is to enable our presidential candidate Eugene V. Debs to address 500 meetings in 500 different cities and towns within the last 60 days of the campaign. The following St. Louis contributions for the Red Special have been reported:

Red Special Fund of Local St. Louis.	
Carpenters' Union No. 1596	\$ 10.00
27th Ward Branch	8.70
28th Ward Branch	2.00
J. K. Savage	1.00
13th Ward Branch	3.00
Frank Heuer	5.00
Will Bluemel	1.00
Ed Corcoran	.25
F. J. Kloth	1.00
Iwan Incognitowsky (Tenth Ward)	5.00
J. E. Wilson	.50
Gilbert C. Nieman	.50
Hy Siroky	1.00
Wm. Reznicek	1.00
R. E. Jennings	1.00
Dr. M. R. Moore	1.00
8th Ward Branch	3.00
Matt Mueller	2.00
G. Bolting	1.00
Frank Franz	.25
Evlin Sharp	1.00
Meier Bros	3.00
Ed Heilman	.50
7th Ward Branch	5.00
L. J. Hammel	.50
Chas. Muehlheim, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
D. Block	.50
17th Ward Branch Members	10.00
24th Ward	5.00
John Kaut	1.00
E. J. Hilliard	1.00
Joseph Filler	5.00
H. P. Nelson	2.00
Wm. Kraatz	.50
Carl Mueller	1.00
Dusty Roads	1.00
A. L.	.50
10th Ward Branch	3.00
J. Rhodes	1.00
Wm. F. Crouch	.50
Jos. Wiesmeyer	.50
Women's Branch	2.00
Jacob Wuest	.25
F. L. Robinson	1.00
Previously reported	60.75
Total	\$155.70

All contributions received after Monday evening, August 10, will be acknowledged in next week's issue of St. Louis Labor.

ALABAMA ANOTHER HOMESTEAD

Bryan's Democracy Rules Supreme in Alabama

The Latest Strike News From Alabama Coal Field

Secretary of Miners Union is Assassinated

TRAINLOADS OF STRIKE BREAKERS IMPORTED UNDER GUARD OF MILITIA—DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGANS ARE LINING UP WITH MINE OWNERS AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR COMER IN FIGHT AGAINST UNION MINERS—STRIKING MINERS ARRESTED BY THE STATE MILITIA AND DEPUTIES—THE PLUCK-ME STORE SYSTEM IN ALABAMA MINING REGIONS ONE OF THE ABUSES—MINERS NOT ALLOWED TO GET THEIR MAIL FROM POSTOFFICE—OFFICE OF MINERS' UNION ASSASSINATED.



WITH APOLOGIES TO SEATTLE SOCIALIST.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH

The Latest Information About Labor Conditions in the "Solid South" of Bryan's Democratic Party.

THREE KILLED, ELEVEN INJURED.

Trainload of Strike-Breakers Under Guard of Militia—More Troops Against Strikers Ordered Out by Democratic Governor.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 9.—Three men were killed and eleven wounded, two of whom will probably die, when men fired on a train on the Birmingham railroad at Blocton early this morning.

The dead:
Conductor Joe T. Collins.
Willard Howel, non-union miner.
O. S. Dent, deputy sheriff.
Among the injured are:
Major F. H. Dodge, superintendent of the Tennessee Coal Co., wounded in hand and leg.
E. E. Cox, superintendent of mines, Tennessee Coal Co., wounded slightly in knee.

Carrying Strike-Breakers.

The train was a special, bearing strike-breakers to the Blocton mines, under guard of soldiers and deputies. On the outskirts of the town the engineer suddenly saw a log across the track, and at once a fusillade was fired into the train. The engineer did not stop, but let the pilot throw the log from the track, and put on full speed. The place where the attack was made was in a cut, the ground being on a level with the lower part of the windows.

The assailants, from the rocks above, poured down a fire directly into the windows and at the engineer. Practically every window in the train was broken and shots struck all parts of the engine and cab. Eight men were arrested this afternoon.

Gov. Comer held a hurried conference with Lieut. Col. Hubbard, commanding the militia, this morning, and another company was hurried to Blocton. It is reported quiet there tonight.

OFFICIAL WARNING.

The United Mine Workers' Journal on the Alabama Strike Situation.

It should scarcely be necessary to tell every coal miner in the United States to give Alabama a wide berth. The strike in that field is a just one. And would never have occurred had the operators not relied on their ability to secure labor from other fields. It remains to be seen whether they were accurate in their judgment or not.

In the meantime any miner having love of home and native land, and who appreciates liberty will stay away from Alabama and give the boys of that section a chance to achieve it. Do not attempt to fasten the shackles of slavery on yourself and then by going there

to help accomplish their defeat, because by so doing you help the Alabama operators to bind the chains of slavery around your own ankles.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF BIRMINGHAM.

Lining Up With the Mine Owners and the Governor's Militia Machine.

The strike of the United Mine Workers of America in the Birmingham district continues, and unless the operators settle according to terms proposed by the striking miners, the fight will continue indefinitely. The Mine Workers are justly entitled to what they are asking of the operators, notwithstanding the fact that the daily press of Birmingham—particularly the Age-Herald and the Birmingham News—are making a stern endeavor to lead the public to believe otherwise. There is a certain hireling whose nickname is "Ned Brace," drawing \$1,000 per week—so 'tis claimed by cheaper men of the same ilk—who black-types his slush, and declares that no man has any moral or legal right to attempt to prevent a strike-breaker from entering the coal mines where practical men can not earn a livelihood. This great (?) corporation bladder recognizes the Godgiven right (?) of corporation tools to decoy poor, ignorant, hungry men from the slums of New York, or anywhere they may be found, to the Birmingham district to take the jobs that belong to the bona-fide citizens who have stacked their picks and shovels because they can not live on the wages proposed by the operators. Every fair-minded, liberty-loving citizens in the state of Alabama ought to boycott and forever refuse to read or give aid or succor in any way to newspaper—we should have said corporation billboard—like those above mentioned, whose hearts' delight, it seems to be, to parade in front of the grandstand and lick the boots of Wall street gamblers.

Why should the newspapers of Birmingham be opposed to an improvement in the conditions of workingmen? Why should they be opposed to the miners getting good wages? The only reason that we can see is that they must obey orders from Wall street or lose their situations.

When the workingmen of the district get a reasonable compensation for their work Birmingham is always prosperous, because this is the trading center. The stockholders in these mining companies do not spend their money in Birmingham. They spend it in New York or in Europe, or some place else, and no one here is benefited; yet we, the citizens of Alabama, are taxed to maintain an army to protect the interests of corporations whose only ambition is to rob the state of its mineral wealth and the laborer of his hire.

Let us reason just a little about the price of a ton of coal. We pay right here at the mouth of the mine \$4, and sometimes \$4.50 per ton for domestic coal. The miner gets on an average of 50 cents for digging that coal; the railroad gets 35 cents to haul it to the city; the local dealer can put it in your coal house easily for 50 cents per ton. Take \$1.35 from \$4.25, and we have left \$2.90. Well, taking this as an example, it seems that there is some profit in the coal business.

At any rate, the strike is still on. The United Mine Workers have \$5,000,000, and there is no trouble anywhere except in this dis-

trict. They are bound to win.—Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.

FURTHER INFORMATION FROM STRIKE FIELD.

Striking Mine Workers Arrested by the Hundreds by Democratic Tin-Horn Soldiers.

Virginia, Ala., Aug. 8.—I will write once again of the conditions in Alabama. The companies are having our men arrested by the hundreds on various charges ranging from trespassing up to attempt to murder, but it is needless to say none of them are guilty. It keeps President Kennmare busy making bonds for them. We have six new locals in Walker county, where we have never been able to get one started before. In fact, we are getting new members every day, the first day of July District 20 had a membership of 4,000; now we have something near 16,000. The state troops have been called out to quell disturbances. When they were first called out it made the miners' hearts feel glad, for they thought they would have some protection from the companies' hired thugs, but it seems that they are nearly as bad as the company guard. The writer saw forty soldiers and three guards bringing two striking Lewisburg miners to jail. Those Lewisburg miners must be bad to take forty tin-horn soldiers to arrest two of them, and they were not armed. If they had had guns it would have taken all of the state troops to put them in jail, I guess. The writer can't see why the small tradesman takes sides with the coal operators. Who does he get his trade from? Not from the coal operators. Who ever heard of a coal baron buying even a nickel's worth of cheese and crackers from those little, jack-leg merchants. They ought to have sense enough to know that the more money the miner earns the more trade the merchants get. We all could use more of the necessities of life if we could earn more money to get them with, but the way it has been in Alabama for the three years the miners are compelled to trade in the pluck-me stores of the company, and if he had anything left the outside store got it. But it is very seldom that he has anything left. You can take Blue Creek, for instance; they get 35 cents for a car that holds from 2800 to 3200 weight. Now see if you can figure out how he lived. When the workmen of this district get a reasonable compensation for their work the merchants of Birmingham and Bessemer are always prosperous, for those are the trading centers for all the miners. H. E. Conners and 49 other men were shipped in to No. 4 Pratts by the T. C., I and R. R. Co. They were all from Knoxville, Tenn. Neither Conners nor any of the other men knew there was a strike on in Alabama and when they arrived here they refused to go to work and were held prisoner for six days, and in making his escape was shot at three times. Alex. Loquet and 70 other union men were shipped from Scranton, Pa., not knowing that a strike was on; they, too, were held prisoners because they refused to work. They had guns pointed in their faces. The companies have five labor agents in Knoxville shipping all classes of men into this district.

At Davis mines company guards would not let a miner go to the postoffice after his mail. They drew guns on him and ordered him to stay off the company property. He appealed to the sheriff of the county, who told him to have his mail sent somewhere else. The company here refused to give the men their pay unless they sign an iron-clad agreement promising to vacate the company's house and never put foot on the company's property. The guards arrested Sam Harris, a miner of Davis, and held him a prisoner in a house two days and nights. To show you what the companies think of their scabs, one of them was killed and laid in the street all day, and finally was placed in a hearse and let lay there two days and nights and was buried at last by union miners at Dolomite. Ed Cunningham and Robert Brown drew their rations from the union store on Wednesday and went scabbing Thursday, but you can not expect any more from such creatures. At Johns last week four unknown men went to the house of Arthur Hurst, financial secretary of the local union, and called him to the door and shot and killed him. It was supposed to have been company guards. This is all I can think of at present. BEN KINCANNON.

LATEST CAPITALIST PRESS REPORTS.

