

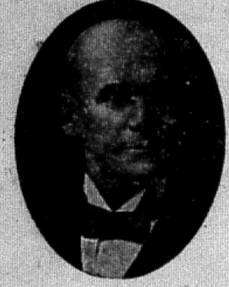
The Socialist Special

THE SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1908.

Comrades and Friends:

The keen interest I feel in the Socialist Special prompts this appeal in its behalf. Dismissing all personal consideration and speaking with reference to the party alone, I frankly confess myself an enthusiast upon the subject. The idea is bold and audacious and proclaims the adult stage of the Socialist party, which the machine politicians still fondly believe to be in its swaddling clothes.



Eugene V. Debs.

It is a brilliant idea and glitters with possibilities. The very suggestion is infectious and the thing itself an inspiration.

THE SOCIALIST SPECIAL!

The roar of it can already be heard in the distance and the eager crowds can be seen as they cheer the onrushing "red spectre" with fiery enthusiasm in its flight across the continent on its mission of emancipation.

In its wake the comrades will shout exultant and the track of the Red Special will be the path of the Revolution.

Hundreds of thousands will be attracted who otherwise will be beyond our reach. Tons of literature will be distributed.

The Special itself will be a thing of life and will throb with the spirit of revolution. Along its track the stray and scattered embers of revolt will be fanned into a sweeping conflagration.

It will increase our capacity, augment our power, multiply our numbers and vitalize our propaganda.

Can it be done?

What!

Can forty thousand members of the Socialist party and a million Socialist sympathizers raise the insignificant bagatelle of Twenty Thousand Dollars?

That is the proposition in a nutshell.

It CAN be done!

OF COURSE IT CAN BE DONE!

But there is no time to lose—not a minute. And the only way to do it is to do it.

Turn yourself loose, comrades, all along the line and roll in the coin until the Socialist Special is assured.

The announcement has already gone forth and it has struck dismay in the ranks of the enemy. We cannot now retreat. The Socialist party must make good and the Red Special start on schedule time.

Twenty thousand dollars invested in a Socialist Special in this campaign will be worth more than five times that amount at a later time.

Nothing ever done or attempted in our propaganda has had such an electric effect upon the movement. The amount required to carry it out will be returned tenfold in advertising alone and in making SOCIALISM THE COMMANDING ISSUE before the people of the United States.

Loyally your comrade,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

ST. LOUIS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RED SPECIAL FUND.

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

Red Special Fund of Local St. Louis.

Local St. Louis	\$10.00
Ninth Ward Branch	10.00
Dr. Wm. P. Hill	10.00
Otto Pauls	5.00
Richard Mederache	5.00
David Allen	5.00
Mildred Allan	5.00
Otto Kaemmerer	5.00
Rudolph Krauss	2.00
L. E. Hildebrand	1.25
Robert J. Beger	1.00
Chas. Dietrich	1.00
Louis Wissman	.50
Total	\$60.50

St. Louis Labor received the following letter from National Headquarters:

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, 1908.

Dear Comrade Editor:—Your report of interest taken in Special Train most gratifying.

We must have money in the strong box before contract can be signed.

Send in all you can at once and keep on the trail.

Find the glad word of Comrade Debs enclosed. That Red Special looks more like a winner every minute, but we must have the funds here in hand.

With all good wishes.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

SWITCHMEN FOR DEBS AND HANFORD

Michigan Correspondent in The Switchmen's Journal.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Editor Switchmen's Journal:

I have been reading a number of pieces in the Journal the past few months and candidly believe the writers of a great many of them are getting wise to the way this government is being run and whose hand rules! which is the corporation's in all cases.

