

WINNING A WORLD

By Eugene V. Debs, Presidential Candidate
Socialist Party.

The Socialist Movement is as wide as the world, and its mission is to win the world, the whole world from animalism, and consecrate it to humanity.

What a tremendous task!
And what a royal privilege to share in it!
To win a world is worthy of a race of gods.
And in winning, men develop god-like attributes, since all men are potential gods.

What a madhouse the earth would seem today in the frenzied revelry of Capitalism but for the light the Socialist philosopher sheds upon it!

What Alpine peaks of wealth and what desert wastes of poverty, despair and death!

What man, unless his heart be adamant, can contemplate this awful scene and be content?

What man, unless his brain be atrophied and his vision blinded, can fail to perceive the impending crisis?

In the presence of this vast and terrible phenomenon, how satisfying to be enlisted in the Socialist Movement, to understand its doubt-dispelling social philosophy and to interpret passing events in the clear light of its science.

The productive mechanism in modern industry, vast, complex, marvelous beyond expression, spurns the impotent touch of the individual hand, but leaps as if in joy, to its task, when caressed by the myriad-fingered collective son of modern toil.

The mute message of the machine!
Could but the worker understand, and would he but heed it!
Child of his brain, the machine has come to free, and not to enslave; to save, and not to destroy the author of its being.

Potent and imperious as the command of the industrial Jehovah, the machine compels the grand army of toil to rally to its standard, to recognize its power, to surrender body-breaking and soul-devouring tasks, to join hands in sacred fellowship, to sub-divide labor, to equalize burdens, to demand joy and leisure for all, and, emancipated from the fetters of the flesh, to rise to the sublimest heights of intellectual, moral and spiritual exaltation.

To realize this great social ideal is a work of education and organization.

The working classes must be aroused.

The modern tool of production must belong to those who make use of it—whose freedom, yea, whose very lives depend upon it.

A hundred years ago, the collective ownership of the individual tool would have been absurd; today the private ownership of the collective tool is a crime.

This crime is at the foundation of every other that disfigures society, and from its sub-cellars exude the festering stench of our sweat-shop civilization.

Educate the working class!
Spread the Socialist papers, the pamphlets, tracts and leaflets among the people!

The middle class see their doom in Capitalism and must soon turn to Socialism.

The hand-writing is on all the bill-boards of the universe.

The worst in Socialism will be better than the best in Capitalism.

The historic mission of Capitalism has been to exploit the forces of nature, place them at the service of man, augmenting his productive capacity a thousand-fold, to turn, as if by magic, the shallow, sluggish streams into rushing, roaring Niagaras of wealth—leaving to the toilers who produced it but greater poverty, insecurity and anguish than before.

The mission of Socialism is to release these imprisoned productive forces from the vandal hordes that have seized them, that they may be operated, not spasmodically and in the interest of a favored class, as at present, but freely and in the common interest of all.

Then the world—the world the Socialist Movement is to win from Capitalism—will be filled with wealth for all to have and to enjoy in its abundance.

When enough have become Socialists—and each day is augmenting the number and making them more staunch and resolute—they will sweep the country on the only vital issue before the nation.

A new power will be in control!
The people!

For the first time in all history man at last will be free.

Important Announcements

To Candidates of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—Capitalist newspapers are mailing various requests to our party candidates and urge immediate replies. What their motive may be is not apparent, but coming from the capitalist press should be sufficient warning. Some candidates may think light of the matter and answer in good faith. For this reason the Executive Board of Local St. Louis decided to address a statement to all its candidates and elected the undersigned for that purpose.

We would urge that candidates send any communication of a political nature to headquarters, or to editor of Labor. This will help reveal their aim.

We must especially emphasize that candidates of our party have no platform or declaration to make other than that adopted by our national convention last May, and therefore have no "personal" statements to add. Also that our candidates will indorse the Socialist national platform after the primary election. A copy of the platform might be sent as answer to all queries relating to our candidates' stand.

Prompt compliance with the above suggestions will tend to frustrate any plot of the enemy to misrepresent our party. Yours, fraternally, David Allan, G. A. Hoehn, L. E. Hildebrand.

Socialist Picnic Committee Meeting.

Picnic committee meetings will be held every Saturday evening at headquarters until further notice. All members of the original and sub-committees are urged to attend these meetings.

THE SECRETARY.

FOR THE DEBS DEMONSTRATION.

Comrades of St. Louis:—

Saturday, July 11, our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, will speak at Lemp's Park.

Sunday, July 12, Comrade Strickland will speak twice in the same park.

Fifty thousand announcement cards are ready for distribution. The admission tickets, 10 cents a person, are ready, and thousands of them should be sold in advance.

This is the first time that the St. Louis Socialists find themselves strong enough to secure the largest picnic park in the city for such an occasion.

Call at headquarters to get tickets and announcement cards.

The Committee of Arrangements.

The Special Debs-Hanford Edition of St. Louis Labor. Will be distributed Sunday, July 5, all over St. Louis city, and in many parts of St. Louis County. It will contain splendid campaign matter, including our new national platform, announcements of our campaign opening, picnic and Debs demonstration at Lemp's Park July 11 and 12; also the presidential, state and city tickets and the St. Louis county ticket of the Socialist Party. All orders must be in not later than Monday, June 29, because on account of the Fourth of July holiday we must go to press one day earlier than usual. The comrades in the wards may thus get their "specials" not later than

SOCIALIST PICNIC AND CAMPAIGN OPENING

Two Days

SATURDAY, JULY 11, and SUNDAY, JULY 12

—AT—

LEMP'S PARK

Thirteenth and Utah Streets

FIRST DAY:

EUGENE V. DEBS

—WILL SPEAK—

SATURDAY,

JULY 11

—AT—

8 O'CLOCK P.M.



Our Candidate for President.

SECOND DAY:

FRED G. STRICKLAND

—OF INDIANA—

—WILL SPEAK—

SUNDAY,

JULY 12

—AT—

4 AND 8 P. M.



PARK OPENS AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

Both Days

CONCERT -:- SONGS -:- DANCING

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETIES WILL TAKE PART IN CONTEST.

Admission Tickets, 10 Cents a Person. Children Free

Friday, July 3, which will give them ample time on the Fourth to fold and prepare them for distribution on Sunday morning. Up to Tuesday, June 16, the following orders have been received:

Sixth Ward Club	2,000 copies
Seventh Ward Club	2,000 copies
Eighth Ward Club	2,000 copies
Ninth Ward Club	5,000 copies
Tenth Ward Club	6,500 copies
Eleventh Ward Club	2,000 copies
Thirteenth Ward Club	3,000 copies
Eighteenth Ward Club	2,000 copies
Nineteenth Ward Club	2,000 copies
Twentieth Ward Club	1,000 copies
Twenty-fifth Ward Club	2,000 copies
Twenty-seventh Ward Club	3,000 copies
Local Brentwood (county)	1,000 copies
Jewish Branch	1,000 copies
Total	34,500 copies

Comrades should remember that all orders must be in by Monday, June 29, at 9 o'clock p.m.

Letters to the Great and Small

First Series: Two Letters to Taft.

FIRST LETTER.

To the Hon. William H. Taft:

Mr. Taft! Mister Taft! William! "Dear Will!" Bill!! IN-JUNCTION BILL!

Oh, you can hear that, can't you? Somehow that name makes



you sit up and take notice. Such a pretty pretty name—IN-JUNCTION BILL!—isn't it? And so musical, too. I wonder if you are ever troubled with insomnia? If so, you can cure yourself easily. Just as you get into bed, part your lips in a smile of innocence, close your tired eyes, and think—think of that beautiful name, IN-JUNCTION BILL. When that name comes into your mind insomnia will leave you—especially in the time between now and November. Insomnia? Really, Mr. Taft, when you grasp the real import of those two

words, you won't want to sleep.

Well, I see the nomination is as good as yours. Your party is going to put you up for President? You've got the nomination. How about the election? Can you win? There are many and great forces on your side. First of all, as modestly as I can do so, let me assure you that I'll do all I can for you. Just to give you pleasure, Bill, and to relieve any anxiety that might be lurking in your gelatine, I want to assure you that from this hour I shall do my best for you. Early and late I shall tell the people about your good qualities. Bill—In-junc-tion Bill! I'm going to stick right with you, Mr. Taft, from now until the polls close. And I shan't cost you a cent. And I don't want an office if you are elected. A volunteer soldier, I. You are so proud of your injunction record, you are so sure that you were a learned judge, and an upright judge, that I see clearly that I can serve you best by showing the people—especially union workingmen—how greatly they have been blessed by your injunction precedents.

Granted the nomination is yours, let us briefly scan the forces in your favor.

First of all, there are the old Gray Wolves—you can safely count on at least half of them. And they don't cost anything. Just give them letters of marque and trust them to look out for their country's welfare—and their own.

Then, after Wolves, there are the Dogs. You'll have to whistle for them, to be sure. But a little cat-meat from the butcher's, a box of dog biscuit—some of them won't want anything at all that costs money; just allow them to lick your hand, or your boots. Now, there's Curtis—he'd scorn to lie for pay. Pure patriotism and love of the game is all he wants. What? What's that? You have paid him? Well, who'd have thought it? What did you give him? A bone? What's that? You gave him a bone sirlain? Why, Mr. Taft, you're wasting your substance. You'll impoverish yourself. Well, it's for your country's sake.

There's the Old Gray Wolves and the Dogs—they're for you, and they're a power. Who else? Yes, yes. The Suckers—you've got to have them—and the Rogues, and the Cowards, and the Fools. But they're all easy. Bill—In-junc-tion Bill! Here's the plan of campaign. It's a winner:

- Bait the Suckers.
- Buy the Rogues.
- Scare the Cowards.
- Trap the fools.

And there you are—you're elected. See!

Here's an idea—not a vote-getter, perhaps, but just to give an artistic touch to the campaign. A man who aspires to the presidency must never forget that it is his duty to encourage Art.

As soon as you are nominated have your campaign manager organize parades in every city and hamlet in the United States—especially parades of workingmen. As the workingmen march proudly down the streets, heads erect, torches blazing, banners waving, music playing, they can keep step to the following slogan:

Bill! Bill! In-junc-tion Bill!
Bill! Bill! In-junc-tion Bill!

Oh, Mr. Taft, the fun you're going to have! Just imagine—I do so hope your imagination is good—just imagine three million organized workingmen marching through the streets in close formation, shouting that slogan at the top of their voices—their honest hearts just yearning, bursting with love for William H. Taft. Oh, how you will enjoy yourself. You'll be so tickled, icked, wickled—say, Bill, you're going to be tickled almost to death.

But I must close now. More in my next, which will be soon.

Yours truly, BEN HANFORD.

P. S.—At any moment the following dispatch might have arrived:

"Princeton, N. J., 23 ult.—Be liberal with the bait. Give the Suckers all the bait they want. After election you can take it away from them. (Signed) FISHERMAN."

Do you know who "Fisherman" is? I hope he is at least a gentleman. Is it possible that he is the first and last fat man who was ever President of the United States.

SECOND LETTER.

To the Honorable William H. Taft:

You will recall my last letter, considering the forces which could safely be counted upon to work for your election to the presidency of the United States, I enumerated the following:

- The Old Gray Wolves,
- The Dogs,
- The Suckers,
- The Rogues,
- The Fools.

All the above will of course march under banners dedicated to "Taft and Good Government."

To them must be added the millions of union workingmen who will be fired with enthusiasm for "BILL! BILL! INJUNCTION BILL!"

Probably these forces alone will be sufficient to assure election. But on looking over the field more carefully I see clearly there are others, and as it is always wise to make assurances doubly sure in matters of such high importance, I herewith call them to your attention.

Take the character assassins, particularly those whose specialty it is to defame the dead. To be sure, they cost money, but don't let that worry you. You may rely on Cortelyou to help you. He has only to pass the hat around among "our best citizens" and they will be glad to contribute liberally to your campaign war chest—not for any good it may do you or them, but purely for their country's good. If these should not respond promptly and liberally, you may still trust Cortelyou to deal with them successfully through

that beautiful, unctious and delicate ceremonial known as "frying the fat out of them." If worst comes to the worst, and Cortelyou finds himself not big enough for the job, you have only to go to the Big Chief. He in turn can send for Harriman—who can come at night and enter through the back door—and there you are. It must at no time be forgotten, however, that each and all of these steps are to be taken in the name of pure patriotism and for the good of the country.