Union Men Are Commonly Described as "Niggers and Foreigners." President of Blocton Miners' Union Arrested.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 10.—More than three dozen arrests have been made in connection with the shooting into a train bearing strike-breakers and soldiers near Blocton, early Sunday morning, when three men were killed and fifteen hurt. Negroes and foreigners are being arrested, and many are being taken to jail at Center-ville, the county seat of Bibb county.

Citizens of Birmingham are calling on the Governor to declare martial law in the mining district. The men who were injured in the shooting are recovering at St. Vincent's Hospital, except Robert Sigmon, a laborer, who is wounded in the abdomen and will probably die. He fell at the first volley. The body of Conductor Collins is being held, pending the arrival of relatives from Washington, D. C.

In addition to the First Regiment of the Alabama National Guard, the Third Battalion of the Third Regiment is on duty in the stock zone. Sheriff Higdon reports that everything was quiet in Jefferson county last night and today. Robert Hayes, president of the miners' union at Blocton, has been arrested in connection with the shooting Sunday. John P. White, vice-president of the national organization of the United Mine Workers of America, from Indianapolis, has arrived in the Birmingham district to confer with the officers who are in charge of the strike. W. R. Fairly, Alabama member of the United Mine Workers, today said that the shooting into the Blocton train is to be deplored, but that it could not be charged to the miners until an investigation had been made.

THAT STANDARD OIL DECISION

Grosscup Judges Grave Diggers of Capitalism; T. R.'s Clamor a Farce—So Writes Debs on Standard Oil Decision.

(Editor's Note.—Judge Porter S. Grosscup was largely instrumental in having sent to Chicago the federal troops that broke the American Railway Union strike in 1894. He also delivered a charge to a special grand jury that found indictments against President Eugene V. Debs of the A. R. U. on the charge of conspiracy. Under this indictment another federal judge sentenced Debs to six months in jail.—Editor Star and Chronicle.)

BY EUGENE V. DEBS,

(Leader of the A. R. U. Strike Against the Pullman Co. in 1894.)

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down by Judge Grosscup in the Standard Oil case was a foregone conclusion.

There was never any doubt in regard to it.

The \$29,000,000 fine has never been anything but a joke with the Standard Oil crowd. Roosevelt's announced determination to renew the prosecution is but a continuation of the farce.

The Grosscup decision is perfectly consistent with capitalists. Class ruled capitalist courts are part of the machinery of capitalist government. Grosscup is a corporation tool seated by corporation influences to serve corporation interests. He can now resign and receive his reward.

The government will not punish Standard Oil, for the very good reason that Standard Oil and its allied interests absolutely control the government in all its departments.

President Roosevelt's clamor to the contrary deceived only the

ignorant masses. The fact that he was elected by the use of the largest slush fund in the history of American politics furnished by the very interests he now condemns with such theatrical ferocity stamps his administration with hypocrisy and false pretense in the estimation of every man of sufficient intelligence to discriminate between swashbuckling gallery play and honest statesmanship.

Roosevelt's class-conscious capitalism was clearly revealed in his commendation of Paul Morton, the exposed capitalistic offender on the one hand and his condemnation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, innocent and untried workmen, on the other hand.

The Grosscup decision, triumphantly vindicating Standard Oil, is perfectly consistent with Standard Oil government, and there is no ground for complaint on the part of those who, with their votes, support that kind of government.

Capitalist courts must buttress capitalist interests even to the extent of legalizing the kidnaping and murder of labor leaders who cannot be otherwise controlled.

The one redeeming feature of all such decisions is their awakening effect upon the people. The Grosscup plea for capitalism in general and Standard Oil in particular in the law and justice will open the eyes of thousands.

Grosscup, Seaman, Baker and their judicial associates are unconsciously the grave diggers of capitalism. Each decision they render against the people hastens the inevitable overthrow of the system of private ownership of the means of life.

Let the Grosscups proceed with their Standard Oil decisions and we will have Socialism in our time.

A COMPARISON

St. Louis Cathedral.

O LORD, HAVE MERCY!

The Catholic Universe of Cleveland has this to say of the New Cathedral of St. Louis:

"I want \$500,000 from you for my New Cathedral," said Archbishop Glennon to the priests of his diocese assembled in triennial synod on June 26. In hardly more time than it takes to record it, an assessment was apportioned among the 300 parishes represented at the meeting and the money was pledged to be given to the Archbishop not later than October 18, the anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Old Cathedral 77 years ago, and the date selected for laying the corner stone of the new edifice this year. The \$500,000 will be added to the \$800,000 already in hand for the Cathedral fund. This sum will cover the cost of construction of the shell of the building alone. The decorations and furnishings will cost at least a million more.

The new Cathedral at St. Louis will be the greatest church edifice in the West, and, according to its architects, the largest Cathedral in the United States, comparable only to St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and the new Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which has been twenty years in building and is still far from completion.

The structure, will have a depth of 400 feet over all upon its major axis, and a width of 212 feet through the transepts of the minor axis, with a ponderous dome rising majestically from the sidewalk and terraces to an altitude of 200 feet. It will contain in all over 5,500,000 cubic feet.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

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

There Is No Room For Hearst's Party

(By Telegraph to the New York World.)

Terre Haute, Ind., July 31.—The Independence party is not likely to be an appreciable factor in the present campaign. It seems perfectly clear that the Independence party was brought into existence from motives of pique and revenge, and not of principle. Had Bryan supported Hearst for the nomination for the presidency four years ago there would not now be an Independence party in the field.

Mr. Hearst supported Bryan heartily eight years ago, in spite of the reasons he now urges against him. Every objection Hearst makes to Bryan now could have been made with equal reason eight years ago, so there must be some other cause for the formation of a new party to defeat Mr. Bryan.

As the Independence party has no prospects, not even the remotest, of electing anybody, it is not probable that the patriots will flock to its standard in overwhelming numbers.

And yet, here in Indiana, where the election may be close, the Independence party may have some influence in determining results. To what extent this may prove is purely problematical.

The truly radical and progressive Democrats who have become disgusted with the Bryan-Murphy-Conners—"train robber"-Sullivan-Bathhouse John-Hinky-Dink aggregation of reformers are now headed straight for Socialism and will not be halted by Mr. Hearst and his personal "Independence" party.

EUGENE V. DEBS, Socialist Candidate for President.

Germany the Leading Trades Union Country.

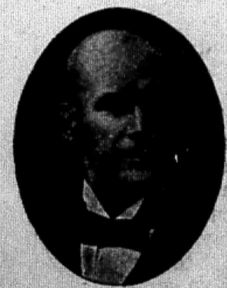
According to latest European advices Germany is today the leading trade union country in the world, having passed Great Britain in percentage of organized workers. At the recent sixth congress of the German federated trades at Hamburg it was shown that the organizations represented, which frankly adopt a socialistic standpoint, had in 1891 a total membership of 278,000, and in 1898, 493,000, but in the succeeding ten years the number has risen to 1,865,000. In addition to these free unions, there are now "Christian" workmen's organizations with upwards of 1,000,000 members, while the Hirsch-Duncker radicals number about 100,000. So that at the most conservative estimate Germany has today about 3,000,000 trade union members. Proportionate to population the United States ought to have about 5,000,000 to be in the German class. At the Hamburg conference it was also shown that despite the trade depression and a number of hard battles on the industrial field the organized workers have been steadily gaining improved conditions. The solidarity and discipline in the organizations has reached the highest state of perfection yet obtained, and it is believed that in a few years more the unions will be almost invulnerable, because they have not only industrial strength but political power through the Socialist party as well, and the machinations of the privileged class to discourage and harrass the organized workers do not cut much figure.

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

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

Table with columns: Local, Secretary, Local, Secretary. Lists various Missouri Socialist Party locals and their leaders.



Eugene V. Debs.

Mr. Taft's Real Views

By Robert Hunter.

If you want to know a man's real views do not seek them when that man is candidate for political office.

At such times a man is NOT disinterested. He does not at such times go out of his way TO OFFEND any section of the people.

If his views are likely to offend Jews or Germans or Irish or the workers or the property-owners, he at least remains silent. He has everything to gain by concealing his real views and by uttering opinions which attract as many as possible of the different kinds of people, organizations, races and classes.

For this reason a wise man takes the views of a candidate for office with a grain of salt.

But now and then there comes along a candidate with a record. At such times the voters can, if they wish, find out the REAL VIEWS of that candidate.

Such an one is William Howard Taft.

When he was judge of the United States Circuit Court he sentenced a labor leader to prison. It was part of an extraordinary judicial effort to crush the American Railway Union, of which Eugene V. Debs was president.

In sentencing this labor leader, Mr. Taft said: "The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. The purpose, shortly stated, was to starve the railway companies and the public. . . . Certainly the starvation of a nation could not be a lawful purpose of combination, and it is utterly immaterial whether the purpose is effected by means usually lawful or otherwise."

"To starve railway companies" is a term which no man whose horizon extended beyond the mere rights of property could have possibly used. He never thought of the people who WERE starving in Pullman.

At this moment millions of men, women and children labor without hope. Yet, if these millions were to strike and assert their right to a living wage or to equitable conditions of livelihood, Mr. Taft would call that a dangerous conspiracy to "starve" railway companies and other property owners.

Mr. Taft also says it is utterly immaterial when these men strike "whether their purpose is effected by means USUALLY lawful or otherwise."

We had supposed that in this republic men had the right to better their condition, providing they ACTED LAWFULLY.

But Mr. Taft says it matters not whether they act lawfully or otherwise, they are conspirators threatening to starve the railroads and the public.

That ends the matter, and their leaders must then be dealt with summarily, and LAWFULLY or UNLAWFULLY, cast into prison.

Now, what is it that enables ONE MAN to exercise a power so great as this—a power that, indeed, staggers the imagination? What is it that enables a judge to condemn a man or any group of men when they have committed NO illegal act? What is it that enables him to override their constitutional rights and sentence them TO PRISON?

IT IS THE POWER OF INJUNCTION. It is the power of king and czar—power that came direct from king and czar, which, when we abolished kings, we gave to EVERY JUDGE that sits on the bench.

Mr. Taft was one of the first of our judges to exercise that power in its most obnoxious form, and he well earned his title, "The Father of Injunctions."

Today this judge, to whom the effort of workmen to obtain honorable conditions of livelihood is A CONSPIRACY; today this judge, to whom the starving of railway companies is a thing that STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION; today this judge, to whom starving men, women and children are matters of no consequence; today this judge stands as candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Taft did noble and popular service for the "starving" railway companies. Mr. Debs did noble and unpopular service for the starving railway employees.

Mr. Taft was applauded and promoted. Mr. Debs' heart was broken when the strike was broken, and for years he visited desolate homes, befriended blacklisted workmen, and tried to hearten the thousands of crushed and defeated strikers.