They talk about Teddy the Trust Buster. I am unable to cite to you one trust that has been busted, but to the contrary they all have increased their capital, and their dividends are greater every year. The small dealer is the one that is going busted, and the working man along with him. The railroads plead hard times and must reduce expenses. They are making enough money to pay dividends if it is such hard times, but where are the laboring men's dividends? They go to pay the stockholder's, and if there is not enough to do that the laboring men are handed a great big juicy lemon in the form of an increase of the price of necessary living commodities. What

was the finding of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the proposed reduction in pay of railroad employes and the increased rate? They find it best not to publish it through the public press because the corporations are doing very nicely without either a reduction in pay or increased rate. I have seen and heard so much of this political question at different presidential elections, and have known of corporations compelling their men to vote the Republican ticket, that the speck of brains that I have left, after working for corporations for a number of years, tells me there is nothing in the old saying, what's good for the goose is good for the gander.

Judging from the past, its a cinch, the corporations are not trying to elect any one who will enact and enforce laws to benefit the laboring man. Therefore, brothers, get together at the ballot box and vote her straight for Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford, and if we get every union man in the United States to vote for our own representatives it will only be a short time until we will have enough to elect some of our own to office, who will make laws for us. I used to think it no use voting labor or Socialist ticket, there won't be enough votes to count, but if everybody can't see any farther than I used to, there never will be enough to count, so get that idea out of your head and everybody turn out and vote. Don't stay at home or lose interest in your vote, as they may cut that privilege out before another presidential election comes around.

Yours in B., H. and P.,

"SURE SHOT."

DECLINES THE S. L. P. NOMINATION

From Miners Magazine.

In this issue of the Miners' Magazine appears a letter written by M. R. Preston, declining the nomination tendered him in the convention of the Socialist Labor Party. Preston in a courteous manner, sets forth the reasons of his declination and his wishes should be considered by the expiring and almost defunct "Holy Rollers" who are fighting capitalism with barks and snarls. Preston is in prison, convicted by purchased testimony and an inflamed public sentiment. Preston, like all other men, yearns for liberty and his heart is beating for that glad day, when the iron door of his cell shall be unlocked and he can once more mingle with his fellow men. The Socialist Labor Party can render him but little service. That party is being strangled to death by frenzied fanaticism, and bona fide labor organizations throughout this country look upon the almost extinct aggregation as a coterie of mental cripples, deserving of pity rather than censure.

Regardless of the fact that Preston immediately declined after being notified of his nomination and sent notice of his declination to the vatican in New York, yet, the Pope of the S. L. P. insisted that his name shall adorn the Arm and Hammer emblem. It is hoped that Preston's latter declination will be accepted, and that his REAL FRIENDS, who are endeavoring to shorten the hours of his imprisonment, will not be hampered in their efforts by a nomination from a moribund political party.

Here is Preston's letter in full:

Carson City, Nevada, July 17, 1908.

To the Members of the N. E. C., Socialist Labor Party, and Members In General:

Comrades and Fellow Workers—Wishing myself clearly understood as to my declination of the presidential nomination, I present a more detailed account of my reasoning:

For support in my past trials and my present efforts to secure justice, as well as for sympathy and encouragement, I am indebted to members of all political parties, and especially to both Socialist parties. These obligations are more personal than general and are of such a nature that my manhood and principles of belief forbid me to ignore them.

There are members of the Socialist and other parties who have sacrificed and worked much in my behalf; and I am assured will do so in the future; thus I have received and shall continue to receive favors and assistance from people and organizations to whom I desire to show the respect due them by taking no active part in outside affairs and politics, to the detriment or ill will of any.

Am I looking out for my own need (or neck)? Candidly—yes—in one sense of the word, but besides that, I owe a duty to all those who have supported me and had faith in my innocence, which I shall try to fulfill in so far as I am able.

On the day after the convention nominated me I received indirectly a telegram from Comrade L. C. Haller of Los Angeles, California, notifying me of my nomination and instructing me to telegraph headquarters as to my acceptance or declination, which I complied with by sending the telegram received by Comrade Daniel De Leon, within an hour after I first received news of my nomination. Thus you may see, in declining I acted entirely on my own responsibility, without having heard from my attorney, Judge Hilton.

It may be judged that I am compromising. If so, I plead that in accepting the support and aid of all, I have assumed obligations which are binding, and justly so.