Besides the work of the character assassins, you can hire a corps of detectives to "frame up" something now and then. Whenever there is a man who dares raise his head in opposition to your ambitions—that is to say, in opposition to his country's good—send out your detectives to find out something about him. Tell them (the detectives) that if they can't find out something they will be discharged next pay day. Of course, a man so pure in heart as yourself could not be expected to know it, but it is nevertheless a fact that when you tell a highly paid detective what you want him to find out, and at the same time inform him that he will be out of a job unless he produces results, he'll "make good." Oh, he will, indeed, Bill—Injunction Bill. If you need any further information in this line you have only to ask it of your great and good friends, Governors Gooding of Idaho and Peabody and McDonald of Colorado. Anything they can't tell you about it will be readily filled in by Generals Sherman Bell and Bulkeley Wells.

You must at no time forget, and you must at all times call attention to the fact that all of these steps in behalf of your candidacy are taken with no thought of benefit for yourself, but are prompted solely and purely by an ideal and lofty love of country. It is also to be remembered, and from time to time I should advise you to call the people's attention to the fact, that just as "our best and foremost citizens" contribute to your campaign fund from motives of pure partisanship, so the work of your character assassins and detectives will be done in the name of freedom and liberty—and more particularly in the service of "free labor." If you act promptly, you might be able to get Detective McParland to enlist in your behalf, and then, if that Christian gentleman, the Hon. Harry Orchard, would only write a book or make a confession in your interest, the union labor vote would surely be yours. It seems to me that you great and good friend, Governor Gooding, who owes you for a good turn, you know, ought to be able to enlist Orchard and McParland in your service—unless you already have them.

But I have another marching slogan for you, Bill, In-junc-tion Bill. Do you know that every time I hear your name I think of Washington. They sound so much alike. O, yes, they do. You may not have noticed it, but they do, really. Just pronounce "Taft" once, as short and sharp as you can, and then say "George Washington," speaking the words very slowly, and you will see at once how very similar they are. In fact no observing man can fail to note that the sound of the two names is just as much—or even more—alike than the men themselves.

But it is not only your name that reminds me of Washington—Bill! Bill! In-JUNC-tion Bill!

Was not Washington first in war? And are not you Secretary of War?

You are the fattest man that ever ran for President. Was not Washington first in peace? And are not you first in peace now?

Was not Washington first in the hearts of his countrymen? And are not you first in the hearts of the union men?

Why, Bill, you've got a walkover. People may tell you that you are going to run for office. Don't you believe them. There are so many things in your favor you can just roll into the presidency.

Once more I appeal to your imagination. Just look forward to the Saturday night before election. See. In every city in the United States men are marching, meeting, and listening to speeches showing the reasons why Taft—the man whose name is so like George Washington's—should be elected President. Many of these marchers are union men. As they march they shout:

"Bill! Bill! In-JUNC-tion Bill!
First in War!
First in Peace!
FIRST in the hearts of the UNION MAN!"

Hope your insomnia is better, Mr. Taft. By the time you are elected President of the United States I'll guarantee you won't need any obesity pills. Yours truly, BEN HANFORD.

P. S.—Letter from Curtis. It reads as follows: "Did not get a bone sirlon. Did not get a bone. Had been given lots of promises, but got nothing but a rat bis-kit."

For Rent—Nicely furnished rooms, for two young men; fine location, opposite park; all conveniences; reasonable. Call at 2106 Lafayette ave.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Initiative and Referendum.

By Wm. Preston Hills.

(Lecture Delivered at Monthly Meeting of Tenth Ward Improvement Association.)

Somewhat more than a century ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent a nation dedicated to liberty and to principle that all men should have equal rights.

Their famous Declaration of Independence was hailed all over the world as the dawn of a new era. Our newly-established government was looked upon by patriots, philosophers and statesmen everywhere as the beginning of the blessed day of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The oppressed of every land flocked to our shores to share with us the blessings of self-government, liberty and free opportunity. We were the focus of all eyes; the Mecca on which were centered the hopes and aspirations of the human race.

Now the question which presents itself to us is: Have we realized the glorious hopes excited by our birth as a nation? Have we made good the anticipations conceived at that time by the human race? Have we maintained the sacred heritage the government they intended us to have, to wit: A government of equal rights and opportunities to all and special privileges to none?

It is no answer to these questions to quote us statistics about our national wealth and prosperity; to cite us the number of miles of railroad we have built, the mines we have dug, the manufactures developed, the farms we have created, the number of cattle, sheep and hogs we have raised. This answer does not touch the gist of the question. All these things are only the means and not the end of civilization.

There is a higher purpose in civilization than the mere production of hogs and the increase of wealth. Those well-known lines of the poet express it:

Ill fares the land to hastening griefs a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

The true test of our success or failure as a nation can not be measured by material things. It lies in the higher plane of ethics; in the virtue and integrity of our citizenship; our progress in national justice and morality as expressed in our government; our just distribution of this material prosperity which we boast of so loudly so as to produce a contented and a happy people. If our government has become misrepresentative and corrupt; if it has degenerated into a criminal oligarchy of boodle, bribery and corruption; if, as even the Wall Street Journal itself admits, we have failed utterly to

provide a just distribution of wealth; if all our boasted material prosperity accumulates into the hands of a few who revel in luxury and riot in debauchery while reducing the great mass of our people to the condition of serfs; if finally special privilege has become rampant in our republic instead of equality before the law—then we have failed as a nation in spite of all our material prosperity.

There is a disposition to scoff at the idea that perhaps we are retrograding as a nation. The belief in our substantial progress is yet deep and strong with the great mass of our people, and to hint that perhaps our civilization may have entered into its decline seems like the wildest of pessimism; and yet these downward tendencies are perfectly apparent to every thinking man.

"He would have been a rash man who, when Augustus was changing the Rome of brick into the Rome of marble, when wealth was augmenting and magnificence increasing, when victorious legions were extending the frontiers, when manners were becoming more refined, language more polished, and literature rising to higher splendors, he would have been a rash man indeed, who then would have said that Rome was entering her decline; and yet such was the case.

To turn a republican government into a despotism the basest and most brutal, it is not necessary to formally change its constitution nor abandon popular elections. It was centuries after Caesar before the absolute master of the Roman world pretended to rule in any other way than under the authority of a senate that in reality trembled before him."

Forms are nothing when the substance is gone, and the forms of popular government are precisely those from which the substance of freedom may most easily go.

What has destroyed all the republics of the past? It has been special privilege and the unequal distribution of wealth and power. The concentration of all the forces of government into the hands of a few and their use for their own private benefit and against the masses of the people. All the wrecks on either side of the stream of time, all the great empires that have crumbled into dust, all the mighty nations that have passed away, all warn us that a society based on injustice can not endure.

And what after all is our national purpose? What are we struggling for as a nation? What are we trying to accomplish? What is the final object of all our mad scramble after wealth? For what lofty end must our working men be mangled on the railroads, mutilated in factories and burned to death in coal mines? What is this great American Beauty rose, the perfect flower of our system, to produce which (in the language of the younger Rockefeller) everything else must be crushed into the mire? Is it to produce our Thaws with their Evelyns and their retinue of insanity experts and lawyers? Is it to provide means for our Stanford Whites to fit up their chambers of mirrors and ensnare victims for their orgies? Is it to furnish forth monkey dinners for our shamming would-be aristocracy? Is it to enable this frenzied plutocracy to raise us a race of degenerate children with false ideas of life, of society and of their own importance and with false ideas of their duties and privileges and their relations to the commonwealth? Must the bone and sinew of the nation be harried into submission to enable a few plutocrats to purchase titled husbands for their daughters? To enable a Gladys Vanderbilt to pay \$5,000,000 for her bedraggled remnant of European aristocracy? To witness the ridiculous scramble of the manikin Count de Castellane and the princeling de Sagan spitting in each other's eyes for the privilege of spending the tainted stealings of Jay Gould? Must we become a nation of degraded industrial serfs forever slaving at the starvation point under the iron law of wages to enable a few boodlers to riot in sensual luxury on the products of our labor? Is this the final product of our national effort? Is the best we can show after a century of so-called Republican government?

For a long time we ourselves believed in the glorious dreams of our youth as a nation. We listened with great self-complacency (and many of us do yet) when Fourth of July orators and stump speakers told us that we were the greatest nation on the earth; that we were the only people up to date or a little ahead; that no other nation ever surpassed us in greatness and goodness; that no other nation ever put Providence under such deep obligation; that we had the highest ideals which we might soon overtake if we would only clip their wings a little.

And yet in the last few years we have had a rude awakening as a nation. Revelations in our government, municipal, state and national, have come to us from every part of the country. We in Missouri became aware of them by the prosecutions and exposures made by our then prosecuting attorney, Folk. But these were quickly duplicated and even surpassed by others in various parts of the country. No section of our country seems to have escaped this political blight. Everywhere the hated corporation lobby has controlled our state legislatures and has bribed faithless representatives of the people to betray the interests of their constituents.

Our cities have fallen under the rule of criminal oligarchies composed: First, of the big cinch capitalists, eminently respectable citizens, pillars of church and society, who make it a business to loot public franchises; second, the big contractors, also respectable citizens, who plunder juicy city contracts; third, the gamblers, dive-keepers and traffickers in vice, not quite so respectable, who purchase immunity for their crimes by their political influence and activity; and lastly, the crooked, corrupt politicians who are the tools of all the rest.

Our national government is on the same plane. Our national house of representatives has become notorious for its servility to special interests. It has fallen so completely under the control of the speaker that it has ceased to be a deliberative assembly. It now only records the will of one man, who himself is only the phonograph that repeats his master's voice.

Through our corrupt state legislatures the corporations have controlled the election of United States senators and have filled that body with their creatures until what used to be the most august deliberative assembly in the world has become a mere collection of tainted law-makers and boodlers. Instead of having the senators from the sovereign states like New York, Pennsylvania, California, Minnesota, etc., we have in reality the senators representing the New York Central railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad, the Burlington railroad, the Hill group of railroads, the Southern Pacific senators, and the Gould senators; also the senators from the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust and the express and insurance companies. Two of these senators have already been convicted of felonies and others have only escaped by the statute of limitations. Many are notorious bribe givers and representatives of special interests hostile to the people.

Think of it! Convicted felons, indicted boodlers, notorious bribe-givers, men who have betrayed their most solemn trust and bartered and sold their influence like merchandise, and who have taken money feloniously from the widow and orphan. These are the men who occupy the seats once filled by the great statesmen of the republic.

These revelations followed as they have been by the awful life insurance scandals and the putrid mass of corruption uncovered in the New York Metropolitan Traction Co. have at last brought home to every one of us the conviction that we no longer have the government our forefathers intended us to have. That instead of having a government of, by and for the people, we have a government that can be better described as of boodle, by boodlers and for boodle.

Under the influence of this corruption our rights and liberties have insensibly slipped away from us and our public property has been plundered and dissipated until we have little left but our indignation at the theft.

Now what is the remedy for these conditions? It seems to me a self-evident proposition that some remedy must be found or else our republic will go down to destruction as have all the republics that preceded us in the past. The great majority of the American people have agreed with us that some remedy must and can be found to meet this condition; and in the last few years

they have tried in various ways to bring about a better state of affairs.

In this effort we have had Business Men's Leagues, Citizens' Associations, committees of fifty and committees of a hundred and all kinds of reform movements too numerous to mention. These movements have accomplished some good results for the time being. They have broken up rings of rascals and have sent some of the corrupt politicians to jail; but after awhile, when the attention of the people has become relaxed, we have found that these beneficial results were only temporary in their nature and corruption has again seized the reins of power; until at last we have come to recognize that a deeper and a more fundamental remedy must be found to meet these conditions. We realize that it is the system of representative government as hitherto practiced in this country has inherent defects in its makeup which have produced this corruption. We have come to realize at last that no man or set of men can be trusted with irresponsible and uncontrolled power without its being abused; that some way must be found by which the people can exercise a greater control over their government and make it more responsive to their will.

In other words, we must restore the government into the hands of the people; we must re-establish popular sovereignty. Now, what do I mean by this? Sovereignty means control of the government. He is the sovereign who will prevail in the nation; who dictates its policies and makes its laws. If a legislature can defy and override the will of the people, then it is the legislature that is sovereign and not the people. If the corporation lobby can enforce its will on the legislature and make it obedient to its mandates then it is the corporation lobby that is sovereign and neither the legislature nor the people.