Well, that's an old story. But in November next the measure of manhood possessed by every union man in this country will be taken.

WHY I CHANGED PARTIES.

I was with the Republican party

When Lincoln was placed in the chair,

When it struck off the shackles from slavery,

And millions were raised from despair.

No truer hearts ever were rallied,

Nor will there be during all time,

For their actions and principles tallied,

Led on then by Justice sublime.

But a change has come over that party,

A terrible toboggan slide.

From Abe Lincoln down to the money sharks

How steep and how swift was the glide!

Oh, alas, how its greatness has fallen!

Its ensign how trailed in the dust!

It is pressing the life-blood from workmen

To feed to and fatten the trust.

Could spirits of its leaders departed,

But dominate those who remain,

Then the myriads who suffer from hunger

Would not be here now to complain.

Yes, a change has come over that party,

For millions it seeks to enslave;

I had hoped that the end of the century

Would see its political grave;

Though it did not.

But I have left the Republican party

In sorrow, for shame and disgust,

To preserve the dignity of manhood,

I found 'twas essential I must,

And I have joined the Socialist Party

To help in the struggle again,

Help to strike off the shackles of slavery

From the limbs of toiling man.

Help secure him all wealth he produces.

By labor of hand or of brain,

Thus correcting outrageous abuses

And stop all capitalist gain.

This would break down the power of money,

Which is cursing the human race,

And would banish this hell of poverty

By bringing plenty in its place.

Then awake, arouse, Giant Labor;

Drive oppression from its lairs!

Place our "undesirable citizens"

In the presidential chairs.

Show the forces of greed and corruption,

Their power must come to an end,

That the world shall move onward and upward

For Justice again takes command.

—W. A. HALL, SR., Pardeeville, Wis.

GEORGIA AROUSED BY GRAFT AND ATROCITIES.

Wardens and Guards Employed by Commonwealth Also on Pay Rolls of Lessees and Virtually Make State a Slave Driver.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Georgia is aroused over the disgrace of disclosure of conditions which have long existed in her penitentiary system. The story of cruelty, atrocity and graft, has come out in the two weeks' probe of the legislative investigating committee.

A convict lost his life under the lash, and the same guard who administered the fatal whipping was employed by the state and by the convict lessee. The wardens employed to see that the convicts were properly cared for have been for years in the pay of convict lessees, to get all the work possible out of the men whose labor had been bought.

The state thus became a slave driver. Shocking cruelties were hushed up. When men died under the lash, the death certificate ascribed it, for instance, to "drinking too much water." The state warden, Jake Moore, has acquired a fortune of \$40,000 within a few years, on a salary of \$140 a month.

The money derived from convict leases, some \$250,000 a year net, has been distributed among about 120 counties for common school education. They were loath to give it up. It looked as if the counties wanted the money to educate the children; they didn't seem to care where it came from.

At the Floyd county road camp convicts were compelled to eat their meals chained to their bunks; Sundays they remained so chained during the entire day.

At the camp of the Lookout Mountain Coal and Coke Co. a negro's arm was broken by falling slate. No surgical attention was given, and the arm became useless. Warden W. O. Maxwell cursed the negro when he was trying to tell members of the legislative committee of the accident.

J. A. Cochran, white, sentenced for life for whitecapping, afterwards pardoned, told of the whipping of a negro convict at the state farm. The negro protested he was too sick to work. He was given 25 lashes and sent to the field to pick cotton. He fell exhausted, and the next day died. Cochran told of the whipping to death of a negro convict named Peter Harris. Harris couldn't stand the heat in the brick "clamps." Harris was whipped in the morning and again in the afternoon for failure to perform his tasks. The next day Cochran saw his body in the cooling vat. The coroner's jury accepted the testimony that he died from "drinking too much water, while overheated."

J. W. Roberts, a former warden at the state farm, told of the severe whipping of a white woman, Mamie DeCris. She was afterwards compelled to work in the fields picking cotton the same as the men.

Nebraska Nominates Full State Ticket.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of the state of Nebraska met at Omaha on the 23d inst. It was a slim attendance, only six locals being represented, but as all candidates are chosen by primary vote, it answered the purpose just as well as a large convention would have done. The following gentlemen were selected for presidential electors: First district, C. M. Sterns, Lincoln; Second district, Julius Hollender, South Omaha; Third district, Chase Kelley, Laurel; Fourth district, Captain W. B. Ashby, Beatrice; Fifth district, Fred Legler, Hastings; Sixth district, W. H. Stratton, Valentine; At-Large, R. M. Pruner, Kearney; T. L. Phillips, South Omaha. For congress: First district, E. I. Root, Lincoln; Second district, G. C. Porter, Omaha; Third district, J. M. Woodcock, Sioux City; Fourth district, Dr. M. J. McChesney, Osceola; Fifth district, J. W. Newbold, Minden; Sixth district, William N. Parcel, Wellfleet; governor, J. W. Walker of Hastings; lieutenant governor, Thor Jorgensen of Florence; secretary of state, Dr. J. H. Eberley of South Omaha; auditor, Dr. Hawthorne of Maywood; state treasurer, E. Taylor of Broken Bow; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. C. H. Schell of Ponca; attorney general, N. H. Nye of Pender; commissioner of public lands, T. P. Lippincott of Blair; railway commissioner, A. Finkeneller of Florence.

Starvation Reigns Supreme in Dublin. Wonder, whether the Irishmen at home will ever wake up? Will he forever be kept under the absolute guardianship of the same clergy that doing all in its power to keep the people in ignorance as to the real aims of the world wide Socialist movement? Some very disquieting facts are disclosed in the annual report on the health of Dublin, which has just been published. According to the health statistics 3943 of the 9447 deaths which took place in the Irish metropolis last year occurred in workhouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, prisons or other public institutions. This is 41.7 per cent. and it compares very unfavorably with the 18 per cent who die in such institutions in the great English towns. Nearly one-third of the total population of Dublin are returned as laborers, hawkers or porters—in other words as belonging to the most poverty-stricken classes in the community—and the death rate among this class last year was 31.9 per thousand, as compared with 23.1 for the entire city. The dearth of proper housing accommodation as disclosed by the report, is amazing. For 59,263 families there are only 32,061 houses. It must be remembered that all the houses in Dublin were originally built for only one family. The effect of overcrowding is shown by the fact that one-tenth of all the deaths in Dublin last year were caused by pathisis.

"Life of Albert R. Parsons. With brief History of the Labor Movement in America, also sketches of the Lives of A. Spies, Geo. Engel, A. Fischer and Louis Lingg. Second Edition, Chicago: Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, Publisher. The future historian of the American labor movement may find valuable information in the historical works of Prof. Ely, Powderly or John Mitchell. He may search the volumes of the labor papers of the country and find therein inexhaustible sources of material. However, his work would be incomplete without that great chapter on the Haymarket tragedy of 1886-87, which is so vividly pictured in the "Life of Albert R. Parsons." This book has become one of the most important historical documents in the history of the American labor movement. We look at this work mainly from a historical position, and are not so much concerned about the differences in principles, policies and tactics prevalent in the movement of those days of Labor's grave struggles. The Haymarket tragedy is a closed chapter; it is part of the history of that tremendous awakening of the American proletariat which found its expression in the Eight Hour movement of 1885-86. At this very hour the daily press informs us of the death of Pettibone, the latest victim of that capitalist conspiracy which culminated in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone and Steve Adams trials. A comparison of these latest conspiracy cases in the Rocky Mountains with the Chicago case of twenty-two years ago is now in order, and the "Life of Albert R. Parsons" affords the best opportunity to make such a comparison. The book also contains the proceeding of so-called "Anarchist Trial," the victims' speeches in Court, etc. One of the special features of this second edition is a complete statement of the case by Governor John P. Altgeld, i. e. "Altgeld's Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab."

Price of the book \$1.25, with 15 cents extra for postage. Order direct from the publisher: Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, 324 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.

You must cease voting the same old way your fathers and grandfathers voted, because since your grandfathers' days everything has changed but you. You are still the 'lower classes,' the hewers of wood, because you permit others to sit high up on your back and call themselves the 'upper class.'

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

To Central Bodies and all Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

The Seventeenth annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor convenes at Hannibal, Mo., Monday, September 21, at 10 a. m. sharp. We trust that you appreciate the importance of having representation at this session of the Federation, and that you will elect your delegates and send the duplicate credential to Secretary-Treasurer, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo., at once.

The locals in Hannibal are putting forth great efforts to provide arrangements that will satisfy all, and have assured us that first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable rates will be provided for all who attend the convention.

The following law, governing the representation and qualifications of delegates, is here reproduced for information of Central and Local Unions:

Article IV.—Representation.

Section 1. Each Trades Council or Central Labor Union shall be entitled to three delegates, and each Local Union shall be entitled to one delegate for each 100 members or a majority fraction thereof; no one shall be entitled to a seat as a delegate from a Central Body unless his Local Union is affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor. No Union shall be represented by proxy.

Sec. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in this Federation unless the per capita tax, etc., of their organization is paid up in full to the 30th of June, prior to the convention.

Hoping that each Central Body and affiliated Local will send their full quota of delegates, I am, yours fraternally,

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete list of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

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LABOR.

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in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 S. Fourth
Street.

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

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

THE RED SPECIAL

The Red Special is no idle dream.

The Red Special will soon be a reality.

Twenty thousand dollars are required to send the Red Special
11,000 miles within the last 60 days of the campaign.

The Red Special will enable our presidential candidate, Eugene
V. Debs, to address 500 meetings.

The Red Special will enable us to distribute millions of pieces
of Socialist literature at places which could not be reached during
this campaign.

The St. Louis Comrades and friends will do their share toward
making the Red Special tour possible.

About \$200.00 have been received at local headquarters within
the last two weeks.

This is good work, but a little more is required.

St. Louis Comrades, put your shoulder to the wheel!

Act promptly! No delay! The Red Special must leave Chi-
cago August 31.

LABOR POLITICS

The report of last Sunday's C. T. and L. U. meeting, which the
reader will find in this issue of St. Louis Labor, contains two resolu-
tions of a political nature. Both documents are significant at this
stage of the campaign. Resolution No. 1, offered by Delegate
Michaels of the Legislative Committee, was rejected by an almost
unanimous vote, while the other resolution offered by President Mil-
ler, was adopted without debate and without a dissenting vote.

The Michael resolution was based on the assumption that the
"Union Labor" defeat at the recent primaries was mainly due to the
stealing of the labor vote by the machine politicians. While there is
not the least doubt in the minds of the honest citizens that much
crooked work was done in the central wards of the city and that some
of the "Union Labor" Democrats did not get a fair deal, it would
nevertheless have been a blunder had the Michaels resolution been
passed.