After a thorough consideration, in which I have tried to analyze and give thought to all points, my obligations, the demands made of me and my position; I am convinced that my only proper move is to decline, which I have tried to do as gracefully as possible and with as much consideration for and protection to my benefactors as I may give.

I am sending this for publication, and in order that my position and disposition may be known and understood by a greater number, I am sending a like letter to the Miners' Magazine. This latter action is to reach many of my direct supporters in this state and the near West, who do not receive your party paper, The People, and may have been misled by newspaper reports.

As the above is the result of my best judgment, I hope that my declination may prove acceptable.

Hoping that I have acted for the best, I remain

Yours for victory,

M. R. PRESTON.

Haywood in Texas.

Waco, Tex., July 28.—The Socialist movement in Waco seems to be almost dormant, but Haywood speaks for us tonight and we hope he will be able to arouse some interest. Local 270 met in regular session last Tuesday night and a full set of committees was appointed to arrange for the Haywood meeting and on Sunday a call meeting was held and all the committee reported progress and we anticipate a good meeting. William D. Haywood arrived on the M., K. & T. train and will spend the day in the city and spoke at 8:15 p. m. for one and one-half hours to a very large and very attentive audience. They expressed appreciation for his splendid address.—John M. Killough.

Socialist Sunday School.

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

IRISH SOCIALISM

By Wm. Marion Reedy in The Mirror.

There is an Irish Socialist magazine published in New York, called the "Harp," and in it we note that Mr. Michael Monahan of the "Papyrus" takes issue in good English with certain Catholic clergymen who deny that Pope Adrian in his bull sold out Ireland and the Irish to the English. Irish Socialists are somewhat infrequent, though the Irish are emphatically social and of generous tendencies. About all that has kept the Irish from Socialism has been the influence of the Catholic clergy, and Mr. Monahan, in crossing swords or pens with priests, goes at the very central stronghold of the antagonism to the doctrine with which he sympathizes. The clergy are not effective in their opposition to Socialism in this country, where the Irish may take their religion but will not take their politics from Rome. Much if not most of modern Socialism is essentially Christian in character. It is not a scheme of spoliation. It is not a scheme for the pampering of the idle and vicious, as President Roosevelt seems to think. It maintains that whoso does not work, the same shall not eat. In theory Socialism eliminates the sloth and the parasite and the waster of substance. The theory exalts efficiency in the individual, and would deflect the results of that efficiency to the benefit of all members of the community worthy of participation therein. As a theory Socialism is not anti-individualistic, although it would put a strong check upon some excesses of individualism that under present conditions arrogate to unworthy individuals more than their share of the proceeds of the efforts of others. The President and the Catholic clergy denounce Socialism without due regard for the fact that the theory has its strongest warrant of validity in some of the plainest utterances of the Saviour of the World. The Irish people are among the most conspicuous examples of the vile effects of unrestrained individualism. They have been robbed of their land and of their industries by foreign landlordism, and in these their best days they are experiencing relief from oppression and finding play for their productive energies at home solely as a result of land legislation that is commonly characterized as Socialistic. If any people on earth should turn with hope to the scheme of Socialism that people is the Irish. The State has despoiled them through centuries, and it should make restitution, enabling them to win the means of life from the land the Lord their God originally gave them. As defenders of the most indefensible of all property, landlord property, the Irish clergy are most unfaithful to their people. It is a marvel that there are not more Michael Monahans making a fight for the individualism of which Ireland has been deprived for ages, and against the rotten, privileged individualism which has been the blight and bane of the island of poets and saints.

Increased Cost of Living

Some Hard Fact Arguments Which May Be Presented to Capitalist Campaign Speakers.

The Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its annual report on wholesale prices in its Bulletin No. 75. The present publication gives wholesale prices for 258 representative staple articles for the year 1907, completing a series of prices for the eighteen years 1890 to 1907.

The report shows that wholesale prices, considering the 258 commodities as a whole, reached a higher level in 1907 than at any other time during the eighteen-year period covered. The average for the year 1907 was 5.7 per cent higher than for 1906; 44.4 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during the eighteen-year period; and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907 and 2.8 per cent higher than the average for December, 1906, the month of highest prices in 1906.

Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 172 showed an increase in the average price for 1907 as compared with 1906, 35 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 51 showed a decrease in price.

When the commodities are considered by groups, all of the nine groups showed an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products taken as a whole this increase was greatest, namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for cloths and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements; 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house-furnishing goods, 6.8 per cent, and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

While the general average of wholesale prices for the year 1907 was higher than the average for 1906, the tendency upward did not continue throughout the year, for after the high point was reached in October, there was a heavy decline in November, and a still further decline in December, the average for that month being 3.5 per cent below the October average. This heavy decline in the latter part of the year was quite general, the prices of 132 of the 258 articles in December being below the high point of the year and of 46 lower than in any other month of the year.

Year.	Relative Price of All Commodities.	Year.	Relative Price of All Commodities.
1890	112.9	1899	101.7
1891	111.7	1900	110.5
1892	106.1	1901	108.5
1893	105.6	1902	112.9
1894	96.1	1903	113.6
1895	93.6	1904	113.0
1896	90.4	1905	115.9
1897	89.7	1906	122.5
1898	93.4	1907	129.5

French Socialists Visit Belgium.

Paris, France, Aug. 1.—L'Humanite, the French Socialist daily, of which Jean Juarez is the editor, recently organized a unique excursion to Belgium. More than 800 French Socialists took part. The excursionists went to Brussels, Ghent and other Belgian cities, where the Socialists have established their great co-operative enterprises. At Brussels more than 15,000 Belgian Socialists met the French visitors and escorted them to the magnificent "Maiden du Peuple," containing a great department store, an assembly hall seating several thousand, the headquarters of the Socialist Party, the Belgian trade unions and the International Socialist bureau. Here the assembled crowd was addressed from a balcony of the building, which belongs to the Socialist co-operative societies, by Socialist members of the Belgian chamber of deputies and prominent French Socialists who accompanied the excursionists. After a tour was made of the various institutions connected with the labor and Socialist movement, the excursion proceeded to Ghent, where these scenes were repeated with some variations.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH

The Latest News From the Alabama Strike Field
—Labor Disfranchised—Open Shop Declared
Under Rule of Democratic State
Militia and Sheriffs.

MARTIAL LAW IS THREATENED.

Alabama's Governor to Stop Alleged Mining District Outrages.

Birmingham, Ala., July 30.—Three houses were dynamited in the vicinity of Wylam, seven miles from Birmingham, about midnight last night, but no one was injured. Three miners were arrested today at Marylee, and threats were made that the prisoners could not be taken to the county jail. Soldiers were rushed to the scene and brought the men in.

After a conference with the Governor this morning, Sheriff Higdon announced that if bushwhacking continued martial law would be ordered for certain sections of the mining district.

MINE OWNERS ISSUE STATEMENT.

Declare for Reduction of Wages and Open Shop.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.—The coal operators of the Birmingham district, including representatives of furnace companies and commercial mining concerns, held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the strike situation and of formulating a statement to be issued to the public.

The following statement was adopted:

The Operators' Statement.

"The coal operators of the district committed to the open shop policy, in making the following statement desire to state that it is not the intention to conduct the coal strike through the medium of the newspapers; neither will any attempt be made to regularly deny the many false or highly colored reports which may hereafter appear in the daily papers. It is thought, however, that the public should be furnished with a statement covering the more important of the conditions up to the present time. Primarily, it was found necessary several months ago to make a reduction in the wages of all those connected with the coal and coke trades, if the industries of the district were to resume instead of being indefinitely shut down awaiting the return of more favorable trade conditions. The latter alternative would have involved the enforced idleness of all classes of labor and the serious prostration of commercial life in the Birmingham district.