There is a confused impression in the minds of many people that because we elect our rulers, that therefore we have the essence of freedom and self-government; that a people who elect their law-makers are really making the laws themselves. But this is by no means true. The election of a governor is not governing any more than the selection of a captain is commanding. The election of a legislature is not necessarily self-government any more than the selection of a jail or the choice of a jailer is freedom. An apprentice is often allowed to choose the master whom he is to serve for years; and a lunatic or a minor whom we deem incapable of managing their own affairs, are nevertheless often given the privilege of selecting the guardian who is to govern them. The true test of whether a people have self-government or not depends on whether their will prevails in the government after the election, as well as before. A people may elect their rulers and yet live under an absolute despotism. This was true in ancient Rome, where the people elected their kings. It was true in Hungary and Poland and is true today in many tribes of Asia and Africa, where the chiefs are elected; but after election they have absolute and despotic power. The same was true of Napoleon, the archdespot of modern times, who was elected to his office. The same thing is true today in many of our American cities where the people go to the polls year after year in the fond delusion that they have a voice in the administration of public affairs, whereas in reality rings of rascals hold the cities in their grasp and whichever nominee the people vote for, the rascals will rule just the same, enacting their private purposes into law, pouring the public moneys into their purse, filling appointments with their creatures to perpetuate their power and plundering the city, regardless of the interests or welfare of the people. The same thing is true in the nation and the states as well as the cities. The rule of a congress that obeys the will of a corporation lobby in opposition to pub-

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Local Secretary: Macedonia (Commerce)...H. D. Miller

Maplewood
(3443 Commonwealth)...H. L. Howe
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta).....
M. B. Davidson
Middletown (Marling).....J. B. Elton
MillerT. J. Hood, Jr.
Mountain View (Route 1).....
C. B. Hamilton

MonettU. S. Barnesley
MorleyJ. H. Bryant
Mt. VernonG. A. Cammack
MilanR. D. Morrison
MinavilleW. W. Cosby

Myrtle (Jeff)J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (628 E. Cherry).....J. H. Amos
NeoshoL. B. Jones
New Harmony (Sikeston).....L. Love
NovingerAlex Nimmo
Oak Grove (Blodgett).....J. T. Schneider
Ollivette (Route 2, Clayton).....

J. E. Lehner
OranZ. L. Glenn
PinevilleFrank Gardner
Phelps (Route 2, Miller).....F. A. Bryant
PiedmontG. R. Martin
Pleasant Valley (Blodgett).....C. Forrest
Poplar BluffC. Kuecht
PuxicoB. S. Montgomery

Raley Creek (Galena).....Dick Myers
Reeds SpringL. McCullah
RockviewC. H. Jones
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....
A. F. Ruser

St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).....
Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee
(Ferguson)A. Tschirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.).....
R. G. Lobb

Sedalia (9th & New York).....
J. W. Barnett
Sikeston (Blodgett)J. W. Adams
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.).....
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Trenton (700 Florence), H. H. Perrin
TribuneE. C. Balley
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora).....
H. L. Cottingham

UnionvilleO. R. C. McCalmont
VanduserW. R. Vowels
Valley ParkP. Hohl
Verdella (Route 1, Iantha).....
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Warrensburg (Route 7).....W. F. Sutton
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lic opinion and the welfare of the people is just as truly a despotism as ever the rule of a Tarquin or a Caesar, in spite of the fact that they were elected to their office. Despotism consists of only one thing and that is control of the government for the benefit of the controller.

Fellow citizens! Do you imagine that you govern this country? Is it your will that prevails in legislative hall and council chamber? Politicians call you the sovereign people in their campaign speeches on the eve of an election; but it is not true. You only have the privilege of choosing which of two or three sets of masters you will have to govern you for a term of years; but after the election they are the sovereigns and not you. You go to them with humble petitions which you are not surprised to see them reject; they give away your property and you are powerless to prevent it; they pass laws against your wishes and without your approval and you have no way to change it; they refuse to take action on your most pressing needs and you are powerless until the expiration of their term gives you another opportunity to choose a new set of masters, who may do the very same thing.

This is not true self-government. It is government by an elected aristocracy of hoodlums and political bosses. The only way to have genuine self-government is to make the will of the people supreme at all times in council chamber and legislative hall. We must find a way by which the will of the people shall clearly express itself and make itself unresistingly obeyed. In one word, we must make our legislators and representatives our true obedient agents instead of the irresponsible masters which they are at present.

This can be done by a system of government development in various parts of the world, but especially in Switzerland and which is known as Direct Legislation by means of the Initiative and Referendum.

Now what is the meaning of these rather formidable words? The Referendum means the veto power in the hands of the people. If the Referendum were in force in our state and the legislature passed a law which was obnoxious to the people, then a certain percentage of the voters could sign a petition demanding that that law be referred to a vote of the whole people at the next election and under the provisions of the Referendum that law would be held in abeyance until the people had a chance to vote upon it. And if it was rejected by a majority it would become null and void and be marked vetoed by the people of Missouri.

You all know that under the present system the governor has the power to veto the acts of the legislature which do not meet with his approval. The Referendum simply extends the same power to the people which the governor now alone enjoys. As the people elect not only the governor, but the legislature as well, there is no good reason why they should not have the same power which they now delegate to their agents.

The Initiative is another part of this system. It is the power in the people to propose a law. If the Initiative were in force in our state then a certain percentage of the voters could sign a petition demanding that a certain law be enacted, and if the legislature failed to pass that law then, under the provisions of the Initiative, it would be referred to a vote of the whole people at the next general election, and if it was approved by a majority it would become a law without further action of the legislature or the governor.

These two measures together comprise the system known as Direct Legislation, and I wish you to observe that they restore the government into the hands of the people. With the Referendum the people will be able to veto any bad law passed against their wishes and with the Initiative they will be able to overcome the obstructions to any good law which they desire.

It is also a self-evident proposition that these measures will abolish the corruption which has prevailed in our political life. When the acts of the legislature are liable to be reviewed and vetoed at any time by the people then the opportunities for corruption and rascality among our legislators will have passed away, because nobody will try to bribe those who can not make final delivery of the desired legislation.

These measures are furthermore the only complete and specific cure for bribery and corruption, because they alone go to the very source of this political evil. They deprive our lawmakers of their final decision and their monopoly of the government and of legislation. Various other reform measures, such as a secret ballot, direct official primaries, civil service reform and proportional representation, are all very good and needful in their way, but as remedies they fail to reach the main source of corruption. They still leave the monopoly of government and the power to sell in the hands of a few. If they could all be adopted the immense interests dependent upon legislation would not use less money, but more money, and would still control. But the Referendum goes to the very bedrock of the whole question and digs up every root of corruption.

You will observe therefore that all classes of citizens, including the opponents of direct legislation, have agreed that the present era of corruption and bribery in our politics constitute a grave national danger. That we are confronted, not by a theory, but by an actual condition that requires a remedy; but when it comes to suggesting a remedy our opponents have nothing to offer but what has been tried over and over again and found a failure; whereas, we offer a remedy that reason and logic demonstrate to be complete and specific within itself and which experience has demonstrated to be a cure for this condition. The opponents of direct legislation tell us that we do not need a new remedy; that the people already have the power in their hands; that all they have to do is to elect honest men to office. This argument seems to me little short of puerile. The people have not been trying to elect dishonest men to office. On the contrary, they have tried for years and years to elect honest men to office, and always with the same result. We claim that under the present system it is highly improbable that we will elect honest men to office. Candidates for office can be divided into two classes: the honest and the dishonest; and under the present system the honest man is heavily handicapped in the race. Take, for instance, the House of Delegates in St. Louis. The salary for that office is six hundred dollars for its full term of two years. Now, it often costs the candidate in political expenses and party assessments two thousands dollars to secure his election to that office. Why is this? Why will a man pay \$2,000 to secure his election to an office the salary of which is only \$600? The reason is that there are opportunities to steal. It would not remedy matters to raise the salary of that office if you left the opportunity for bribery and corruption, because the rascals would simply pay more money to secure their election.

Now, an honest man, whose conscience will not permit him to be bribed after he is elected, can see at a glance that he will be the loser of more than a thousand dollars in addition to his time and labor for the honor of serving his country in the House of Delegates. There are few people patriotic enough to make that sacrifice; but the dishonest man who knows that thousands of dollars can be made by allowing himself to be bribed after he is elected will not hesitate to spend the money to secure his election. After the adoption of the Referendum, however, the opportunities for bribery will have been eliminated, and then a rascal will not pay out his money to secure an office, the salary of which is small and in which there will be no opportunities for him to be bribed. Under the conditions brought about by the Initiative and Referendum we will not need to eliminate the rascals from our politics. They will eliminate themselves, because the offices will no longer have any attraction for them. (Continued next week.)

Picnic of Second Ward Socialists.

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

DEBS AND LINCOLN

By John Swinton.

The late John Swinton, the great New York editor, who heard Lincoln in Cooper Union, New York, in 1860, wrote as follows after hearing Debs from the same platform in 1894: "I recalled the appearance, the manner, the voice and the speech of Lincoln as Debs stood before me thirty-four years afterwards. It seemed to me that both men were imbued with the same spirit. Both seemed to me as men of judgment, reason, earnestness and power. Both seemed to me as men of free, high, genuine and generous manhood. I 'took' to Lincoln in my early life as I took to Debs a third of a century later. In the speeches of both Westerners there was cogent argument; there were apt illustrations; there were especially emphatic passages; there were moments of lightning; there were touches of humor; and there were other qualities which produce conviction or impel to action." * * * "I confess that I was as much impressed with the closing words of Debs' speech as I was with those of Lincoln. Lincoln spoke for man; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for right and progress; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for the freedom of Labor; so Debs. Lincoln was the foe of human slavery; so is Debs."

A KINDERGARTEN.

The St. Louis Industrial Peace Society.

Monday night at the Y. M. C. A. a few men met to organize a branch of the "Industrial Peace Society." A Mr. Scullan, who claimed to be the father of the movement out West, stated if his plan was adopted all strikes would be quickly settled, as it would bring together the employer, the employe and the public, with arbitration as the dope. Mayor Wells, as chairman, indorsed the scheme, as did also Rev. Dr. Nicholls, Rev. J. B. Toomay and Rev. Father Conway.

A member of the Iron Molders' Union hoped the thing would succeed and showed that the wealth producers get only one-fifth of what they produce. At this juncture Mr. Scullan urged Mayor Wells to call the gentleman down, evidently thinking he might break up his "Kindergarten project," as all the listeners were sitting with mouths wide open to take in the damnable truth that labor is robbed, hence the war of strikes.

Mayor Wells quietly rebuked the speaker, who denied any intention of making trouble, but was simply trying to show why peace need be sought.

Strange to say, not one of the clergymen present had any idea of dealing out justice to the workingmen, but were anxious for peace at any price. Mr. Scullan intimated that the trouble is due to unions, and in this displayed his ignorance of the labor movement, it being well known to students that the non-union strikes have been the most disastrous and lasted the longest.

Temporary officers were elected, and hereafter St. Louis is to be headquarters for industrial peace, with "kindergarten dope" as the agent.

One remarkable feature of the meeting—viz., no reference made to the present panic.

The Russian Bastile. By Simon O. Pollock. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This little volume of 110 pages describes the horrors of the Schluesselburg fortress, the Russian bastile near St. Petersburg, where during the last forty years Russia's noblest sons and daughters were buried alive, or executed after years of torture by the Czar's murderous slaves. Katherine Breshkovskaia, so beloved by thousands of American men and women, spent four years in the dungeons of that fortress. Gershunin, Tschaikovsky, Leo Deutsch, Gorky, Annensky, Mikailoff, Helfman, Mishkin, Vera Figner, Iwanoff, Lopatin Sasonoff, Sophie Ginzburg, Mme. Wolkenstein and many other revolutionists sacrificed their health and lives in this Russian bastile. There, in the yards of the fortress, the revolutionists were executed. There, in the dark, isolated cells, many of the victims of Czarism became insane. For fifteen and more years prisoners were not permitted to communicate with their parents, sisters and brothers, or other relatives. It is a brief story of the Russian bastile, but it throws the flashlight on decades of Revolutionary struggles and heroic deeds. Price of the booklet, cloth-bound, 50 cents. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis.

More "Prosperity" for Wage-Workers.

Claremont, N. H., June 17.—The management of the Monadnock cotton mills here has ordered a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages to take effect Monday. About seven hundred operatives are affected by the cut.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY TICKET.

Here is the real and only Union Labor ticket for the campaign of 1908:

- President Eugene V. Debs
- Vice-President Ben Hanford
- Governor W. L. Garver
- Lieutenant Governor U. F. Sargent
- Secretary of State F. Baker
- Auditor Frank Foster
- Treasurer C. E. Etherton
- Attorney General J. F. Williams
- Railroad Commissioner U. S. Barnesley
- Supreme Court L. G. Pope
- Court of Appeals Otto Vierling
- Electors-at-Large W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES:

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

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS:

- Twenty-ninth District—Wm. M. Brandt, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.
- Thirty-first District—Wm. Kreckler, merchant.
- Thirty-third District—Wm. E. Kindorf, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.