The fact of the matter is that the "Union Labor" vote was not
cast, hence it could not be counted. Because thousands had prom-
ised to vote for the "Union candidates" is no proof that the promises
were fulfilled. We wish to substantiate the correctness of some of
the arguments which were made on the floor of the central body
against the Michael resolution.

In South St. Louis, especially in Wards 9, 10 and 11, and in
many precincts of other wards, the Socialist Party had its official
watchers and challengers in the polling places, and we are therefore
in a position to say that in those precincts the "Union Labor" vote
was counted.

In precinct 18 of Ward 10, which is a strong trades union dis-
trict, the editor of St. Louis Labor acted as challenger and watcher
and remained in the polling place until the judges and clerks had
finished their work. Much to the surprise of the election officials
the "Union Labor" candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket,
Mr. Henry Steinbiss, polled five votes in precinct 18 of Ward 10,
which, as already remarked, is a strong trades union district.

This was about the average vote of Mr. Steinbiss throughout
South St. Louis, which goes to show that the Democratic Union
men either failed to vote, or voted for the machine candidates.

"Let us take our medicine!" was the general sentiment expressed
at last Sunday's C. T. and L. U. meeting. Under the circumstances
this was the only thing to do. Years ago it had become customary
in the local Socialist movement that after every election some of our
"Comrades" would be peddling the discouraging phrases: "They
stole our Socialist vote! What's the use of voting? The boodlers
will always steal our votes!"

For some time this was the general belief in Socialist circles.
However, as the political activity of the Socialist Party required bet-
ter and more systematized organization in the congressional, ward
and precinct divisions, we were soon brought face to face with our
good "Comrades" whose main subject of lamentation was the steal-
ing of the Socialist votes.

In taking up the work in the wards and precincts we made some
startling discoveries. We found that the Socialist votes were not



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



stolen, could not have been stolen, because our good "Comrades"
had simply failed to vote.

We found hundreds of "old timers" who were not even natural-
ized; others had lost their first papers and were too phlegmatic to
secure duplicates. Again others neglected to register, and some were
registered, but neglected to vote.

From that time on the moment any Socialist complained about
the "small Socialist vote," or asserted that "our vote was stolen," he
made himself suspicious, and inquiries were made as to whether the
man himself had not neglected his duty.

Today the Socialist Party in the city of St. Louis is at least suffi-
ciently well organized to prevent a repetition of the "evils" just men-
tioned.

The local "Union Labor" campaign at the primaries was a fail-
ure. It is better to admit this than to add self-conceit and deception
to failure.

* * *

As to the Gompers resolution, offered by Mr. Miller, we wish to
say this:

Gompers' political pilgrimage to the Taft circus in Chicago and
to the Bryan menagerie in Denver was the logical outgrowth of the
"Reward-Our-Friends-Punish-Our-Enemies" policy sanctioned by the
A. F. of L. conventions. If Gompers' action was wrong, so was the
action of the A. F. of L. conventions. The political work of the
A. F. of L. being a contradiction in itself, it was but natural that
Gompers' personal work would be in line with that contradiction.

"No politics in the Union," and yet political action! "No part-
isan politics," and yet class political fights!

"Each member of the Executive Council at Denver in interviews
with the press just following the Democratic convention gave expres-
sions of gratification and approval in regard to the platform
adopted.

"We desire to repeat here that we believe that the whole mass of
the workers of the country will respond in hearty sympathy with the
Democratic party in the coming campaign as a result of its action in
the labor planks of the platform. They will be of practical benefit to
the workers.

"We have no hesitation in urging the workers and our friends
throughout the country to support the party in this campaign which
has shown its sympathy with our wrongs and its desire to remedy
them and to see that the rights of the people are restored.

"We say this not necessarily because it is the Democratic party
which has done this. We would urge the workers to support any
party which had incorporated our demands into its platform and
promised to work for their fulfillment.

"A deliberate attempt is being made by the opposition press to
make it appear that 'Gompers has promised to deliver the labor vote
to the Democratic party.'

"Such a statement is so absurd as to hardly need refutation. We
recognize the absolute right of every citizen to cast his vote for any
candidate and with any party that he pleases. Far be it from us to
attempt to coerce the votes of the workers, nor are we so asinine as
to promise to 'deliver the labor vote.'

"But we do, in all seriousness, urge the workers and all good cit-
izens to consider most carefully and thoughtfully the attitude of the
two great political parties toward the fundamental rights and prin-
ciples embodied in Labor's demands. Study their respective plat-
forms, and then vote as conscience dictates."

The foregoing quotations from the August number of the Amer-
ican Federationist are the expressions of Editor Samuel Gompers. A
stronger endorsement Mr. Gompers could not have given to the Dem-
ocratic party. And acting in line with the political work of the A. F.
of L. conventions Gompers had a perfect right to give such endorse-
ment.

To assume, however, that this endorsement was merely "per-
sonal," is wind. Gompers acted as president of the A. F. of L. We
cannot understand how Mr. Gompers can work himself into a state
of intense indignation when Republican party organs and Republican
"labor leaders" charge him with attempting to deliver the labor vote
to Bryan and his party.

In the first place, neither Gompers, nor Sargent, nor Mitchell,
nor Debs, can deliver the labor vote to anybody. Years ago political
labor skates could deceive old party politicians on those lines, but
today even the old party politicians know better.

If the above quoted Gompers editorial means anything, it means
this:

"Union men of America, on the strength of the Denver platform
vote for Bryan and the Democratic party!"

Whether the Union men will heed this advice remains to be
seen. To vote for Bryan's Democratic party means to vote for the
crooked gang in charge of the Democratic machine in St. Louis; it
means to vote for the rotten Cook County Democracy; it means to
vote for that incarnation of political corruption—the New York Tam-
many Hall; it means to vote for the Gov. Comer Democracy of Ala-
bama with its State Militia against striking Union Miners; it means
to vote for the Georgia Democracy with its indescribable prison
labor system; it means to vote for the women and children slave
labor of the Democratic cotton states.

Perhaps, President Gompers never thought of these things when
he wrote his Taft-Bryan-Rep-Dem-Union-Labor editorial.

Of course, the Miller resolution adopted by the local Central
Trades and Labor Union does not go into these details; it confines
itself to the defense of the personal integrity and honesty of Pres-
ident Gompers. We heartily endorse the action. Political differ-
ences of opinion do not justify us to doubt the personal sincerity and
honesty of our opponents. Since some of the most underhanded and
bitter denunciations against Gompers on account of his Denver pil-
grimage comes from "labor leaders" who are in the employ of the
Republican Taft machine we may say frankly: Their criticism and
denunciations show the earmarks of the capitalist political hirelings
and subsidized Injunction Taft agents.

We consider Gompers' political Union Labor policy wrong; it
will eventually have a demoralizing effect on the entire trades union
movement. Experience is the best teacher. By experience the
Trades Union movement will also learn the lessons which the Inter-

national Socialist movement has had to learn during decades of hard
struggles.

In St. Louis the political situation is such that Organized Labor
has one more chance this year to save the political honor of Union
Labor and to rehabilitate its lost prestige:

"A strong Socialist Party vote at the November elections!"

Every Union vote not cast for the Socialist Party is a vote for
the enemies of the labor movement.

Editorial Observations

The Red Special must leave Chicago August 31. How much of
the required \$20,000 will the St. Louis Socialists contribute?

The Socialists of Texas will hold an encampment at Saline from
August 17 to August 22, at which thirty thousand people are ex-
pected.

Victor Grayson, the young Socialist member of the British Par-
liament, arrived in Canada, where he will deliver a number of Social-
ist lectures.

Don't fail to read this week's installment of "From the Demo-
cratic South," in St. Louis Labor. Then have your Democratic
Union friend read the details about Organized Labor's desperate
struggles in the Alabama coal fields.

Constitutional Government in Constantinople, Turkish Cabinet
members arrested, Persian Shah prisoner, rebellion in British India,
etc. This sounds very much like a general political awakening
throughout Southeastern Europe and Asia. Ere long we'll hear some
sensational news from John Chinaman.

General William Booth, the advance agent of the present Indus-
trial Crisis, who said a year ago at the Olympic meeting, under Dave
Francis' chairmanship, that the American wageworker must make
up his mind to work cheaper and live no better than the European
wage slaves, is now dreaming of a Salvation colony in Africa. Gen-
eral Booth is a great Capitalist schemer.

Pat Morrissey, the Chief of the Locomotive Engineers, pleads
for the railroad corporations and announces his opposition to gov-
ernment ownership. For this he is heralded as "a cool and intelli-
gent labor leader, and a sagacious counselor." Such praise coming
from the corporation press at this time, is sufficient to place Pat
under suspicion, at least in so far as his influence on the general labor
movement is concerned. Neither Debs nor Gompers are enjoying
any of the capitalist "benevolent praise" so liberally poured over Pat
Morrissey. Keep your eye on Pat!

At the Twelfth Street Campaign meeting Henry Steinbiss, the
Union Labor candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, said
(and the other candidates repeated it): "I am a Democrat, I have
been a Democrat all my life, and I am entitled to the Democrats'
support." Cut this out, Henry! It don't sound good. No matter
how long you may have been a Democrat, cut loose from the old
rotten party now! Because Grandpa and Papa were Democrats is
no reason why we should continue running behind the Democratic
band wagon. Let us have the courage and backbone to be political
rebels, political revolutionists, Socialists! Then our enemies will
respect us, because they fear us.

The Gazette of Cleveland, O., one of the oldest papers published
in the interest of Afro-Americans, publishes a very interesting edito-
rial in its issue of July 11, of which we quote: "It is not necessary
for us to vote for Bryan if we do not support Taft. We are not com-
pelled to vote for either, or vote at all, if we do not wish to. How-
ever, if we wish to cast our ballots for some candidate for president,
we can vote for Eugene V. Debs or some of the other party candi-
dates for president, Bryan and Taft excepted, of course. For more
than ten years we have read Debs' speeches, and time and again
noted with much satisfaction the outspoken, manly and friendly refer-
ences to our people they have contained. He is RIGHT on the
so-called race question, and has the courage of his convictions. That
is enough! That he is the candidate of the Socialist Party is of no
consequence, as far as we are concerned, just at this time. That he
is right on the questions of vital interest to us is all that is necessary
this year at least."

TO PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1908.

G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor:
Dear Comrade—The Thirteenth Ward Branch recommended the
Executive Board to have a line or two inserted on each page of
Labor requesting readers to patronize advertisers in our papers. The
matter was referred to the Press Committee.

The Press Committee endorsed the suggestion, leaving the loca-
tion of said notices to the judgment of the editor.