"Until July 6 the situation was one of industry, peace and contentment. At this juncture many miners ceased their daily labor in response to an order issued by a miners' organization which has from time to time compelled the idleness of thousands of men, most of whom were willing to work under conditions satisfactory to employer and employe. The opportunity for employment has been succeeded by the crash of guns borne by large mobs of armed negroes and the presence of the state militia answering the call of the governor of the state, who personally investigated the situation. Previous to the present partial suspension of work none of the above mentioned operators had received any demands from their employes, or the adjustment of any grievance.

"Notwithstanding reports to the contrary there has been no thought of a further reduction in rates, and if the future brings greater rewards to the operators, the employes will share it.

"Our various properties will continue to operate on a basis affording equal opportunities to all men. As far as possible, preference will be given to the labor of the district; failure to secure such labor will be supplied by engaging men of other districts desiring the work."

ORGANIZER FARLEY ANSWERS MINE OWNERS.

Chief Deputy Instructs His Men to Shoot and Shoot to Kill.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 1.—W. R. Farley, National Committee-man of the United Mine Workers, issued a reply to the Mine Owner's circular in which he said:

"The Mine Owners say that until July 6 the situation was one of industry, peace and contentment. Students of history know that with peoples and nations there is always a surface contentment prior to the bursting of the storm. The contentment of the Alabama miners demonstrates that it was only the contentment forboding and waiting the opportunity to protest against the wrongs perpetrated on them. It is futile to contend with any sane person that a strike order issued by the miners' organization would have been responded to with such unanimity if they were working under conditions satisfactory to them. They further say that the opportunity for employment has been succeeded by the crash of guns borne by large mobs of armed negroes, insinuating that the striking miners are the violators of law, which we unhesitatingly deny.

"There is nothing said about negro deputies being appointed by Sheriff Higdon on the recommendation of the coal companies, one of whom shot indiscriminately, endangering life of innocent women and children at Pratt City last Friday.

"I will venture the opinion that if the police commission of Birmingham appoint negro policemen, there would be a full-sized riot by the white citizens of Birmingham for the indignity heaped on them.

"The calling out of the state troops was urged and demanded from Sheriff Higdon by us several days before the governor took that action. Sheriff Higdon was told that, in our opinion, he could not control the deputies and guards and prevent them from shooting our men down without provocation, if reports are true, and, according to press reports of last Friday, Chief Deputy Brown instructed the deputies and guards that if any trouble occurred at Jefferson they should shoot, and shoot to kill. In every instance the attacking party has been the deputies and the guards."

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Over Eight Thousand Men Join Union Since July 5.

Virginia, Ala., July 26, 1908.

Editor Mine Workers' Journal:

Alabama is coming to the front. We have had over eight thousand new men join our union since the 5th day of July and they are still coming in. Blue Creek now has a local with a membership of over 500; Blocton has a new local with a membership of 500 or over; Dolomite is organized with 220 members; Bessie Mines and Horse Creek, both on the Kansas City railroad, are organized and the mines shut down; Sayreton, Warner, Brookside and Cardiff, all on the Southern railroad, are organized. The union men are having trouble with the company's hirelings. At Sayreton a guard shot a miner named Merryweather. They also arrested our men for trespassing without warrants. At Johns last week guards came into some of the Bulgarians' houses and ran them out and gave them five minutes to get off the company's property.

Two of our men that we fed two years in our last strike went to scabbing. Their names are Otto Keeler and John Rice. The writer was in Blocton this week and found the men there in good spirits and I think they will win. The strike has cut their output from 2,500 to about 500 tons. All the men they have at work are Hungarians and they will quit just as soon as the union get houses for them to live in. The superintendent of the Acton mines beat Board Member Joe Wallwork with a loaded whip; he was in the hospital for a few days. Wallwork was organizing Acton. At Yolande the guards and company officials are trying to make men go to work by pointing guns in their faces. The company at Yolande operate three mines, Nos. 1 and 2 Yolande and Connellsville. The com-

panies have about twenty-five of our men arrested for intimidating their workmen. According to newspaper reports the companies are shipping strike breakers into this place from Tennessee and Kentucky. We need notices printed for miners to stay away from Alabama. Latest reports are that we have got fifty new men at Dolomite and eighty-six at Wyham.