STATE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS:

- First District—William Ruesche, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; William Klages, of Bottlers' Union 187; H. Siroky, of Tailors' Union 11.
 - Second District—William Reznicek, of Tailor's Union 11; Charles Goodman, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; Christ Rucker, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.
 - Third District—Daniel Brukhardt, of Bakers' Union 4; Jacob Wunsch, laborer; F. W. Schulz, of Metal Polishers' Union.
 - Fourth District—Henry Schwarz, of Cigar Makers' Union 44; F. Rosenkranz, of Shoemakers' Union; A. Kean, physician.
 - Fifth District—E. B. Story, of Carpenters' Union 257; Walter Ablng, of Cigar Makers' Union 44.
 - Sixth District—F. L. Robinson, of Typographical Union No. 8; Joseph Barratt, solicitor.
- CITY NOMINATIONS:**
- Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens; Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

Every scab bread box in front of any grocery is a declaration of war against Organized Labor, and hence an invitation to "Captain Boycott."

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.

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING—	The Student's Marx,.....	\$1 00
BAX—	The Religion of Socialism.....	1 00
BEBEL—	Woman and Socialism.....	1 00
BELLAMY—	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.....	1 00
BELJAMY—	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.....	1 25
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CARPENTER—	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure.....	1 00
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INGERSOLL—	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.....	1 00
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WORK—	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.....	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

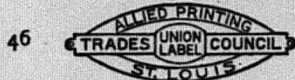
LABOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

DRAW THE CLASS LINE

With the development of Capitalism on the one side and the ever-growing power of Organized Labor on the other, the modern class struggle is gradually transferred to the political field.

Class lines are being more distinctly drawn than heretofore, and the conflicting class interests can no longer be covered up under the rubbish of deceiving phrases about the alleged "Harmony between Capital and Labor."

The class struggle has reached the national conventions of the capitalist political parties. For years the capitalist politicians were singing the sweet songs of harmony to the workingmen. The Mark Hannas, Belmonts, Carnegies et al. organized their Civic Federation performances, wined and dined the labor leaders, with a view of continuing the work of chloroforming the working people and deceiving them as to their real class interests.

However, the economic conditions admit of no sentimentalism. Capitalism is not a sentiment, but an economic fact, and sentiment will not satisfy the hungry stomachs of the wage workers. Capitalist politics means the fight for real, for material objects, for definite class privileges or class interests, which can only be secured at the expense of the wealth-producing proletariat.

The Republican national convention in Chicago furnishes a striking example of the correctness of the foregoing arguments.

There the capitalist corporation tools meet to lay the wires for the presidential campaign circus.

There Van Cleave, president of the American Manufacturers' Association, and Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appear in person in the meetings of the convention committees, representing the conflicting interests of the capitalist class and of the working class.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of June 17 states its Republican position in the following characteristic editorial:

A far greater interest, however, attaches to the anti-injunction and the Sherman law amendment propositions. These anti-Republican doctrines are being urged for adoption in the Republican Committee on Resolutions by Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other officers of the American Federation of Labor. Each of these gentlemen has been a Democrat all his life. Each fought the Republican party in Congress on these issues in the recent session. Even if the Republicans were to make a surrender on these issues in Chicago, and put Debs and Bryan planks into the Republican platform, these gentlemen would support the Bryan ticket. Mr. Mitchell is understood to be an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois. His name is conspicuously mentioned also for the second place on the Bryan national ticket. As he is a man of some ability and prominence, perhaps his party, in Illinois or the nation, might be strengthened by giving him the candidacy for one or other of those offices. But what standing should a man like Mr. Gompers or Mr. Mitchell have in a Republican national convention? Does not the advent of men of such anti-Republican affiliations and intentions before a Republican council as champions of an anti-Republican creed look like effrontery? The Republican party is a little over half a century old, but never before in all those years and decades did a Republican assemblage ever see quite such a grotesque spectacle as this.

As opponents of these anti-American and anti-Republican doctrines there are gathered at Chicago the representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, of the 136 national, state and local organizations federated in the National Council for Industrial Defense, and a majority of the other great business organizations of the country. There, too, as antagonists of those heresies are gathered the Republican leaders who fought the Republican battles in the recent and previous sessions of Congress, and who will lead the Republican hosts in the big struggle which will culminate on Nov. 3. Among them are Speaker Cannon, Representatives Tawney, Payne, Sherman, Dalzell and others of the party chieftains. In Chicago they are continuing the fight which they were compelled to make in the early part of this year when the same Democratic leaders who are in Chicago today attempted to force those Democratic

dogmas on a Republican Congress. "We shall concentrate our efforts on the Republican national convention, and if we fail there we shall go before the Democratic convention." Here is the language attributed to Mr. Gompers when speaking of his anti-injunction and pro-boycott propositions. This promise to take his doctrines to the Democratic convention is sensible. They will get a hospitable reception there, because they are part of the Democratic party's articles of faith. At Denver these doctrines will be to the manner born. But a Republican convention could not sanction such heresies without erasing from the party's banners the names of all its great leaders and the creed which has carried the party to victory in all its battles. A party which was founded on the principle of the brotherhood of man would be playing a strong role if it should, on the advice of the Democratic marplots at Chicago, declare in favor of setting up class and caste lines among the people. What defense before the bar of history or to its own voters could a party make for itself which has always proclaimed the equality of all men before the law if it should now lend itself to the conspiracy to set up a favored order of lawbreakers in the community?

This is plain language.

It is the language of the leading Republican organ west of Chicago.

How any intelligent Union man can follow the banner of the political party led by the Globe-Democrat we can not understand.

Paste the above G.-D. editorial in your hat and read it to every Republican workman within your reach.

WHERE ARE YOU AT?

"Union Labor Politics" in St. Louis is leading to all kinds of complications, and the rank and file may soon ask their "political leaders" the timely question:

"Where are you at?"

On another page of this week's St. Louis Labor we publish a report of the C. T. & L. U. meeting, also a St. Louis Republic report of a Democratic "labor meeting" managed by some of the "labor leaders" on "The Avenue."

"Reward our friends and punish our enemies!"

Now, let us see where "our friends" and "our enemies" are.

The joint Legislative Committee of the Building Trades Council and the C. T. & L. U. took up the work some weeks ago. At that time St. Louis Labor did not only recommend to the Socialists to keep their hands off and avoid any opposition to the "Union Labor Politics," but we also stated that the Socialist Party's work would in no way be hampered by the so-called new political policy. If any good would be accomplished, the better for the movement; if the new policy would work to the detriment of Organized Labor, it would soon be shelved.

Four weeks ago we criticised some of the political acts done in the name of Organized Labor. At the following meeting of the central body Brethren Conroy, Sarber, Woodward, Kiely and others made the dust fly in all directions by denouncing the editor of St. Louis Labor.

Three weeks later—at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union, Democratic and Republican delegates attested to the correctness of our position by making statements on the floor of the central body that were at least 200 per cent stronger than the opinions we had expressed in the editorial columns of this paper.

This, however, is not the question under discussion.

Here is the situation:

Ex-Vice-President George Bechtold and other labor leaders call a private "political Union Labor" meeting, organize a Bryan-Cowherd Democratic Union Labor Club, invite Cowherd, who aspires for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, make speeches in his favor and indorse his candidacy.

Next comes Negele of Typographical Union No. 8, introducing a resolution against the Bryan-Cowherd Club "misleading labor fakers," and the Central Trades & Labor Union, almost unanimously, votes in favor of this resolution. Conroy, Sarber and others are also working for the Bryan-Cowherd machine, while Negele favors the Bryan-Ball machine.

Here we are: Cowherd, the union labor friend of Bechtold, Lieberman, Conroy, Sarber & Co.; there Ball, the union labor friend of Negele and others.

Next: the Republicans will present their union labor friend.

Another case:

The Legislative Committee's political gatherings incensed the candidacy of Senator "Snake" Kinney, the Fourth Ward Indian chief.

Henry Steinbiss, who would not mind if Kinney's Indians would help him secure the candidacy for Sheriff, says in his "Compendium":

"The Thirty-first Senatorial District indorsed Senator Thos. C. Kinney, owing to the successful passage of the Child Labor and other bills which he introduced."

At last Sunday's meeting at the Aschenbroedel Negele, in speaking of his resolution (which was afterward adopted by the central body) denounced "Snake" Kinney as an enemy of labor.

A Waiters' Union delegate heralded the same Kinney as the Union's friend, and Vice-President Kinsella expressed the opinion that Union Labor had no better friend than the Democratic Indian chief, Senator Kinney.

A few minutes later President Sheridan of the Missouri Federation of Labor, by special invitation, took the floor and most emphatically declared: The legislative record of Senator Kinney is such that the State Federation, under no condition, could indorse him.

Now, where are your "good men" and your "bad men?" Every capitalist party politician is a "good man," because he bestows favors and patronage on some people whom he needs for doing their political work.

We suggest to the joint Legislative committee of the two local central bodies to apply to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. for the services of Mr. Grant Hamilton. He is the man to separate the political goats from the sheep, and thus end the unpleasant political complications in the local central bodies. Of course, it is understood, that G. Hamilton's action would be final in every case.

If this can not be done, there will be some trouble soon, and radical actions may be necessary to prevent serious results for the local trades union movement.

Any Union man disgusted with the kind of "Union Labor Politics" witnessed during the last few weeks may fall in line with the Socialist Party and work for the real working class political movement. Then you need no longer ask your leaders: "Where are you at?"

Editorial Observations

Debs at Lemp's Park, Saturday, July 11.

Strickland at Lemp's Park, Sunday, July 12.

The Democratic Party is Dead! Declares Former U. S. Senator David B. Hill.

Seven Socialist Members in the Mediaeval State Legislature of Prussia is really something new under the sun.

"Popular Vote Menaces the Nation!" Says ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw. Remember that Mr. Shaw is a great light in the Republican party.

Some of Debs' Utterances Were of Such Lofty and Ennobling nature that they would not have disgraced a Phillips Brooks. At the end of his lecture many hundreds people stopped to shake hands with him.—Boston Advertiser.

The Public Utility Commission, for Which the Post-Dispatch is making so much sensational propaganda, and which is also favored, by the Civic League, is simply a means of checking municipal ownership among the people of this community.

The "Labor Leaders" Are Already Sounding the Slogan: "We will support our friends and defeat our enemies." If the "labor leaders" can delude the working class longer with its old, threadbare and worn-out political war cry, then labor deserves to be eternally fettered with the chains of wage slavery.—Miners' Magazine.

Here Is the Send-Off Which the Great Republican Organ, the Globe-Democrat, gives to President Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "When Mr. Gompers, with his Democratic affiliations, appeals to a Republican national convention to give its sanction to his Socialistic-Anarchistic-Democratic demand, it is easy for Republicans to fortell what sort of a reception the convention will give him."

The Globe-Democrat Is "Bravely" Defending Van Cleave against Gompers. The paper says: The platform is not to be submitted to a Populistic, a Socialistic, an Anarchistic or a Democratic convention. It is to be placed before a Republican convention. Republicans, and not Socialists or Democrats, will pass upon its validity. The tests which the platform will be called upon to meet will be Republican tests.

The New York Evening Call, the New Socialist Daily, Does credit to the Socialist Party and to the entire labor movement. May the labor organizations of New York and vicinity support the paper with all the means at their command, for The Call will be a most powerful weapon in the future struggles of Organized Labor. The Call is well edited and has the appearance of an up-to-date metropolitan newspaper.

Some New Rogues' Galleries Needed. A Collection of Photographs, measurements and data similar to a rogues' gallery is said to be planned by the bankers of Pittsburg to keep track of their clerks. Within the last year Pittsburg banks have lost \$7,500,000 through dishonest employes. Why not add another rogues' gallery for dishonest bankers. Will someone please figure out how many millions the people have lost through dishonest bankers?

Are You Afraid to Parade on Labor Day? Are You Afraid That your enemies might see some weak spots in your ranks? We remember the days when less than 4,000 Union men were proudly marching on Labor Day, in spite of the rain which made the streets resemble lakes of mud. Quite a number of our labor union leaders are getting afraid of doing anything that might inspire Union Labor with new hope, energy and determination. There are too many of them who are constantly looking out for their own little personal interest first, and whenever their respective organizations get into critical situations they prefer to resign and look for some more lucrative job elsewhere.

Max Hayes Writes in the Cleveland Citizen: A Dispatch From Washington says President Gompers of the A. F. of L. will wait upon the Republican, Democratic and Independence League conventions and request the platform committee to indorse the anti-injunction, eight-hour and other labor bills, and in case those parties refuse to grant the demand a Labor Party will be formed. Gompers did not attend the Socialist Party convention; he did not have to; the Socialists know their duties to the working class without being told by anyone outside their party, even though they are politically "unsound." And its dollars to doughnuts that Gompers will start no Labor party, no matter how many refusals he receives.