Fraternally yours,
DAVID ALLAN, Sec'y Press Committee.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

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OTTO KAMMERER,
Secretary.

The World of Labor

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

Eight Thousand Shipbuilders Locked Out.

Stettin, Germany, Aug. 8.—The lockout of the 8,000 ship yard employes in this city seems to extend to other German cities. The building work on several new warships has been interrupted.

EIGHT HOURS AFTER MAY 1, 1909.

At the present time the constitution of the paving cutters provides for the nine hour day, but also contains a clause to the effect that after May 1, 1909, the hours of labor shall not exceed eight.

Injunction Against Longshoremen's Union.

Judge C. H. Hanford of the United States court in Seattle, Wash., issued an injunction against the Longshoremen's and Roustabouts' Unions of the Pacific coast. The unions are enjoined from interfering with the work of the strike-breakers, etc.

VICTORY OF MILWAUKEE PRINTERS.

Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, after an energetic campaign against non-union show printing, takes pleasure in announcing that the Riverside Printing Company, show printers of Milwaukee, have granted the demands of the union and carry the label.

FOR THE PROSPERITY PUFFERS.

Pittsburg unionists declare that if the prosperity puffers who send out glowing reports of the resumption of mills in that district would also mention that the mills are starting up a 5 to 10 per cent reduction in wages, balanced against a 15 per cent boost in the price of provisions, the puffers might be considered fairly honest.

STRIKE TIES UP WISCONSIN DOCKS.

Superior, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Great Northern ore docks at Alouez are tied up by a strike among the laborers employed in unloading cars and loading boats. Yesterday 125 men quit on being refused an increase of wages from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. Last night twenty-five of the night crew were refused an increase from \$2 to \$2.25 and struck.

Strike Because of Wage Reduction.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The local plant of the International Paper Co. did not open today, the 250 men now employed there having declared a strike. The company refused to renew its working agreement with the men unless they accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The superintendent says there is stock enough on hand to tide the mill over a long shutdown.

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED ON INCREASE.

London, Aug. 8.—With the growth of unemployment, as shown by the Board of Trade figures, 8.2 per cent of the members of trade unions, against 3.6 per cent last year, there is an increase in the amount of relief given by trade unions and by the poor-law authorities. The depression of trade at this season is the more alarming as it augurs worse for the winter.

LABOR UNION SUED FOR DAMAGE.

British Columbia unions are denouncing a precedent established by a court at Calgary. One Graham, a stone cutter who scabbed when called upon by the union to strike, lost his job when the controversy was adjusted and sued the organization for damages. He was awarded \$500, the court holding that the union "had exceeded its legal rights." Now there is more political talk than ever in British Columbia.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Willemstad, Aug. 8.—To furnish labor for the numerous persons who are out of employment and in pressing need as a result of the suspension of trade relations between Curacao and Venezuela, the Colonial Government has decided to spend \$80,000 on public works. It is reported here that the population of Maracaibo has accepted with indifference the boycott here, July 17, of the Venezuelan schooner Maria Abigail, which came into port loaded with Venezuelan products and later sailed without having discharged her cargo.

EMPLOYEES LIABILITY ACT INVOKED.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The employers' liability act of June 11, 1908, although declared unconstitutional, as applied to the various states, by the United States Supreme Court, is still applicable to the District of Columbia. It was invoked today for the first time since the court's decision in a suit filed in the District Supreme Court. Lillian Tucker, administratrix for the estate of Sidney Tucker, filed suit to recover \$25,000 damages from the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company.

Labor Day Resolution.

Resolved, That all organized labor be, and is hereby called upon and urged, to make special preparations for holding great demonstrations the coming Labor Day, the first Monday in September, 1908; that all friends and sympathizers with the principles and the aspirations of labor be invited to participate with the wage-earners in the demonstrations and festivities incident to a most thorough and comprehensive observance and celebration of Labor Day, 1908.—Resolution adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, Denver, July 7, 1908.

Garment Workers to Strike.

New York, Aug. 8.—A strike of 30,000 garment workers in New York is likely. The restoration of the rate of wages prior to last October, when wages were cut on account of the panic, is demanded. Resolutions adopted at mass meetings in Brooklyn, Brownsville and Manhattan have empowered the general executive committee to call a strike whenever it is considered expedient. Unless some satisfactory arrangement can be made with the clothing contractors and later with the clothing manufacturers, the strike will occur within a few days.

British Printers to Amalgamate.

The scheme for amalgamation of the various printers' organizations of the British isles is making good headway, according to reports culled from the different official journals, and the British Typographical Union seems to be an accomplished fact in the near future. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leaders of the movement that it will not be a federation in name only, but that local autonomy would be subordinated to the interests of the body as a whole. The trade during the past several months has been, in a very bad condition, and the printers are now looking to amalgamation to help them out of some of their difficulties.

CHARTER OF NEW YORK BAKERS' UNION REVOKED.

New York, Aug. 10.—The charter of the Bakers' Union No. 305 has been revoked by the International Quorum of the Central Executive Board at Chicago. The joint board of the local Bakers' and Confectioners' Union were notified of the decision by telegram yesterday. No. 305 has been causing considerable discord in the Bakers' Union, it is charged, by acting in violation of the union's laws. It is said to have refused to encourage applications for admission, and became known as an element of reaction and retrogression. It refused to abide by the laws of the international union in regard to new members. The International Quorum also ordered in its decision that the members of No. 305 be kept under the jurisdiction of the joint board until the Bakers' convention on October 7, at Washington, D. C., when steps will be taken toward the distribution of the members among other locals or the organization of a new body. Acting upon the decision the joint board has called for a meeting of all the members of No. 305 for tomorrow at 12 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street. All are requested to be present.

ANNUAL FALL FESTIVAL and CAMPAIGN RALLY

—OF THE—

St. Louis Socialists

Sat. Sept. 12, and Sun. Sept. 13

—AT—

LEMP'S PARK

UTAH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

CONCERT, DANCE,
SPEECHES,
CHILDREN'S GAMES,
RACES AND
OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

TICKETS: 10 Cents a Person;
Children Free.

SPEAKERS:

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
of Seattle, Wash.

MAX HAYES,
of Cleveland, O.

WILLIAM L. GARVER

Candidate for Governor of Missouri on
Socialist Party Ticket.

Mitchell to Settle Switchmen's Trouble.

An effort to settle the threatened strike of the switchmen of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad is likely to be made by the Civic Federation, with John Mitchell as mediator. Mitchell is in New York, and the grievance committee of the switchmen, headed by Grand Master Hawley, has been advised to solicit the aid of the former miners' leader in having the alleged grievances placed before President W. H. Truesdale, who has refused to receive the men. Grand Master Hawley, who is in charge of the situation, has asked Commissioner of Labor Neill and Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission to act as a board of mediation, and is awaiting a reply from Washington before announcing whether Mitchell would be appealed to.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the legislative council chamber, Halifax, N. S., Sept. 21, and will continue from day to day until the business has been transacted. This is the first session of the congress to be held in the eastern section of Canada, and it is desired that the organized workers in that locality should receive the encouragement of a large attendance of delegates from all the other Canadian provinces. One of the important matters to come before the congress will be the report of W. R. Trotter, who was sent to England by the congress to bring home to the English people the real labor conditions existing in Canada. He will present such recommendations as his study of the question may suggest.

PROTECTIVE LABOR LAWS IN ITALY.

City Council of Milan, Italy, passed a law to insure perfect health to all employes in the glass factories of said city. All the glass workers must be examined weekly by a first-class physician for contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis and syphilis. The expense and all that is done for the health must be paid for by the employer. Every day, under the management of the firm, the glass blowers must practice the disinfecting the mouthpieces of the tube with flame. It is absolutely prohibited to use another one's drinking glass. Any cases of syphilis found must be immediately reported to the hygiene office and necessary remedies prescribed. The doctor must also report any cases of tuberculosis and pulmonary affections so as to prevent the spread of the disease. The hygienic office must enforce this law. A failure to enforce same will be subject to a penalty.

Bakers' Union Issues Appeal.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—"You unorganized men have reaped the benefits of our never-ceasing agitation," said the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in a circular to the craft, "but what have you done for us? While organized bakers have spent their hard-earned dollars in order to help the union to carry on its great work of bettering the condition of the slave of the bakeshop, you have stood idly by, thinking everything achieved by the organized men would be coming your way anyhow, without any effort." "Be a man for once and join the organization of your trade and help in the work for your emancipation." The union has determined to thoroughly organize their trade. For 33 years they fought the fight for improvement in wages and conditions. All applicants will be welcomed, and for the next two months the initiation fees will be reduced so that no unaffiliated man need find his way to the ranks of organized labor blocked by a financial obstacle.

Methodist Church and Union Labor.

The Methodist Episcopal church in this country was brought face to face with organized labor during the recent successful struggle of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day, declares a leading eastern newspaper, and it says further: The great New York city publishing house of this denomination long stood out against the union, and finally capitulated grudgingly, by establishing the working conditions demanded, but declining to recognize the union. However, the fight did the Methodists good, because it brought up to them the importance of labor and its work, and even the most bitter union-haters in the denomination finally had to admit that for a "methodist" church—a church based on method, on

systematic, concerted procedure—to object to "methodist" or union labor, was an absurdity. One net result of this losing fight the church authorities waged with the typographical union has been that the leaders of the denomination appear to have seen a new light, and accordingly the general statement on the church and social problems, adopted at the recent general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, might well have been turned out to be the platform of the most aggressive labor union in the United States.

Teamsters' Convention Adjourned.

The convention of the United Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America, which was in session in Fraternal hall for five days last week, adjourned Friday, to meet next year in New York. All negotiations looking to an amalgamation with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are off, and as that organization, which held its convention in Detroit, decided not to meet again until 1910, it is certain that the two organizations will remain apart for at least two years. The convention also declared against the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law, and in favor of excluding the Koreans. The teamsters say that Chinese and Koreans are taking the places of American teamsters in the west. The last act of the convention was the nomination of officers. With the exception of George H. Mastin, who was third vice-president, and who declined to run again, all of the old officers were renominated. The election will be by referendum vote. Those nominated were: John Sheridan of Chicago for president, William H. Ashton of New York general secretary and treasurer, A. L. St. Clair, St. Louis, first vice-president; George W. Prescott of New York, second vice-president; George Fordham of Rochester, N. Y., third vice-president; Thomas Martin, New York, fourth vice-president; Valentine Hoffman, Chicago, fifth vice-president; F. H. Ray of Chicago, sixth vice-president; A. G. Reed, Chicago; Harry Heller of New York and George H. Denny of St. Louis, trustees.