At Johns, Ala., on July 20, one of the company's guards, whose name is not known to the writer, shot and dangerously wounded a prominent colored union miner of this place at 10:30 a. m. The miner's name is Hunter. He is a Baptist preacher and chaplain of the new local union at Johns. It seems that Hunter and his son and another colored miner were coming up the public road, when they were overtaken by two guards armed with pistols. One of the miners had a Winchester belonging to Hunter. The guard stopped them and wanted to see the gun. The guard said the gun belonged to the company and tried to take it away from Hunter, and when he saw he could not do it he drew his pistol and shot Hunter through the neck. It is feared Hunter will die. The guards emptied their guns at the other men, who ran. One of the guards was accidentally shot in the leg by the other guard.

B. KINCANNON.

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

Thomas N. Freeman Speaks of Southern Conditions.

Do you recognize the condition of abject slavery that is fast approaching the working class of Alabama? Have you forgotten that history proves that the first step to subject a people to the horrors of chattel slavery, or to slavery to a king of autocracy is to take away their rights in the government?

The voting population, all males 21 years old, in Alabama is 450,000, yet barely 100,000 are allowed to exercise the rights of franchise. This year, 1908, over 200,000 people in this state, most of them working men, owe a back poll tax of \$1.50 per year for every year since 1901, of \$10.50 each, or a total of \$2,100,000. Not one of these people can vote this year. Two years from now, 1910, they may vote by paying \$13.50 each.

Under the present law this class has already become permanently disfranchised. There is no shadow of a hope for even a small per cent of them to become voters.

At least half of those becoming slaves are white men. There is another great army of 150,000 who are not allowed a voice in the government. Of these 50,000 are intelligent, skilled workmen, who have to travel from state to state and county to county to get work.

They are cut out because the heartless aristocrats and blood-sucking capitalists who made the constitution of this state knew that a law requiring a residence of two years in the state and one in the county would bar the larger part of the most vigorous kickers among the working class.

PRESS COMMENT ON ALABAMA SITUATION.

The strike of the United Mine Workers in the state of Alabama has brought out the state militia. Governor B. B. Comer, the governor of the state, seems to be as loyal to the coal operators of Alabama as the late lamented Sparks of Nevada was to the members of a Mine Owners' Association, when he secured the federal troops from Teddy to force the members of the Western Federation of Miners to take worthless scrip in payment of wages at the point of the soldiers' bayonet. The Democratic party that makes the pretense of friendship for labor, will find it somewhat difficult to explain why it is that Democratic governors can be so easily influenced to furnish armed might to corporations, when the master class desire that labor shall be suppressed.—Miners Magazine.

PRISON-MADE SHOES.

Newport, Ky., July 8, 1908.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.:
Gentlemen—In reading your article, "Prison Punishment," on page No. 25, June, 1908 issue, it recalls to my memory some of the cunning methods these contractors of the Kentucky penitentiary use in marketing the shoes, and how they reach the consumers.

As yet, no laws have been enacted in Kentucky that compel prison-made goods to be stamped as such, hence the public ignorance as to its makers.

Am sorry to say that most of these shoes are sold, in department stores and through mail-order houses.

However, many are sold through the regular shoe stores, and it may sound strange when I say that nearly two-thirds of the shoe dealers in Cincinnati, O., handle these "blood-stained convict-made shoes" principally in ladies or misses.

You can imagine a solid leather counter and inner sole ladies' kid shoe being sold to the dealer at 95c in 36 pair lots.

Is it a wonder they run the prison the year round, and are behind in their orders, while the honest shoe worker walks the streets in Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and other shoe centers, looking for prosperity to return?

So you see, the prisoner's lashes are almost necessary, in order to produce a woman's shoe at such a price to retail at \$1.25 and \$1.50, and under this present convict labor system in Kentucky, somebody has got to sweat blood, in order to satisfy these grasping contractors; the greedy shoe dealers who are hungry for profit, who in turn, satisfies the "don't care selfish consumer."