On One Page of the St. Louis Sunday Globe-Democrat We found the following Socialist news items: "The presence of Debs in New York and the emotional demonstration in his favor by the Carnegie Hall audience assembled by the Christian Socialist fellowship have given the Socialist campaign a big send-off.—The most striking result of the parliamentary elections in Prussia Wednesday was the choice of five Social Democrats, four of whom were from Berlin and the other from Hanover. It is the first time a Socialist was ever elected to the Diet of Prussia, and later returns might extend the list.—By voting to surrender one of its members, Kosorotoff, the Russia Duma has virtually signed its own death warrant as a free agent, as it admits the right of the government to put on trial anyone it may choose. The accused member is a Social Democrat and is accused with having made seditious remarks in a speech after his election.—The British Labor Socialists protested violently in the Commons against the proposed official visit of Edward to the Czar of Russia.—While in New York Eugene V. Debs gave to the press a formal statement of his plans for the Socialist campaign, saying that he would begin at Chicago, Sept. 1, his active canvass and would tour the country. He said they would have 5,000 open-air speakers and that the Countess of Warwick was coming to assist. He called attention to the more practical and comprehensive program of his party this year and admitted that the new era of Socialism would be approached by gradual reforms. He said that neither of the old party lines were solid as of yore, and that the Socialists would poll more than 1,000,000 votes this year.—The national convention of the Christian Socialist Fellowship at New York ended with a big Sunday afternoon mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, over which Edward Markham presided. Markham read an original poem for the occasion on the subject of "Brotherhood" and submitted a letter from Bishop Spalding of Utah, president of the Fellowship, in which he warned the working class not to be deceived into surrendering their position as to class conscious on very slight provocation when he got a little money or a little social recognition.

"UNION LABOR POLITICS"

**"Reward Our Friends and Punish Our Enemies"
Leads to Unpleasant Complications--
Central Trades and Labor
Union Notes.**

At its last Sunday's meeting the Central Trades & Labor Union issued a warning to trades unionists of St. Louis to be wary of and not support any union labor political clubs that are supporters of candidates not endorsed by the central body or the Building Trades Council, in accordance with the political policy which they have adopted. The warning was in the form of a resolution introduced by Delegate Negele and passed almost unanimously.

Before passing, however, it brought forth a storm of protest and condemnation of the Legislative Committee of the Central Trades, in which the original political movement had birth. Delegate Straubinger declared that the last meeting conducted by the Legislative Committee was something like the "mad force of a mob." Lee A. Woodward, chairman of the General Committee of the Union Labor Voters' League, which is now conducting the campaign, straightened matters out by declaring that the passage of the resolution was the only thing which could place the bona fide labor movement squarely where it ought to stand.

One of the delegates said that Mr. Negele was president of the Sixth Ward Democratic Club, and a Ball worker; hence he was opposed to Cowherd.

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas, In the past there has been current rumors that the fair name of the labor movement was being prostituted by unscrupulous "self-styled labor leaders" accepting money from politicians in exchange for their influence in delivering the labor vote, as said politicians directed; and,

Whereas, In the formation of political clubs which have for their object the furtherance of the candidacy of any man who has not the indorsement of Organized Labor, said clubs using the name of Organized Labor will have a tendency to revive the rumors above mentioned; and,

Whereas, In this political policy are now pursuing, every effort is being put forth to keep the labor movement free from even a semblance of impurity; and,

Whereas, There is formed in this city a political club under the name of the "Bryan and Cowherd Union Labor Club," which is misleading; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Central Trades and Labor Union put its stamp of disapproval on any club using the name of Organized Labor other than those formed by the committees selected to carry out the political policy of this body; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative committees give publicity to all misleading labor fakers by publishing same in the press.

The Central Trades will not deviate from the course of Charter revision for Charter amendment, as proposed by the Affiliated Business Men's Association. Owen Miller, reading a report of the Charter Committee on this matter, made it plain that the union will stick to the original movement, thinking that thus they can gain the provisions which are needed. This action, however, did not sever the union's connection with the Joint Charter Revision Council.

Charges brought against Secretary David Kreyling for a report he made at the first meeting in May about the Hodcarriers' and Building Laborers' Union, were read, and, on motion, the Executive Board will make a thorough investigation. Secretary Kreyling, after reading the communication from the American Federation of Labor, in which the charges were mentioned, declared that he courted investigation to show whether or not he had made a false report on the refusal to seat the hodcarriers in the central body. All persons interested will have to appear before the board.

The question of having a parade on Labor Day was referred back to the separate local unions.

For the Striking Bakers.

National Organizer Herman Ross of the International Union of Bakers and Confectioners was granted the floor and he made an urgent appeal to the delegates in behalf of the striking bakers, insisting that every union man and woman must boycott the St. Louis bakeries until such time when they will recognize the just demands of Bakers' Union No. 4. Secretary Kreyling was authorized to assist the bakers in their agitation against the non-union bread.

Some More Union Labor Politics

Last week the St. Louis Republic published the following report:

COWHERD COURTS LABOR.

**Gubernatorial Candidate Speaks to Union Men—Declares He Is Willing
and Congressman—Wants Hodcarriers' Help.**

William S. Cowherd of Kansas City, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, addressed a full house at the headquarters of the Bryan and Cowherd Union Labor Club, No. 1109 Franklin avenue last night, although the speech was not regularly scheduled in his itinerary. He went to Edina on a late train, and will address the Knox County Democracy tonight.

Mr. Cowherd declared that the Republican party showed its usual boldness in drafting a plank in the platform of the coming Chicago convention congratulating the party because it was in power during the recent financial crisis. He said that the gentleman who denounced the 50-cent dollar in 1896 was glad to do business with a John Smith check.

As his audience consisted of representatives of about fifty of the unions of the Building Trades Council and Central Trades & Labor Union, he devoted much time to his labor record while Mayor of Kansas City and Congressman. He said that a man's reputation should speak louder than his tongue, and he was ready to stand upon his record toward the workman.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Cowherd stated that he would again call upon the time-tried Democracy of Missouri to rally to the flag in November, whether it suited Judge Evans or not.

"And I want you hodcarriers to help me," he said. The meeting was arranged practically without notice, but the word passed down the line quickly and a large crowd assembled. The club was organized only two weeks ago, and, according to the officers, has a membership of about 50.

Officers are Charles J. Lammert, business agent of the Painters' Union, president; Edward Leberman, national vice-president of the Metal Polishers' and Brass Workers' Union, vice-president, and George Bechtold of the International Foundry Employees' Union, secretary. Mr. Bechtold presided at the meeting.

(See editorial "Where are you at?" in this week's St. Louis Labor.)

Filthy Condition of Scab Bakeries.

Statistics showing the result of the investigation of the health department into the condition of Chicago's 1,500 bakeries have just been made public. The inspection following the passage of the new ordinance was made between Jan. 17 and May 23. There were 143 cases found in which the street, alley or sidewalk dirt would blow into the bakery. There were six instances in which bakeries were absolutely unprovided with windows. Thirty cases were discovered in which portions of the bakeries were utilized for sleeping quarters. In one South Clark street shop eight beds were found.—The Minnesota Union Advocate.

TO THE PUBLIC!

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

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

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

THE BAKERS' PICNIC.

Fine Parade and Successful Picnic in Spite of the Unfavorable Weather.

Bakers' Union gave its annual picnic last Saturday at Bloemcke's Grove, which was a decided success in spite of the unfavorable weather.

The parade of the Union Bakers through the principal streets of North St. Louis made a fine impression, and the inscriptions on the transparencies were read by the people with much interest.

"Strike Is Still On!"

"Do You Eat Union Bread?"

If Not, Why Not?"

and similar inscriptions could be seen in the parade.

National Organizer Herman Ross, Business Agent Peter Beisel and Chris Rucker were the speakers at the park.

To Organized Labor and Sympathizers.

The Bakery Workers of St. Louis are involved in a strike against the Bread Trust of St. Louis, known as the American Bread Co. Therefore, let every fair-minded trades unionist and citizen know that the American Bread Co. is making false statements in saying to the grocery men and business men that there was no strike, and also that they have Union shops, with Union Bakers working for them. Our Local No. 4 of the Bakery Workers knows better. Let there be light on the strike situation. The Bread Trust is hard up just now, but will not acknowledge it. The Union Label bakeries are all working full time and enjoy prosperity as a result of the good work the label is doing. The Trust shops are laying off bakers and wagons, and the appeal which the Bakery Workers' Union has made to Organized Labor and their friends shows encouraging results. Organized Labor is well aware of what the Bread Trust wants. The Trust's motto is: "Down with the Union Workingmen!" Therefore, shun the bread which does not bear the label of the Bakery Workers' International Union. The good will of Organized Labor and its friends toward Bakers' Union No. 4 will be highly appreciated by the Int. Bakers' Union No. 4.

Herman Ross, Int. Organizer.

The World of Labor

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

Trade Unions in Russia.

Statistics published by the committee of the first Russian trades unions congress show that 652 unions; with 246,272 members, existed in Russia in 1907.

Pressmen Meet in Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., June 15.—The convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America opened here to-day for a one-week session.

Brewery Workers' Convention.

Brewery workers voted down the proposition to postpone holding a national convention. The convention will be held in New York next September.

Will Only Make Things Worse.

The open shoppers boast that they sent 10,000 telegrams and letters to congressmen during the last session protesting against the passage of the anti-injunction and eight-hour bills. They say the politicians fear them greatly.

Freight Handlers Consolidate.

At the freight handlers' convention in Lancaster, Pa., recently, 10,000 men who were organized independently joined the international body. It is promised that the new combination will become a power in the railway world.

Ryan Running for Congress.

Springfield, Ill., June 16.—Wm. D. Ryan, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the 21st District. Mr. Ryan will make the race on the Republican ticket to succeed Ben F. Caldwell, Democrat, who recently announced his retirement from public life.

Put the Union Label on Non-Union Clothing.

Chicago, June 16.—Attorney Soustey, representing the Garment Workers' District Council, has caused the arrest of Alfred H. Clark, proprietor of the Crescent Tailoring Co., on a charge of ripping union labels from old garments and restitching them in the clothing made by his non-union employes. The case has been continued until June 16.

The "Post-Mortem" City Redeemed.

Battle Creek, Mich., has been redeemed. A central labor union has been formed in that city. The organization represents 1,200 men and women and 14 labor unions, of which the cigarmakers, laborers, tailors, carpenters, molders, bookbinders and printers have the largest membership. They are doubtless getting in shape to hold a Post-mortem on the hopes of the party who thought he had them flattened out.

Industrial Chaos in the National Cash Register Plant.

Industrial chaos is said to reign in the National Cash Register plant at Dayton, Ohio, which was once supposed to be "the world's model workshop." "Welfare work" has been abandoned and the hall of that name has been changed. The company has fought the organization of every trade in its employ, and probably the greatest struggle it has had has been the one with the Typographical Union over the eight-hour workday.

Old Age Pensions in England.

The British government has accepted the principle of establishing old age pensions and it is probable that \$30,000,000 will be diverted annually into a fund to provide for superannuated workers. The Labor party in Parliament has been very persistent in agitating this question and the present government could not well ignore the demand, which has been made regularly for a number of years by Organized Labor of the United Kingdom. Hence the concession is made. In this country the county infirmary is the lot of many poor workers whose labor has enriched a small privileged class.

President Lewis on Arbitration.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers has his own views regarding arbitration. He says: "The coal miners are opposed to arbitration. It is a fad. In the opinion of the miners, based upon experience, arbitration as exemplified by the selection of a third party to a dispute who is supposed to be impartial, but who knows nothing about the question in dispute. Arbitration never settled permanently a labor controversy."

Labor Trouble Feared on Panama Canal.

Washington, June 16.—Senor Don Jose Augustin Arango, minister to the United States from Panama, called at the state department to discuss with Secretaries Root and Taft the measures which the United States will take to prevent an uprising in Panama as a result of the coming elections. Mr. Arango said that conditions in Panama were very grave and in the event of an outbreak many of the canal laborers would be involved.

American Justice for Porto Rican Labor Editor.

A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, dated June 13, says: The Supreme Court of the island yesterday confirmed the sentence of Jules Aybar to two years' imprisonment for criminal libel. Aybar is editor of the local organ of the American Federation of Labor, and had published an article criticizing the general attitude of the courts here. Judge Gomez decided, however, that the attack was against him personally, and the condemnation followed.

Prosperity and Reduction of Wages.

New York, June 15.—Railroad interests identified with the great systems of the country are not very enthusiastic over traffic returns, which in several instances are reported to be as adverse at present as they were in April. It is admitted that if conditions do not improve a cut in the wages of employes is inevitable. The wage reductions will not be instituted before the election, however. Railroad officials say they have waited too long and the step would be inadvisable to undertake at the beginning of a national campaign.

The Women's Union Label Leagues.