Street Car Strike in Australia.

In Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, the electric tram service has received a paralytic shock as the result of a strike of the tramwaymen, who, to the number of 3,000, stopped work on the stroke of noon last Friday and came out on strike. In Sydney, as in some other towns in New South Wales, the electric tram lines are owned by the state, and the state department having refused to reinstate a dismissed employe and declined to abolish the "espionage system," the tramwaymen's strike is the outcome. Under the compulsory arbitration law of 1901, stringent penalties are attached to strikes. The Labor Council have, by deputation, urged the government to appoint a special tribunal outside the industrial court to consider the men's grievance, but the premier (Mr. Wade) utterly declined, and said the tramwaymen must return to work unconditionally, and they could then apply under the industrial disputes act for a wages board to hear any cases which they might choose to bring before it. The Labor Council, in consequence, declares that the strike will be carried on to the bitter end, and that it is a trial of strength which will either make or break Trade Unionism in Sydney. Meanwhile the government is running a portion of the tram service with "blackleg" labor, and is instituting a prosecution against the president, secretary and 26 members of the tramwaymen's executive for breach of the industrial disputes act and for promoting a strike. On the other hand, the tramwaymen are backed by Trade Union sympathy, a number of Trade Unions having decided to give them financial support. The members of the Sydney Stock Exchange have opened a subscription list on behalf of the strike-breakers, but that is quite natural. The financial interests have a particular passion for strike-breakers all the world over.

Canadian Railroad Strike.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 9.—The biggest labor dispute which the industrial history of Canada has known culminated in the form of a general strike, when employes of mechanical departments of the Canadian Pacific from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast, some 10,000 in number, laid down their tools and quit work because the decision of the conciliation board, which was appointed under the Lemieu act of the Canadian parliament, was not in accord with what they wanted. The two opposing forces have cut out all possible hope

of reconciliation. None of the mechanics in the shops are on duty. To the surprise of the citizens, word was received from Second Vice President Whyte to open no negotiations with the men until his arrival here on Saturday. The first statement of the company was given out today by Second Vice President Whyte, now at Vancouver. He said: "It is not our place to take any action in the matter. When the conciliation board made its ruling, I telegraphed Ottawa that the findings were not, from our point of view, a satisfactory settlement to the company of the spirit of the Lemieux conciliation act, but we would agree to them. We did not participate in the present situation, and are saying nothing about it." All the Canadian Pacific railway shops are in darkness, owing to electricians operating the light plant declining to work with non-union labor. Strike-breakers arrived here from St. Paul and Chicago, and these, added to the Japanese used in roundhouses and Italians and Galicians at work in other parts of the yards, add somewhat to the usual activity around the buildings. Porters on cars are now compelled to clean out their cars, and every extra laborer that can be utilized by the company is being pressed into service. Several hundred mechanics are expected from Pacific coast states, while the eastern shops will draw their supply from the New England states. Sixty union pickets have been placed on duty at the local shops.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

THE PRIMARY VOTE.

At this writing returns from 30 counties have been received and the Socialist vote averages 50 to the county. The best returns are from Scott County, which rolled up 370 votes, and there was no contest on for any office. If they turn out as well in proportion at the election, when the vote will be much heavier, Scott County will have Socialist officials. A number of other counties cast more votes at the primaries than we received at the last election. The official returns for St. Louis and Kansas City have not been received, so far.

NEW LOCALS.

Comrade Brown's work at Windsor has enabled the local comrades to organize with 9 members. D. F. Zehner is secretary and a hustler.

Sam Carson is responsible for a local of 17 members at Henley, Cole county. The place is small but he rounded almost everybody in it and set them to working for Socialism.

Just to prove that the revolution is felt in Adair county, Comrade Marckey sends in an application for charter for a local at Rural, between Brashear and Kirksville. 10 charter members.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY A LIVE ONE.

As usual the comrades here are in the market for all speakers that come along. Comrade O'Dam writes that they want one Mills date and four Gaylord dates. When Garver comes their way they will canvass the county in good shape. Those miners can always be counted on to deliver the goods. They "dig up" in royal fashion and take good care of a speaker. If all parts of the state were as reliable and sure as St. Francois county, the trials and tribulations of the state office in routing speakers would be much less than what they now are.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Every agitator and member of the party should have some copies of our national platform for distribution in meetings, etc. You can get them from this office for 25 cents per 100, postpaid. Order some and see how well they work.

In this connection the suggestion of our candidate for governor, W. L. Garver, fits in well. He finds that at many places where he speaks the comrades have no literature of any kind. While he has some books for sale, it is impossible for him to carry matter for free distribution. He suggests that comrades that are arranging meetings get a number of No. 651 of the Appeal, containing Debs' speech at Girard, and give them out at meetings. The Appeal can furnish many good leaflets at small cost that could be handed out free.

ELECTION OF STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

The county chairmen, that were elected on August 7 by the county committees, compose the congressional committee. They are to meet in the district at the same place and day (August 18) as the mass conventions take place. The congressional committeemen meet first, and, after organizing, they proceed to elect two state committeemen for the district, and designate one of them whose fare to Jefferson City is to be paid by the state organization. The committee then adjourns and all Socialists present then go into mass convention for the election of a delegate to the State Convention. By electing as delegate the same comrade that has been designated by the congressional committee as the one whose fare shall be paid by the state organization, the locals will be saved the expense of their delegate's railway fare. By this means, the state committeeman that is sent to Jefferson City, will also be the delegate to the State Convention.

GARVER'S DATES.

Garver will speak as follows: Aug. 19, Gallatin; 20, Brookfield; 21, Linneus; 22, Milan.

The meeting at Hale was a fine one. The whole town was talking Socialism when Garver and several other Chillicothe comrades left the place. Comrade Foulbouv, who is the local hustler, will have no trouble in starting a god local in the near future.

At Nelson the meeting commenced with a small crowd, but when the natives found that a Socialist did not bite or kick back, they commenced to come out of the corners and soon filled every seat and listened for over two hours. The collection was \$4.08. Comrade Hanly intends to organize a local soon.

The Chautauqua had a crowd at Fayette and Garver utilized it for propaganda. In the evening he spoke again and gave the Bourbon Democrats of the vicinity some new things to think about.

The Marshall meeting was also in new territory where they are still voting for Andy Jackson. W. H. Leonard is the active worker who arranged the meeting.

HERE AND THERE.

Maynard's date at Mountainview has been shifted to Willow Springs, the Mountainview comrades being unable to arrange the meeting at this time.

Dates are being arranged to bring Clyde A. Berry to Jefferson City by September 8. From there it is possible that he will touch at St. Louis before returning to his district.

Adair county will use Garver for a week and get the people woke up to the fact that a Socialist campaign is on. Local Willmathsville remits back dues and promises to stay right on the job from now on. They also dig up \$5 for the Red Special.

Comrade Branam of Scott county sends in \$8 for the campaign fund. This will help on the \$100 fare that we must raise this month. Locals are urged to keep the lists moving. Other locals that have sent in their contribution for railway fare expense are: Congo, Chillicothe, Poplar Bluff, St. Joseph, Ferguson and Mountainview.

The "Red Special" is a winner. Local St. Louis will furnish at least \$150 to get it started. Chillicothe sends \$5. Other locals report

that they will do their best to start that train to working for Socialism.

Local Eldorado Springs orders a set of account books. This is just what every local needs. Easy to keep the books straight and makes the work accurate. Get a set for your local. The cost is \$3.50, express extra.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MASS CONVENTIONS.

Mass Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention, on September 8, have been called in the various congressional districts. The time of meeting in the districts is August 18. The hour and place is as follows:

- District 1—Kirksville, T. C. Haller, 913 S. Florence street.
- District 2—Chillicothe, W. L. Garver.
- District 3—Richmond, L. C. Wilson.
- District 4—St. Joseph, R. G. Lobb, 1002 S. 10th street.
- District 5—Kansas City, J. M. Brazel, 1400 Grand Ave. (probably).
- District 6—Warrensburg, Nickerson Bldg., 2 p. m.
- District 7—As per notice sent out by R. G. Hotham, Springfield.
- District 8—Eldon, J. R. Jackson.
- District 9—Hamburg, Seibs Hall, 2 p. m.
- District 10—St. Louis, Moensch's Hall, 7th and Arsenal, 7:30 p. m.
- District 11—St. Louis, Plumer's Hall, 13th and Benton, 7:30 p. m.
- District 12—St. Louis, 212 S. Fourth street, 8 p. m.
- District 13—Probably Flat River, G. W. O'Dam.
- District 14—Poplar Bluff, Knecht's Drug Store, 8 p. m.
- District 15—Webb City, Court of Honor Hall, 10 a. m.
- District 16—Mountaingrove, H. M. Fouty's Office, 2 p. m.

All Socialists in the respective congressional districts are invited to attend these conventions and select a delegate to the State Convention.

Prior to the mass convention, the congressional committee, composed of the various county chairmen, is to meet and elect two state committeemen. For details see next item.

REFERENDUM RESULTS.

The vote on National Referendum A is as follows: Principles, 448 yes, 1 no; Platform, 456 yes, 6 no; Program No. 1, 455 yes, 1 no; No. 2, 458 yes, 2 no; No. 3, 459 yes, 0 no; No. 4, 458 yes, 1 no; No. 5, 458 yes, 0 no; No. 6, 459 yes, 0 no; No. 7, 458 yes, 0 no; No. 8, 459 yes, 1 no; No. 9, 457 yes, 2 no; No. 10, 455 yes, 4 no; No. 11, 460 yes, 0 no; No. 12, 459 yes, 1 no; No. 13, 460 yes, 0 no; No. 14, 458 yes, 2 no; No. 15, 460 yes, 0 no; No. 16, 460 yes, 0 no; No. 17, 460 yes, 0 no; No. 18, 459 yes, 8 no.

The vote on National Referendum B is as follows: Article 2; sec. 1, 447 yes, 11 no; sec. 2, 426 yes, 29 no; sec. 3, 432 yes, 24 no; sec. 5, 452 yes, 5 no; sec. 6, 451 yes, 4 no; article 3, sec. 2, 431 yes, 11 no; article 4, sec. 1, 422 yes, 36 no; sec. 5, 438 yes, 15 no; article 5, sec. 1, 431 yes, 24 no; article 6, sec. 1, 216 yes, 237 no; sec. 2, 398 yes, 51 no; sec. 5, 394 yes, 48 no; article 7, sec. 1, 28 yes, 213 no; sec. 5, 393 yes, 58 no; article 8, sec. 2, 424 yes, 26 no; article 10, sec. 1, 445 yes, 11 no; sec. 2, 414 yes, 42 no; sec. 5, 421 yes, 39 no; sec. 6, 414 yes, 36 no; sec. 7, 457 yes, 2 no; article 11, sec. 1, 431 yes, 27 no; sec. 2, 440 yes, 17 no; article 12, sec. 2, 338 yes, 62 no; sec. 10, 431 yes, 42 no; sec. 11, 435 yes, 17 no; article 14, sec. 1, 443 yes, 13 no; article 16, sec. 1, 399 yes, 59 no.