It was especially recommended by the Norfolk convention that the American Federation of Labor organizers in every part of the country should give particular attention to the formation of local women's label leagues to be affiliated with the Woman's International Union Label League. Every effort should be made to encourage the organization of the women, who are really the purchasing agents of the family, and to more fully inform them as to the importance of demanding union label articles.

Labor Leaders Released.

Chicago, June 16.—The three officials of the Carpenters' Union—John J. Brittain, Charles G. Grassl and George H. Lakey—who were sentenced to 30 days in jail by Judge Carpenter for contempt of court, were released by Judge Mack. The three were ordered to appear before Judge Carpenter next Thursday and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The affidavit of George Hemsted, a private detective, who declares that he served the three union officials with the injunction, were in evidence.

The New Mining Regulations of Illinois.

Galesburg, Ill., June 18.—George W. Thompson of this city, judge of the circuit and appellate courts, said that the new mining law requiring every miner employed in a mine to have a certificate of competency issued by an examining board will tend to close every mine in Illinois July 1. At that date the law goes into operation. It provides that the circuit judges shall appoint an examining board of three competent miners from each county, who shall issue certificates to the miners, but these appointments can not be made until the law goes into effect. The judge holds it will take some time to appoint and organize these boards and prepare for the examinations, and that during this time mines must be closed, as the miners have no certificate.

The Trade Union Movement in Great Britain.

The Labor Department of the British Board of Trade reported that the number of trade unions known to be in existence in the United Kingdom was 1,161, with a total membership of 2,106,283. This membership was the highest on record, and shows an increase of 10.1 per cent compared with 1905. The most considerable changes in membership in 1906 were increases of 73,000 (or 15.3 per cent) in the coal mining group of unions, of 36,000 (or 13.8 per cent) in the textile group, and of 19,000 (or 23.7 per cent) among railway employes. In the building trades unions, on the other hand, there was a decline in membership for the sixth year in succession. In 1906 the decline was 9,000 (4.5 per cent) compared with 1905. The number of female members of trade unions rose from 125,124 at the end of 1904 to 135,477 in 1905 and 162,453 in 1906, an increase of 29.8 per cent. A large majority of the female trade unionists are engaged in the textile trades.

Child Labor in the South.

"Little children five years old have to go out and hoe cotton in May, June and July," Thomas W. Freeman of Alabama told a Chicago audience, in speaking of child labor and pauperism in the South. "In August and part of September they go to school. In September the cotton picking begins and the parents of these little children drive them like so many little ponies back to the cotton fields and drive the little tots to work. It takes constant driving and watching to make them work. Later the weather begins to get quite chilly and fires are built, where these little workers stop now and then to warm their little toes and fingers. They don't seem to understand why they have to be driven away from these warm fires back to the frosty fields. Finally these people reach the starvation point and are no longer able to work. Then they begin to borrow, beg and finally steal. They lose all moral sense and the landlords drive the families away from the farms. The cotton field paupers then become slaves in the factories of the large cities of the South and sink to the lowest depths."

What Haywood Suggests for the Veterans of Wage Labor.

In private conversation the other day, William D. Haywood, now in New York, offered a suggestion that seems new and that seems good. "Within a few years," said Haywood, "the last veteran of the Civil War will have passed away. The disabled soldiers of the Spanish-American war are few, and those decrepit from age at that time will not be many. Then the many great military homes, state and national, throughout the country will be untenanted. Why should not these be filled with aged and maimed and diseased soldiers from the nation's industrial army?" This suggestion is worthy the most serious consideration. Surely it is not inconsistent to utilize these vacant quarters as homes for the soldiers of peace and expend on their comfort the funds formerly devoted to the maintenance of the men of Mars. Have they not a sufficient claim upon our consideration, these men who never have murdered their brothers with governmental sanction or at governmental behest, but instead have by their labor produced the things that enable the world to live? Society owes more to the toilers than to any class. They nourish the nation. Each produces his proportionate share of the social wealth, whether or not he retains any portion of it for himself. These humble heroes of the shop and mine and factory have a right to be cared for when old or crippled or in any way disqualified. This is not charity. It is a duty on one hand and a right on the other. It is eminently fitting that this suggestion should come from a Socialist. It never could have emanated from any economist of either of the old parties. Nor is it to be expected that they will favor the plan. They would prefer to tear down the buildings, else fill them with a new crop of cripples from another war, rather than do a thing so dangerously "paternalistic." But the old parties "statesmen" will have nothing to say about it. Before the time for the plan to be put into operation, the Socialists will control the machinery

of government. And in that day there will be neither war nor waste, but there will be a happy abundance of material comforts while the world watches "the birds build their nests in the cannon's cold lips."—Daily Call.

Trades Unions in North Africa.

From an article in the current number of *La Voix du Peuple*, official organ of the French General Federation of Labor, we learn that the union movement has finally taken firm root in the capital of Tunis. On May Day over 4,000 workmen suspended their labors and held a grand celebration at the union headquarters. Resolutions calling for the eight-hour day and similar ameliorations and sustaining the anti-patriotic campaign were adopted without opposition. Thus the economic organization of the North African proletariat is being effected in spite of the systematic opposition of the French government. As a result of an exposure of the brutal exploitation practiced in the great steel mills of Longwy, MM. Merrheim and Vignaud, correspondents of *La Voix du Peuple*, have been sued for \$1,000 damages by Baron Reux, general manager of the mills. It appears from the figures given by Merrheim and Vignaud that the steel mills of France are worthy competitors of the American factories and mines in the business of killing and maiming the workers employed therein. During the past year fifteen workmen were mortally injured and many more incapacitated for future employment at Longwy. As to the conduct of the company toward the relatives of the victims and the survivors of these "necessary accidents," it is sufficient to note that it was still more brutal and despicable than that of our national exploiters.

St. Louis Union Bakers Fighting the Bakery Trust.

In a lengthy official report Organizer Herman Ross, now stationed in St. Louis to help conduct the fight against the American Bakery Co., sends us encouraging news about the situation there. Among other things he points out—and we are indeed happy to give publicity to the fact—that the working people of St. Louis are aiding our brothers in a splendid manner by boycotting the trust goods and patronizing only such places where the union label is used. If the laboring masses of St. Louis continue to support the striking bakers in this effective manner it will only be a question of time and the trust will have to come to terms. The union bakeries of St. Louis are doing a flourishing business, while at the plants of the trust the business is falling off. As previously reported, a number of drivers had to be laid off and those still at work leave the shops in the morning with wagon loads of scab bread only to return with the same during the afternoon. Many of the groceries are getting rid of the show cases of the scab concerns and even where they are still supplying bread they are compelled to take it out again, because there is no demand for it. The signing of the union agreement on the part of the Master Bakers' Bakery has been an awful blow to the trust and the latter so far has not dared to carry out its threat to sell bread under reduced prices. The Co-operative Bakery of the bosses is doing a rushing business, which necessitates the increase of the working force continuously. A little more agitation, a few more sacrifices, an increased boycott activity—that is all that is necessary to help our St. Louis brothers win their battle.

The New York Daily Press.

Under the caption, "Should be Supported," the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades says: The Evening Call, which made its appearance in New York City on May 30, is a daily publication that ought to receive the support of the workmen and their families in this vicinity. It is well edited and its news matter is free from the sensationalism of social foibles that often makes the daily press as a family companion and instructor most objectionable. There is no question in our opinion but that such a publication rightly conducted and supporting the principles of justice to workingmen and women in their industrial pursuits is needed in this great city with its manifold industries and army of working people. These workers have a cause to support in demanding what is just in wages and conditions of labor, and in order that their grievances may be presented to the public in the light they should be to produce good results a newspaper in sympathy with their struggles for justice is demanded. While the object of the Call is the propagation of Socialism we can see no good reason why it should not have the support of trade unionists so long as it upholds their principles and aids them in advancing their interests. We are not of those who believe that trade unionism has much to fear from Socialism. The two principles, each in their way, are moving the world toward better conditions of life for humanity, and we believe that out of the educational influence of trade unionism and Socialism the social and industrial injustices of the present day may be wiped out by the coming of a higher conception of man's duty in all of his relations of life to his fellowman.

Germany's Typographical Union in Good Condition.

The National Union of Printers, Pressmen and Typefounders of Germany has just issued its annual report for the year 1907, which shows the total membership on Jan. 1, 1907, was 49,458; on Dec. 31, 1907, 53,529, a gain of 4,071 members during the year. These 53,529 members are employed in 1,503 cities or towns, against 1,391 places in 1906 and 1,323 in 1905. The total income during the year was 3,995,345 marks, the total expense 2,049,459 marks, leaving a surplus of 1,045,886 marks, which brings the funds of the union to the respectable sum of 8,872,473 marks. (A mark is 23¼ cents.) The following benefits were paid during the year: Out-of-work, 593,799 marks; sick, 806,544 marks; old age, 251,369 marks; strike and organizing, 185,705 marks; traveling, 142,671 marks; funeral, 69,061 marks. The total number of days the members were unemployed during the year was 608,463; the total number of days the members were sick, 705,050. This makes an average of 1,911 members, or 3.65 per cent, for the unemployed, and 1,934 or 3.70 per cent, for the sick list. Taking the average membership as 51,783, it shows thirteen and one-half days without employment and thirteen and two-thirds days' sickness for every member. The official organ of the organization, *The Correspondent*, which is published at Leipzig, three times a week, with a circulation of 40,000, had an income of 81,726 marks and an expense of 98,994 marks. The deficit of 17,267 marks was paid out of the general fund. The report states that during the last two years not less than 611 line-casting machines, 140 monotype keyboards and 81 monotype casters have been added to the list. A total of 1,050 firms in 496 cities are working with typesetting machines. Of this total 1,041 are linotypes, 300 monolines, 631 typographs and 284 monotypes. On these machines were employed 3,174 journeymen, seven women and 39 apprentices, of which number 2,755, or 87 per cent, are members of the organization.

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

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

SOCIALIST "SUFFRAGETTES"

By Sherlie Woodman.

(The Woman Suffrage Discussion Continued.)

"The national committee of the Socialist Party has already provided for a special organizer and lecturer to work for equal civil and political rights in connection with the Socialist propaganda among women, and their organization in the Socialist Party.

"This direct effort to secure the suffrage to women increases the party membership and opens up a field of work entirely new in the American Socialist Party."

Yes; it is true that an organization in our organization, "a wheel within a wheel," is "something new under the sun" in "the American Socialist Party." It would appear that we women have to be baptized over again, so to speak. When we became a part of the Socialist organization we felt that we were members of a political party which, from its inception, had declared for equal adult suffrage, and as the majority of us were "adults," we, poor benighted creatures, took it for granted that that clause included us. We fondly believed that we were identified with the grandest equal suffrage association in existence, and never dreamed that it was our duty to get together, and specially organize, to induce the party to demand for us what it had already declared itself to favor.

Of course, if the Socialist Party had actually come into power, and then had refused to grant that to which it had over and over again pledged its support, or had endeavored to evade or ignore its avowed principles in this regard, dense as we were, we should probably have raised the standard of revolt.

But, inasmuch as our party has apparently a long and hard road to travel yet, before it can be in a position to put a ballot into our outstretched hands, the clamors of our suffragette sisters do seem to be, in slang parlance, "a little previous."

Socialism is not a party of "shreds and patches;" it is not a general reform association. It is organized for a certain definite purpose, and that purpose is industrial revolution—nothing more, nothing less—and he or she who fails to grasp this fact in its full significance, even though the holder of a red card, is no Socialist, because to such a one the genius of Socialism is a sealed book.

Socialism is organized industrial revolt; it is the turning of the "worn Proletaire," under the iron heel of Plutocracy.

Socialists realize that the workers of the world, without regard to nationality or sex, are in a condition of wage slavery; they know that so long as the land, the common home of the human race, and the instruments of production and distribution, through the operation of which the world's material wants are supplied, are owned and used by a few for their individual profit, while those who alone operate these instruments are allowed by the owners of them, only a moiety of what their toil produces—that, in a word, while the worker is dispossessed of the land and divorced from his tools, he is a helpless, hopeless slave to those who hold the land and tools. Socialism is the workers' world-wide, organized effort to free themselves from this slavery, therefore they demand that the land and all the machinery employed in modern production shall be theirs and theirs alone, to use and operate for their own class benefit. Their slogan is "The world for the workers," and the drones, who have for centuries fattened on their labor, on their "agony and bloody sweat," shall be banished to—where Bell wanted to send the constitution.

This is Socialism in a nutshell, as all real Socialists know, as all Socialist authorities agree, and those who can not assent to it, who are not heart and soul in sympathy with it, may be reformers of some kind—but they are not Socialists.

Now, as the principal means to the attainment of this end, Socialists advocate political action. Hence, Socialism in all lands is a political organization. Socialists know that in the ballot lies a might stronger than that of dynamite. They realize that the ballot—"does the freeman's will, as lightning does the will of God."