The locals that reported on or before August 3 are as follows: Arnett, Burlington Junction, Bevier, Bartlett, Congo, Chillicothe, Dexter, Desloge, De Soto, Edna, Ferguson, Flat River, Fry School, Greenfield, Gifford, Johnson City, Jennings, Liberal, Luebbering, Leadwood, Myrtle, Marceline, Milan, Monett, Mountaingrove, McCracken, Minden, Novinger, Neosho, Ozark, Oakland, Poplar Bluff, Pascola, Puxico, Romance, Richmond, Springfield, Sedalia, Tribune, Turnback, Tuckahoe, Tatem, Trenton, St. Louis, West Plains, Cassville.

The following were received after August 3: Piedmont, Mountainview, Kansas City and Branch 2 of Joplin, which had been sent to the National Office and was returned to this office on August 8.

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Boston, Mass., August 10.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union and the Seventh Annual Convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Unions of North America began here today. The Mailers Trades District Union, a subordinate organization, and the Woman's Auxiliary of the I. T. U. also convened today.

The report of the president in part said: "The work of the year has been mainly along the lines of effort at reclamation of those offices that were lost, temporarily at least, during the eight-hour campaign. The membership today is but a trifle less than at the time the eight-hour difficulty occurred, when it was about 47,000. Today the membership is about 46,000. We can never bring about a 100 per cent union. Thousands and thousands of printers are employed in towns and hamlets who have no opportunity or occasion to join a union. It may be that the extension of our benefit features will secure a percentage of these isolated artisans, but we can never hope to secure all of them. We can, however, organize every town where there are seven or more printers and that we propose to do."

According to the report of Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood of Indianapolis, the regular funds of the union amount to a total of \$198,310, classified as follows: Burial fund, \$14,137; executive council or defense fund, \$69,933; general fund, \$8,329; special defense fund, \$105,364, and the Typographical Journal fund, \$545. The report showed a decrease in funds of \$85,642.18 during the fiscal year.

COTTON MILL WORKERS STRIKE.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 10.—Several hundred operatives at the Lane Maggins Cotton Mills in this city, have gone on a strike, leaving only a small working force in the mills. It was understood that a large majority of the operatives had agreed to a proposed wage reduction, but when it went into effect today, only a small proportion of them remained at work.

Socialist Sunday School.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

DO YOU WANT

A First-Class Sewing Machine?

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

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.

Railroad Casualties in the United States. Over one hundred and twenty-two thousand persons killed or injured in railroad casualties in the United States during the year ending June 30! according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report. To be exact, 122,855. This gives added point to Erik Oberg's article in this Public on the comparative safety of travel on the privately owned railways of the United States and the publicly owned railways of Europe.—The Public.

ASSIST THE BAKERS

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

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 employees join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman 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. 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.

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

UNION MADE

\$1.00--ELGIN DRESS SHIRT--\$1.00

...ASK FOR IT...

FOR SALE BY: Neu & Lind 916 FRANKLIN AVE. and ALL LEADING DEALERS.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

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

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION

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

LIVELY MEETING

Of the Local Central Body—Another Arbitration Debate—The Primary Campaign and Its Result—Let Us Keep Quiet and Say Nothing! Is General Opinion—A Resolution Expressing Confidence in Sam Gompers' Honesty and Sincerity.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at Aschenbroedel Hall the following resolution was offered by President Owen Miller:

The Gompers Resolution.

"Whereas, Since the Denver Convention of the Democratic party Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., has expressed his personal approval of the platform adopted by that convention; and,

"Whereas, This expression of approval has resulted in an effort to discredit the President of the A. F. of L., by opening the flood gates of malicious misrepresentation in the columns of all the periodicals, always and still opposed to organized labor, especially as represented through the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, hereby expresses its unbounded and unqualified confidence in the integrity, and sincerity of Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., and warn all fair-minded persons to take with a very large grain of allowance all statements affecting Mr. Gompers, or the A. F. of L., emanating from sources ever hostile to the uplifting of the human race."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote and without a debate.

The latest Union Labor primary campaign was rolled up once more by Delegate W. M. Michaels, of the Legislative Committee, introducing the following resolution:

"Whereas, The most sacred and valuable privilege enjoyed by an American citizen is the ballot; and,

"Whereas, A perversion of that privilege is a crime against the citizen and the state, deserving the most severe penalties; and,

"Whereas, All indications show that at the primary election held last Tuesday huge frauds were committed, in which opinion men of all parties are agreed, while the newspapers of the city are unanimous in demanding a thorough investigation through the grand jury; and,

"Whereas, We believe that the candidates indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council suffered in particular from these frauds, especially in the Eleventh Congressional District, and in the position of Sheriff of St. Louis; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we assist in the effort to expose this outrageous rape of the ballot, and that all voters who voted for Hugh I. McSkimming for Congressman in the Eleventh District and for H. W. Steinbiss for Sheriff of St. Louis, who are willing to make affidavit to that effect, send a postal card to David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, giving their name, address, voting precinct, and the number of their ballots, if possible."

Hugh I. McSkimming, who was the Union Labor candidate on the Democratic ticket in the Eleventh Congressional District, moved at once that all reference to the Eleventh District be stricken from the resolution. "We have no just cause for complaint," he said. "The election commissioners asked us to send them the names of trades unionists who might serve as election officials. How many responded? ("Three," interpolated Kreyling). How many trades unionists voted for labor candidates? Very few. How many worked for their election? I can count my friends who worked for me on the fingers of my two hands. I am making no kick and my ten friends are making no kick. You other men ought not to make any."

"If you lose, lose gracefully," said Thomas J. Kinsella, who was defeated for nomination to the Legislature in the Sixth District last Tuesday. "Would any one be able to come into this meeting and steal something from us? No. Yet we tried in a half hearted way to go up against organizations ten times as strong and take something away from them. If we go into politics we'll have to go into precinct rather than into state politics. Let's take our medicine."

"Let the fellers that are hollering fraud fight it out," said Phil Hofher. "The working people haven't been cheated. They never had any chance to win."

"The trouble was that some of the men who were intrusted with conducting the campaign of the labor candidates spent all their time working for Ball. If we sent in those postal cards now they would be used for the benefit of Ball," said James T. Conroy. "Had the two candidates named received the support of trades unionists a different tale might have been told. We didn't take advantage of our opportunities and the ward politicians did. That's all there is to it. Let's take our medicine." Not a single delegate pleaded for the resolution and only few voted against laying it on the table.

A communication from the United Brewery Workers of St. Louis was read in which the Union stated its reasons why it could not accept the Arbitration Board's decision in the Granite City brewery case. One of the claims of the Union is that the Arbitration Committee had no jurisdiction in the matter inasmuch as the supplementary agreement of March 31 did not cover the case. A hot debate followed and some rather strong language was used on both sides of the house, when finally a motion was carried according to which the Executive Board of the Central Trades and Labor Union is to investigate the question of jurisdiction of the Arbitration Committee.

A new "dispute" was submitted by the Boss Brewers, who seem to have the "arbitration fit." It was found, however, that the matter had not been taken up with the Bottlers' Union, the organization directly interested, and for that reason, the Brewery Bosses are to be notified to first try to bring about a settlement with the Bottlers' Union before the Arbitration Committee takes a hand in the trouble.

All candidates for the governorship—Republican, Democratic and Socialist—will be invited to address the attendance at the picnic to be held by the trades unionists of St. Louis at West End Heights on Labor Day, September 7. This was decided at the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union at Aschenbroedel Hall yesterday. Thomas J. Kinsella suggested that candidates for the senatorship be invited to speak also, but Phil Hofher of the Entertainment Committee opposed this, because he said this would change the picnic into a "gabfest." "All right," answered Kinsella, "I thought if Folk spoke there union labor might have a chance to ask him a few questions about the lid."

Slavery underwent transformations. In the closing period of Roman rule it began to merge into serfdom. When the waves of barbarian migration overwhelmed the empire, serfdom gradually became the dominant industrial institution. Its basis differed from that of slavery. The slave was the personal property of his master. The serf, instead, was attached irremovably to his master's land. His condition was, in some respects, better than that of the slave. He had a habitation; he could maintain family life. Like the slave, however, his subsistence came in time to depend wholly upon the will of his lord. When, as the modern trust has developed out of competing corporations, the monarchy developed out of competing feudatories, serfdom received a new and harder status. As king ruled lords by absolute power, so, in turn, he permitted his lords to rule their serfs. Serfdom now degenerated into a species of galling and bitter bondage, whose cry yet reaches us from medieval chronicles and from such a spokesman as "The Mad Priest of Kent."

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted at Convention,
Chicago, May, 1908.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called 'Independence' parties and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

PROGRAM.
As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we ad-

vocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands.

1—The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work-day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2—The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

3—The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4—The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5—That occupancy and use of land be the sole title to possession. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.

6—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

Industrial Demands.

7—The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(r) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

8—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9—A graduated income tax.

10—Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.

11—The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

12—The abolition of the senate.

13—The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

14—That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15—The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.

16—The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.

17—That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

18—The free administration of justice.

Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

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Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1—4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	.....	H. Kloepper
2—3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	.....	F. Rosenkranz
3—Unorganized, at large.			
4—Unorganized, at large.			
5—Unorganized, meets with sixth.			
6—Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	.....	A. Siepman
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. Burckhart
16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	.....	Jul. Siemers
17—2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	.....	W. W. Baker
18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	.....	W. E. Kindorf
19—3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	.....	L. A. Fahrenholz
20—3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	.....	Otto Mehl
22—2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th	Friday	.....	F. Mittendorf
23—3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	.....	G. W. Payne
24—3129A Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th	Friday	.....	Jas. E. Wilson
25—4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	.....	David Allan
26—2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	.....	M. Duerrhammer
27—South Branch, 5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	.....	Paul Manthei
27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	.....	Hy. Gerdel
28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	.....	J. K. Savage
Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	.....	Miss E. M. Bassett
Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	.....	Dr. A. Kean

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

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SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

Socialist Picnic Committee Meeting.

All members are requested to assemble Saturday, August 15, 1908 at headquarters and effect arrangements for the big annual September picnic which will be held within the city limits this year for the first time since 1904. Don't forget that all Comrades who served on the Debs-Strickland Picnic Committee are also members of this Committee and are expected to attend if possible.