Realizing that political and civil independence are valueless without economic independence, they use the one to achieve the other.

Well, then, why should not woman, too, be granted this priceless boon? Why should she not be duly qualified and equipped to take part in this political conflict?

So far as the working woman—wage slave, or wage slave's wife—is concerned, Socialism regrets that she is not so qualified, but, until Socialism has worked out its own political salvation, until it can have a working majority of its members in congress, in the state legislatures, in the judiciary—until it can elect presidents and vice-presidents—in a word, until it becomes the dominant force in American politics, it can not extend the elective franchise to women.

And during its struggle to secure this necessary political recognition and status, it can ill afford to divert any of its meager resources into a futile effort to win something which it could only obtain in virtue of this political supremacy.

Every means at our command is needed to carry on the real fight, to meet the demands of our proper work. Every side issue into which we may be inveigled, impairs, to that extent, our power to oppose the enemy we are organized to fight; and our enemy knows this and laughs in his sleeve at our folly. If Socialism, during the coming campaign, can only be diverted from the fight against Capitalism, into a woman suffrage crusade, Capitalism will feel that it has a new lease of life.

Again, woman, as a sex, as is generally admitted, is the reactionary force, the conservative element, the aristocratic personality, in society. She is the prop of the church, Catholic and Protestant, the stronghold of caste, the implacable foe of progress. She fears the new and untried, and clings tenaciously to the old. Innovations—social, political, economic, ethical or religious—shock and alarm her. Man, on the contrary, even when a member of the plutocratic or aristocratic class, is at times more or less democratic, and often manifests radical tendencies.

That that is not the case with woman is not her fault, but her misfortune. Ages of oppression have made her thus. Under capitalist society she has been like a caged bird—under Socialism she will, for the first time in her history, become a free human being. But, could woman be enfranchised today, she would undoubtedly remove the Socialist millennium many decades further off, so on the whole, it is probably as well that she can not vote.

If Capitalism only knew and realized this, the Republican and Democratic parties would fairly tumble over each other in their eagerness to invest her with suffrage. I am glad they do not know it, for it would be the most serious blow they could possibly aim at Socialism.

That a general and emphatic announcement of the fact that Socialism does favor suffrage for women, as well as men, would have the effect of increasing our membership may be conceded. For my part, I have always thought so, and have short-sightedly—as I now believe—regretted, in the past, that our party did not take special pains to let its attitude in this matter be known, but knowing, as I do now, that hundreds—possibly thousands—of American "suffragettes" would rally round our standard, with no other thought than to make a cat's paw of Socialism with which to pull suffrage chestnuts out of the fire for them, I can not say that I am enthusiastically in favor of thus increasing our membership.

My impression on this point is confirmed by an instance cited by Comrade Conger in her article in a recent issue of *Labor*. She says: "A brilliant woman who has run the gamut of women's clubs and the suffrage movement in her search for liberty, said to me recently: 'I don't see any other outlook for women save in the Socialist Party. I have tried the others, and they are sadly wanting. I am ready to join the party now.'"

That is to say, that that woman had no other use for Socialism, no more conception of its real nature and purpose than to regard it as a possible stepping-stone to woman suffrage. She had tried the other parties first, and got no satisfaction there, so she was even willing to cast in her lot with the despised Socialists, because at

some time or other they might put a ballot in her hand.

And I say again, and say most emphatically, that Socialism doesn't want that kind of membership. It wants members, it wants women members, but it wants only those of either sex who come to it because they know what it stands for and because they are in sympathy with its purpose, and not because they have some special axe to grind. It extends the right hand of fellowship to any and every woman, though, like the countess of Warwick, a coronet adorn her brow, or though she be some poor emigrant with a handkerchief on her head, and possibly wooden shoes, or no shoes at all, on her feet, provided that that woman is willing to do her little best to hasten the industrial revolution, to bring about emancipation of labor.

But the women who come to us because we favor woman suffrage would desert us tomorrow if either of the old parties offered them the ballot, and so I maintain that I am right in saying: "Let them flock elsewhere." There is such a thing as paying too dear for numbers. The bourgeoisie element that would unite with us simply for the sake of our suffrage plank would be a source of weakness and confusion rather than of strength—we have enough disturbing elements in our ranks now. Numbers are not everything, quality is preferable to quantity. The Socialist Party can well "afford" to let a good many women (and men too) flock to any party that wants them; far better, in fact, than it can "afford" to take them in. We would be in a much better position today if we had been, in the past, a little more discriminating and a little less active in increasing our membership. Both in St. Louis, in Chicago and elsewhere we should have saved ourselves a good deal of trouble.

Not that we are "Close Communions" by any manner of means, but we do want men and women who join us to know what they are doing, and why they are doing it; we want them not simply to hold a red card in their hands, but to have the red blood of fraternity in their hearts.

Now we Socialists are not "impossibilists;" we realize that in our onward march to our destined goal, there is much preliminary work to be done.

We have to "blaze the way;" trees are to be cut down, underbrush to be cleared away, bridges to be built; we have to "cast up the highway and gather up the stones." Therefore, we advocate every measure which will make our pathway clearer, by removing obstructions, etc. We favor all action which will have a tendency to lighten the lot of the toiler, to diminish his (or her) burdens and alleviate his sorrows.

But our party, in going out of its way, to engage in an active woman suffrage crusade, is doing none of these needed things.

I think the keynote of the situation—so far as Comrades Conger, Hebe and others are concerned—is struck in this sentence: "The fact is that we do not care to wait for the realization of Socialism for the abolition of our political dependence."

Of what use, then, to ask the assistance of the Socialist Party? For, until Socialism is realized, until it becomes "the party in power," it will not be in a position to endow us with suffrage. Certainly the party's resources may be used to forward the suffrage agitation, but if the sisters can not "wait" till Socialists "hold the reins," they had better keep on, working upon the old parties. Of course, there is this possibility in view. The old parties may deem it better to grant suffrage to women than to allow them to assist in the spread of our doctrines; and far-seeing, astute, female politicians—of the class to which the "clubwoman" referred to probably belongs—may

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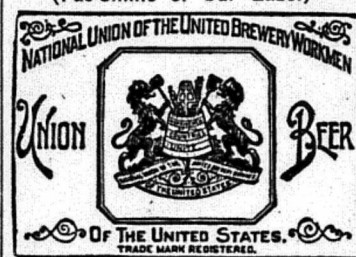
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ally themselves with us for a time, hoping, in this way, to "whip the old parties into line." And, should they succeed in whipping them into line, they will have no more use for Socialism. With the suffragettes, it is "good God, good devil," till suffrage be won.

Can not our comrades, Conger, Hebe and others, see through this, and that we are simply being "used" by the bourgeoisie women?

Comrade Conger says: "We do not desire to go forth into the co-operative commonwealth, as a fettered and oppressed womanhood, to be liberated only as a sort of a tail-end of the day's work by the good grace of our Socialist brethren."

Neither do I desire this. I desire and intend to do all in my power to bring about the triumph of Socialism, so that I (or those who come after me) may go into the co-operative commonwealth, as one of the conquerors, taking the rights which I have thus honestly won, instead of being "liberated by the good grace of our Socialist brethren." It is our privilege to work for Socialism and thus achieve our own liberation.

But that Comrade Conger and others are not averse to securing "the good grace of their Socialist brethren" towards the effecting of their liberation is evidenced in their recent work in the convention, whose action commits the party to devoting a portion of its resources of every kind, to this questionable end.

Yes, Comrade Conger is right, and Bebel and Gorky are right, in taking the position that woman today has special needs. She has. They are too numerous to mention. Under capitalism, she will always have them. Under Socialism, they will not exist. Therefore, the logic of self-interest (if nothing else) should inspire us to concentrate our efforts on the overthrow of Capitalism and the triumph of Socialism. On the other hand, our Socialist comrades must not forget that by inviting the co-operation of a multitude of the feminine bourgeoisie element, they are taking upon themselves the responsibility of sending forth a host of speakers who are liable to give expression to hundreds of vagaries, utterly antagonistic to our principles and tactics, for which Socialism will be held responsible, and which can not fail to create endless confusion and disruption in our Party, thus undoing much of the work we have already accomplished.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Dates for Debs.

The national office announces that between July 12 and Sept. 1 Debs will be able to fill a number of dates in the different states. No doubt several dates will be assigned to Missouri, and locals that desire to have Debs to speak for them should communicate with the state office. The terms are \$50 for each date. Advertising matter will be furnished free. The regular campaign tour will commence Sept. 1 and continue until election day.

Callery in St. Francois County.

Comrade O'Dam is making hay while the sun shines—and sometimes even when it rains. The Callery meetings in the county seem to be such that the county organizations will be in fine shape to make a strong campaign when he gets through. Callery's dates after leaving St. Francois County are as follows: June 22, Oran; 23, Edna; 24, Morley; 25, Crowder; 26, unplaced; 27-8, Poplar Bluff; 29, Piedmont; 30, Winona; July 1, Eminence; 2, Mountaingrove. He will spend the Fourth at Carthage. On July 15 Callery will start out under the direction of the national office and will work in the eastern states.

Southeast Missouri.

Between the rain and the poor arrangements at some places, Comrade A. Q. Miller has been working under a handicap. From Kennett he will go to Dexter and fill some dates in Stoddard County later on. The dates at Senath, Austin, Nesbit, etc., will be filled by J. W. Campbell of Kennett.

Clyde A. Berry's Report.

State Secretary:—The following is my report for the week ending June 13:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Webb City, collection	\$.55	Fare to Oronoga	.60
Carl Owen, contribution	2.00	Fare to Prosperity	.30
Prosperity, per Ristine	1.00	Stationery, etc.	1.60
Prosperity, collection	.55	Postage	2.00
Jasper	3.00	Living expenses	2.97
Total	\$7.10	Total	\$7.67
		Receipts	7.10
		Deficit for week	\$.57

Meetings were held during the week at Webb City, Prosperity and Jasper. The rest of my time was employed in getting out circular letters and correspondence in making up a new list of dates. The district secretary, Mrs. Berry, having been called to the bedside of her mother, I am having to do this work during her absence.

Yours in the hope that our time may be better occupied in the near future.—Clyde A. Berry, 1507 Furnace St., Joplin, Mo.

New Locals in Missouri.

J. T. Phillips of Ewing has organized a local at Steffenville with seven members. This is the first local in Lewis County and they expect to get a number of new members by next meeting. Garver will speak there in July for two or three days. Jackson County gets another local at Independence. Fred Koehler is the moving spirit and the local wants one of the Brown dates. P. J. Harper comes to the front with a local of 12 members at Ozark, in Christian County. This will give Local McCracken some company in the fight. Ozark wants a speaker, and Comrade Berry will probably help them out. G. B. Fadner of Pleasant Hill sized up the local situation and starts a local of 11 members. Poplin School in Stoddard County has organized with six members. This is the work of A. Q. Miller, who spoke there some time ago. W. E. Williams has reorganized the Doe Run Local with ten members. They order a good lunch of supplies and intend to help that tireless worker, G. W. O'Dam, make St. Francois County the banner Socialist county in Missouri.

John W. Brown Here for Ten Days.

The national office has placed John W. Brown of Connecticut at the disposal of the state office for ten days, July 6 to 15, inclusive. Dates are being secured for him through the central and western part of the state. He will also speak in St. Louis on July 1.

Garver Will Get Busy in July.

The opening of W. L. Garver's trip has been delayed until July. This is the farmers' busiest season, and the attendance will be better later on. Comrade Garver will then have his affairs in such shape that he can devote all his time to campaign work.

Greene County On the Move.

Springfield comrades have been making use of Oliver A. Phelps to get other places in the county organized. Comrade Phelps spoke a number of times in Springfield and also at Republic, Ashgrove and Bois D'Arc. He reports having organized several places, and the applications will no doubt arrive in the near future.

Here and There.

Former State Secretary T. E. Palmer writes in from Queen City, in the northern part of the state. He expects to do some organizing in that vicinity.

Clarence Darrow, of Moyer-Haywood fame, spoke at Monett

June 11. Secretary Barnesley reports that Darrow's address was a strong anti-prohibition argument. Darrow says he is not a Socialist.

Comrade J. F. Williams, our candidate for attorney general, will spend the summer in Texas and New Mexico because of his poor health.

G. W. Curry, the financial secretary of Local Shelton, reminds dues and remarks that he must ride six miles over the mountains to get to the meeting of the local. That is the spirit that wins. May such workers increase.

Local Congo has ordered 100 of the new platforms. As soon as they arrive from the national office the order will be filled. Get some for your local—25c per 100, postpaid.

The National Socialist Platform

"The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, in entering upon the campaign of 1908, again presents itself to the people as the party of the working class, and as such it 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, work is abandoned, and 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 to us 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 and even the prices of our coffins.

"The ruling class has seized upon the present desperate condition of the workers as an opportunity for a renewed onslaught on the Organized Labor movement. 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 on the part of the ruling powers against the organizations of labor.

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

"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 legislation for which the labor organizations have continuously petitioned has been rejected. The scant legislation apparently passed for their benefit has been so distorted as to injure those whom it pretended to help.

"The working class of the United States can not 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 use the common resources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellow men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform or other legislative measure proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of a system of utter anarchy in production.

"So long as the wealth production of the country is based on individual competition the fierce struggles of this competition will inevitably lead 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.

"So long as our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, our 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 or with the Republican party 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 with the present system of exploitation and graft. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish, as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

"As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its fights for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

Working Program Containing the General Demands

1. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship and all other means of transportation and communication.
2. The national ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands.
5. The Socialist movement is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious beliefs.

Industrial Demands.

6. The improvements of the industrial conditions of the workers:
 - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week, including Sunday, when practicable.
 - (c) By securing a more vigorous inspection of workshops and factories.
 - (d) By forbidding the employment of women in all industries harmful to their morals or health.
 - (e) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
 - (f) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
 - (g) By abolishing public charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

Political Demands.

7. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion

to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

8. A graduated income tax.
9. The political emancipation of women, the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
10. The abolition of the senate.
11. The abolition of the veto power of the president.
12. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
13. Government by majority. In all elections where no candidate receives a majority the result should be determined by a second ballot.
14. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservatism of health. The elevation of the present bureau of education into a department, and the creation of a department of public health.
15. The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor, and its elevation to the rank of a department.
16. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions should be curbed by immediate legislation.
17. The free administration of justice.

Lawton, Okla.—The first legal hanging since Oklahoma became a state took place here Friday, when Frank Ford, a negro, was executed for the murder of his wife. One thousand persons saw the hanging. Ford was dropped seven feet, instantly breaking his neck.

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SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

Haywood in the East.

Wm. D. Haywood addressed well attended meetings in New York and Brooklyn, in Dover, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn.

Dr. Pundit Krishna in Milwaukee.

Pundit Krishna, the Socialist from India, spoke at the Socialist Home, Milwaukee, last Friday evening.

Phelps at 6th, 7th and 8th Ward Club Picnic.

Comrade Phelps of California will speak at the 6th, 7th and 8th Ward Club picnic Sunday, June 21, 1908, at Risch's Grove.

Chicago Socialists Celebrate.

Sunday, June 21, the Socialists of Chicago will have a picnic at Riverview Park. Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson will be the principal speaker.

DON'T FAIL TO ACT.

Ward clubs will please take notice that the last orders for the Debs-Hanford special edition must be in not later than Monday evening, June 29.

Max Hayes in New York.

Comrade Max Hayes of Cleveland, O., is in New York on a ten days' propaganda tour in behalf of the Daily Call among the New York trades unions.

Wisconsin Nominating.

The referendum on candidates for congress, the state legislature and county offices has been sent out to the membership of Milwaukee county. This vote will close on July 4.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School, meeting at 1832 Carr street, will continue its work all summer. It will meet every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, as usual.

Ready for Organization.

Judging from the number of applications for charters of new branches, as well as applications for membership-at-large, Wisconsin is now ready for a considerable increase of organization.

Socialist Picnic at Rische's Grove.

A joint family picnic will be given by the 6th, 7th and 8th Ward Socialist Clubs, on June 21, 1908, at Rische's Grove, Bayle's avenue and Lemay Ferry road. There will be plenty of amusement and entertainment for all, especially for the friends of dancing. All refreshments are free. Take Bellefontaine cars south to end of line.

Arthur Morrow Lewis in St. Paul.

Local St. Paul, Minn., has one thing in common with Local Grand Rapids, Mich.—it is run by very young men. Both locals have something else in common—they go into all their undertakings with a vim. At St. Paul, in spite of the hot weather, they had one of the finest halls in the city, and they had it full of perspiring people.

Polish and German Speaker.

Ignace Daszynski of Austria-Galicia will probably visit this country during the months of September and October. Comrade Daszynski speaks both the Polish and German languages fluently, and will be available for meetings in either. He served for years in the Austrian Parliament, and has recently been re-elected to that position.

New Zealand Socialist Party.

The New England Socialist Party Conference was held at Easter in Wellington, and proved to be a great success. Thirty-three delegates, representing some two thousand eight hundred members, were present, and the business-like attitude of the Conference showed plainly that Socialism has a real foothold in many parts of New Zealand.

Starting a Polish Paper in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee comrades are now discussing plans for starting a Polish Socialist paper in Milwaukee. The attacks of the Polish Catholic papers upon the Social-Democrats are so bitter and so utterly mendacious that it seems necessary to have some means of replying to them in the Polish language. Subscriptions are now being solicited for the new paper.

Keeping Up the Fight Against Socialism.

Racine, Wis., June 16.—The Racine County Federation of Catholic Societies at its recent convention here adopted resolutions condemning Socialism as opposed to natural justice in that its primary object is to deprive man of the lawful possession of staple and permanent private property which is necessary for the welfare of the individual as well as of the family. John Trice of Burlington was elected president of the federation.

Comrade Phelps at Twelfth and Olive.

The meeting held on Olive and Twelfth streets June 16 was quite successful. The weather was threatening, but over 200 people gathered around the box to learn something of Socialism. The expected speaker did not arrive until late, and Comrade Oliver A. Phelps of California was put on the box instead. The crowd was well pleased with Comrade Phelps and when he finished many expressed approval of his remarks.

Debs in St. Louis and Milwaukee.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes makes the following announcement: Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President, will speak in St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, July 11, and in Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, July 12, and will probably speak at two points in Oklahoma and two in Texas immediately preceding the above noted dates. Aside from these assignments the further available dates will be apportioned among the several states and the state committees will determine the cities to be visited. The regular speaking campaign tour of the presidential candidates will begin about Aug. 30 and continue till election day.

Socialism in South Africa.

"The Cape Socialist" for April has just reached us. It exults in the vote just thrown for Howard—1,298—which is "the first Parliamentary contest after only some three or four years of active propaganda." The paper is brightly written, though small in size. It looks as though they had their brains at work in the business. Look at the announcement of meetings to be held by the Dutch Debating Club, which winds up: "Colored people especially invited." That way lies the hope for the coming democracy. There was a splendid gathering to hear Keir Hardie in the National Theater, which was largely attended by Hindoos!—Melbourne Socialist.

Socialism in the Labor Press.

While the Socialist party today is on the right track, it has much work ahead of it, and the Socialist idea is growing up in the trade unions almost in spite of the Socialists. And that it is the live question with union men can plainly be seen by a glance through current trade union papers and magazines. Members are discussing the labor ballot in the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine. In

the current issue of the Metal Polishers' Journal one finds such headlines as "Facts About Socialism," and the like. "Anent Socialism," is a heading in the last issue of the Pattern Makers' Journal, and we could go on almost indefinitely through the journals of the different crafts and give like titles. Capitalism will find it harder fishing for labor votes from now on, at least for the votes of organized workers. The old frowy bait will not be swallowed as it once was. And even the American Federation of Labor leaders are at best a restless bunch of men today and the rank and file will determine their attitude more and more as the days go on.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

C. Schattenhofer	\$	20
S. Schmoll		50
Cash		50
John Kafol		25
J. Miller		50
Martin Schreiber	1	00
Previously reported		279 20
Total	\$282	15

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

Socialism in Wayne County, Mo.

We find the following item in the Scott County Kicker: "Getting Cooled Off! The Socialists of Wayne County will put out a full ticket this year. If that party could prevail on Editor Hafner of the Kicker to make the race for congress in this district the country would be safe.—Jackson Cash Book."

The Kicker, commenting on the foregoing lines, says: "Say, Brother Mc., you seem to be sorter softening. This is the first mention of Socialism I have noticed in your paper for months. Last winter you had columns of it. Why don't you start over again and point out some more of the 'fallacies' of Socialism? The Socialists have a very good man in the field for congress from this district in the person of N. B. Wilkinson of Willow Springs. He will campaign the district and I will give you a new hat if you get your man Joe Russell to stand up before him a few rounds. While I have never heard Wilkinson, yet I know that any ordinary plug of a Socialist knows more about government than the average capitalist congressman."

"The Fourteen Little Children of Eugene V. Debs."

On June 7, 1908, the Terre Haute Tribune published a full-page writeup on "Eugene V. Debs Honored, but not by his Home Folks." It was a splendid article by Henry Keys, with a four-column half-tone cut, showing Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, seated in the midst of 14 nice looking children, from three months to ten years of age. Debs, holding the 3-months-old baby on his lap, and smiling most happily, looks like a pater familias of Ben Franklin's colonial days. The editor of St. Louis Labor received a copy of the Terre Haute Tribune of June 6, and he decided to get his share of fun out of it by showing "Debs and his 14 children" to comrades who happened to drop into the Labor office. "Great heavens, so many children? Why, that's surprising news to me! I had no idea that Comrade Debs was the happy father of so many little ones!" Such were the usual expressions of surprise of all the comrades who saw the Terre Haute Tribune's Debs picture, and it usually took some little time before the surprised comrades would discover the line under the cut: "Eugene Debs Surrounded by Children of the Appeal to Reason Staff."

News from Huntingburg, Ind.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by local Huntingburg, Ind., at a meeting held Thursday night, June 4, 1908: Whereas, It has come to pass that Hulman & Co., wholesale grocers of Terre Haute, Ind., have dismissed from their services Comrade W. C. Daly because he advocated Socialism; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Huntingburg resent this action of Hulman & Co., as low, spiteful and diabolical, and to say the least, unbecoming to a firm who so much depend on the common people for their profitable business, and be it further

Resolved, That we notify all of our sister locals, trade unions and the community in general of the action of this firm and ask their co-operation and support in denying them their trade, good will and future support until such time when they shall cease their hostility to the cause of political freedom; that they be taught that we have rights which they must respect; that until they show a changed attitude and more friendly spirit, we will consider that "an injury to one is the concern of all," and that we spurn their tyranny by refusing to patronize them.

Press Comment on Eugene V. Debs.

Columbus Evening Press: The greatest audience ever assembled in Columbus to listen to an address of a private citizen met in the new Auditorium to hear from Eugene V. Debs the greatest speech ever delivered in this city. Fully 4,500 persons greeted the orator. He announced no topic for the most remarkable discourse upon the rights and dignity of labor, and for equality and justice among men, that has ever been made in this country. His entire speech of two hours was a fervent appeal for justice and a higher humanity. It combined all the learning of economists, all the sentiments of the poets, all the wisdom of philosophers and all the ethics of moralists and divines. The vast audience was enchanted with the magical grace of his speech and the dignity and elevation of his sentiments. Astonishment and admiration were equally blended in the minds of all. They had listened to one of the greatest discourses ever inspired by courage, conviction and humanity in any age of the world. When the history of this generation is written, the palm of praise for his unselfish courage and devotion in the cause of a better humanity will be accorded to Eugene V. Debs, the inspired evangel of fraternity in religion and economic life.

Haywood Predicts a Million Votes.

"Never have the times been more propitious for the cause of Socialism than now," said W. D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners to a representative of the Call. "Wherever I have been the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by working people for the candidacy of Debs and Hanford. The thoughtful union men especially are becoming aroused to the necessity of taking political action through the Socialist party, and I predict a record-breaking vote this year. A million Socialist votes? Well, yes; it looks that way. You see the capitalists and their henchmen have been assisting the Socialist Party a great deal of late in awakening the people. First, they spring the panic, and, as the capitalists own the jobs, they threw a lot of workers out of employment and the latter have plenty of time to think about the beauties of capitalistic ownership of the jobs. Then along comes the United States Supreme Court and legalizes the blacklist that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations are using against those workingmen who dare to call their souls their own and join unions for their protection. Next the same Supreme Court outlaws the boycott (the blacklist used by workingmen against the products of unfair employers) and upholds the Connecticut court which decided that the United Hatters were liable for \$240,000 damages because they boycotted the unfair Loew & Co. hats. This was a terrible blow, as it establishes the precedent that any union that orders a strike and boycott is liable for damages. Furthermore, Congress, which was appealed to to amend the law to permit workingmen to strike against unfair employers, turned a deaf ear to the Federation of Labor request, as well as turned down the anti-injunction, eight-hour and other bills that have been requested for years. These and other recent developments have created tremendous dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor, and the workers are beginning to look to the Socialist Party as the only political organization that can and will bring relief. Hence they are flocking to the standard of Debs

and Hanford by the thousands, and it may become a stampede before the November election."

Notice to Voters

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

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

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