L. E. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

SPECIAL REGISTRATION EDITION—ALL ORDERS MUST BE IN BY SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Our "Special Registration Edition" will go to press Monday, August 31, and will be generally distributed the following Sunday morning. All orders must be reported at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, not later than Saturday evening, August 29, in order to insure the prompt delivery.

Comrades, remember that there are four days of general registration in September. This general registration takes place only once in every four years, and for this reason the ward clubs should order as many copies of the "Special Registration Edition" as there are voters residing in their respective districts. The following orders have been received:

9th Ward	5,000 copies
10th Ward	7,000 copies
11th Ward	2,000 copies
13th Ward	3,000 copies
15th Ward	2,000 copies
17th Ward	2,000 copies
25th Ward	2,000 copies
27th Ward	3,000 copies
28th Ward	1,000 copies

SOCIALISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

"Well, I should snigger. We have had Comrades Rose and Goebel with us lately. Socialism is about all you can hear around here. Goebel quelled the durn fools in fine style."—W. A. Knight, Indian Springs.

BEN HANFORD IS IMPROVING.

Comrade Ben Hanford, candidate for Vice-President, is out of the hospital and is gaining in strength. By the first of September he expects to be able to resume his letters to the Socialist and Labor press and do other writing for the campaign.

SOCIALIST PICNIC IN PETERS' GROVE.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward Clubs will give their annual picnic at Peters' Grove Sunday, August 23. Comrades and their families are invited. Family tickets \$1.00. Refreshments free. Take Suburban car and transfer to Ferguson car to the grove.

CENTRAL LABOR BODY AND SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Central Labor Union of Providence, R. I., is now taking a membership referendum upon the proposition of endorsing the Socialist Party political platform. This course was unanimously recommended by the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Union.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Socialists decided that two ratification meetings be arranged for, one to be held on or about September 4, in Cooper Union, with Wanhope, Strelbel and others as speakers; and the other in a larger hall, on October 4, with Comrade Debs as the principal speaker.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM ORGANIZERS.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports: "It is very encouraging to note the vigorous and hearty response of every audience to the bare mention of the names of Debs and Hanford. It is quite remarkable what a large proportion of each audience is composed of young men in their twenties, who manifest eager interest and stay to the end of the meeting and a very much larger proportion of women attend the meetings than ever before."

THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARD PICNIC.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward Clubs will hold their second annual picnic on Sunday, August 23, at Peters' Grove, Pine Lawn Station, on the Ferguson division, Suburban line. An enjoyable time is assured all who attend. The popularity of former affairs given jointly by these clubs has been due to the full measure of satisfaction enjoyed by those who attended. This furnishes an opportunity for the comrades and sympathizers to become better acquainted, thus insuring more effective co-operation. Family tickets are one dollar. Refreshments free.

PRESENTS FOR THE FISH POND.

At Our Lemp's Park Annual Fall Festival, September 12 and 13. One of the important features at our annual Fall Festival at Lemp's Park, Saturday, September 12, and Sunday, September 13, will be the Fish Pond on an extensive scale. As our comrades and friends are aware of the fact that most of the beautiful things at our former raffles, county fairs and similar arrangements were mostly presents given by comrades, friends and sympathizers with our cause, we have good reasons to hope that the number of presents for this year's Fall Festival will be even greater than in former years. All presents should be delivered, or reported, without delay to headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, in order that the committee may publish the names of the donors, and give a description of the presents, in the columns of *St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung*. The time is short, Comrades! Act promptly!

THE COMMITTEE.

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS IN DETROIT ARRESTED.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 10.—The Socialists of Detroit have begun a fight for free speech which resulted in the arrest of Eugene Cooney on Sunday, July 26, and again on Sunday, August 2. His place on the latter date was filled by other speakers, but no more arrests followed. On the first date named Cooney was speaking at Michigan and Park avenues when a patrolman appeared and took him to the station. There he was warned not to speak again on Sunday and was released. Cooney said he would test the law, which he did the following Sunday. The patrolman charged Cooney with blocking the street, but as neither the street or sidewalks were blocked, a hoot of derision went up from the crowd. The policeman said that the speech-making must cease, in the absence of a permit from the mayor. "I want to create a test case," said Cooney at police headquarters, "to determine the legality of the action taken by the police in stopping Socialist talkers. If there is a law against street talking, the police ought to enforce it impartially. Others that violate the ordinances are not bothered. We were particular at the meetings today not to have any obstructions in the passageways, yet I have to undergo the humiliation of being walked through the principal streets as a prisoner. I demand that the police go through with their action in a legal way instead of browbeating. They have no right to take people in for the sake of intimidating them without court action."

State of Missouri

OFFICIAL CALL FOR SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the primary election laws of the state of Missouri, a delegate convention of the Socialist electors of Missouri is hereby called to meet at Jefferson City, Mo., on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sept. 8, 1908, for the purpose of nominating 18 presidential electors; two (2) presidential electors at-large and one (1) presidential elector from each of the congressional districts of the state, to be voted for at the general election for president of the United States to be held on Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908; and for the purpose of adopting such declarations of party principles with reference to action of such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of representation in such state convention, soon to be held, shall be one delegate for every 1,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Socialist presidential elector at-large, who received the greatest number of votes at the general election held in November, 1904. Each congressional district in the state shall be entitled to at least one delegate to said convention.

The present acting state committeemen of the Socialist Party of Missouri are hereby directed to call in each of their respective congressional districts a mass convention of the Socialist electors, to be held at the most accessible point in each congressional district, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention to be held in Jefferson City, Mo., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., as aforesaid, said congressional district conventions to be called to meet prior to Aug. 20, 1908, giving not less than 10 days' public notice thereof, and any failure so to act on the part of any of said acting state committeemen shall in any district so failing, authorize the chairman of the Socialist state committee to issue a call for such congressional district convention, giving not less than five days' public notice thereof.

The various congressional districts in the state shall be entitled to the following number of delegates to the said convention:

Cong. District.	Electoral Vote for 1904.	Number of delegates basis 1,000 District.	Electoral vote for 1904.	Number of delegates basis 1,000
1	499	1	9	228
2	201	1	10	3,100
3	116	1	11	1,395
4	290	1	12	875
5	1,356	1	13	183
6	408	1	14	1,020
7	713	1	15	2,240
8	81	1	16	304

Witness our hands this 29th day of July, 1908.

F. F. BRINKER, Chairman.
Socialist State Committee.
OTTO PAULS, Secretary,
212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

Pursuant to the call of the Socialist state committee of Missouri, signed by its chairman and secretary, for mass conventions of Socialist electors to be called by the acting members of the Socialist state committee in their respective congressional districts for the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention of said party to be held at Jefferson City, Missouri on Tuesday, September 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., the delegates so elected to said convention to select Socialist presidential electors to be voted for at the general election for president of the United States to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1908, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, therefore I, Wm. M. Brandt, residing at 1952 Cherokee Street, State of Missouri, as acting member of the Socialist State Committee for the 10th Congressional district of Missouri, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Chairman of the Socialist State Committee, hereby invite all Socialist electors of the said 10th Congressional district to attend a mass convention to be held at the hall of Moench's, Seventh and Arsenal Streets, city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on August 18, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing 3 delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Party as aforesaid.

Signed: Wm. M. BRANDT,
Member of State Committee of the Socialist Party for the 10th Congressional district of Missouri.
My address is 1952 Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

Pursuant to the call of the Socialist state committee of Missouri, signed by its chairman and secretary, for mass conventions of Socialist electors to be called by the acting members of the Socialist state committee in their respective congressional districts for the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention of said party to be held at Jefferson City, Missouri on Tuesday, September 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., the delegates so elected to said convention to select Socialist presidential electors to be voted for at the general election for president of the United States to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1908, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, therefore I, W. E. Kindorf, residing at 1946 Hebert Street, State of Missouri, as acting member of the Socialist State Committee for the 11th Congressional district of Missouri, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Chairman of the Socialist State Committee, hereby invite all Socialist electors of the said 11th Congressional district to attend a mass convention to be held at the hall of Plumbers, 13 Benton Street, city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on August 18, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing 1 delegate to the State Convention of the Socialist Party as aforesaid.

Signed: W. E. KINDORF,
Member of State Committee of the Socialist Party for the 11th Congressional district of Missouri.
My address is 1946 Hebert Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

Pursuant to the call of the Socialist state committee of Missouri, signed by its chairman and secretary for mass conventions of Socialist electors to be called by the acting members of the Socialist state committee in their respective congressional districts for the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention of said party to be held at Jefferson City, Missouri on Tuesday, September 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., the delegates so elected to said convention to select Socialist presidential electors to be voted for at the general election for president of the United States to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1908, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, therefore I, David Allen, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, as acting member of the Socialist State Committee for the 12th Congressional district of Missouri, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Chairman of the Socialist State Committee, hereby invite all Socialist electors of the said 12th Congressional district to attend a mass convention to be held at the hall of The Socialist Party, No. 212 South Fourth street, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on August 18, 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing one delegate to the State Convention of the Socialist Party as aforesaid.

Signed: DAVID ALLEN,
Member of State Committee of the Socialist Party for the 12th Congressional district of Missouri.
My address is 4345 Arco Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

The Socialist City Committee met at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, last Friday evening, and organized by the election of F. L. Robinson of the Twenty-eighth Ward as chairman. The other officers elected were: L. E. Hildebrand of the Twenty-first Ward, secretary; Otto Kaemmerer of the Twenty-seventh Ward, treasurer. The Socialists polled over 13,000 votes in 1904 in Missouri and will poll this year, according to their leaders, over 20,000. It is estimated that over three-fourths of the Socialist recruits come from the Democratic party. In several counties the Socialists have nominated complete county tickets. The following were elected committeemen of the Socialist Party: J. H. Kramer, Ward 1; L. F. Rosenkranz, 2; Larry Ryan, 3; W. Brockmeyer, 4; P. Waldron, 6; William Rezicek, 7; R. W. Brown, 8; J. A. Weber, 9; F. F. Brinker, 10; F. J. Kloth, 11; Dr. Emil Simon, 12; W. Worman, 13; T. C. Stephens, 14; D. Burkhardt, 15; F. Giesler, 16; W. L. Bachmann, 17; W. E. Kindorf, 18; P. Frank, 19; F. Werner, 20; L. E. Hildebrand, 21; H. E. Lindsay, 22; J. E. Wilson, 23; F. Wedel, 24; H. Siroky, 25; E. J. Hilliard, 26; O. Kaemmerer, 27; F. L. Robinson, 28.

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