The Hoge-Montgomery Co., Frankfort, Ky., do not ship direct to the retailers, as that plan would put the dealer in direct communication with the prison, and then the wide-awake shoe merchants could not offer his excuse, of not knowing they were made in the penitentiary; so they wink the other eye, and say, please don't say anything about where they are made, it's the shoe we want and the price. So the devil is beat around the bush in the following manner:

These Frankfort, Ky., contractors ship the shoes to their representatives, E. A. Riely, New Albany, Indiana. (Notice they ship them to another state; and by the way New Albany boasts as being the best Union town in Indiana). Mr. Riely has the control of them upon their arrival in Indiana, who engages traveling salesmen to carry these convict-made shoes as a side-line, on a commission basis.

All the orders secured in the Ohio Valley territory are filled from this New Albany, Indiana, firm, who also conduct a wholesale department in connection with their retail store. No doubt this will open the eyes of many retail dealers, who don't care to be connected with this case, as they are posing as the friends of organized labor and have displayed in their stores "Union-made Shoe" signs, but at the same time giving the prison-made shoe the boost.

Many other shipments are made direct from the prison to the shoe jobbing houses in St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, etc., and some go way off to Boston, Mass., (if you please) and are re-distributed under various "phony" names, as the longer and farther these convict shoes travel, the less apt they are to be convicted as prison-made. Educating the masses to demand the purchase of Union Stamp shoes, is the only solution.

When you destroy the demand for these "blood-stained shoes" it will no longer remain profitable to the contractors of prison labor, and then this profit evil and unfair competition will cease.—A Kentucky Night Rider in Shoe Workers' Journal.

Henry White Sneaking Back Into the Movement.

Because the Independent Brotherhood of Tailors elected Henry White, the socialist smasher and open-shop advocate, as its secretary, the United Hebrew Trades, of New York, at its meeting on Monday, expelled that organization and unseated its delegates. Henry White, who was formerly secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, was expelled from that organization for alleged misconduct of the union's funds. It is claimed that while he was secretary, he was connected with a printing firm to which he gave the union's printing and charged the union exorbitant prices for the

same. The union has secured a conviction in a lower court, but White appealed the case. He has written articles in which he favored the open shop and the absolute right of employers to discharge employes as they see fit. It is said that he is a rich man, owning much property. The United Hebrew Trades did not want to tolerate an organization that would select such an individual as its secretary. They believe that White is scheming to use the union for political purposes being known as a shrewd Republican politician. No explanation can be given at present for the action of Brotherhood of Tailors, except that they were fooled by White's offer to act as secretary without pay. The United Hebrew Trades will shortly issue a statement in which they claim they will show that the Tailors' union has become a victim of ruthless politicians and traitors.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

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

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

Missouri Socialist Party

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

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LETTER FROM JAPAN

By John Kaut, Jr., on Board
U. S. S. Denver.

Yokohama, June, 1908.

Today I will write about my trip from Shanghai to Yokohama, and some of my experiences in this most wonderful land of the chrysanthemum and cherry blossom.

We, the Rainbow, Denver, Cleveland and Concord, left Shanghai May 2, amid a driving rain-storm, the signal on the station ashore indicating a typhoon out at sea. Hardly had we left the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, than we were struck by such heavy weather that the Admiral, not wishing to expose his ships to the fury of a typhoon, ordered all of us to drop anchor and wait for better weather. At two o'clock next morning, the wind having somewhat abated, but the seas still running high, the fleet got up anchor, and two hours later, found us out of sight of land in the open sea, in as rough a water as I have ever been in. At times, the waves would completely engulf the little Concord, so that all that could be seen of her, were her masts and smokestack, and she soon hoisted the position pennant, indicating that she was unable to hold her place in the fleet; she was ordered to make the best of her way, and before noon she was lost to our sight behind us. The rest of us kept on our way, and for two days and nights the bad weather continued.

About 5 o'clock in the morning, May 6, we sighted land on both bows, and a few hours later we were disturbing the glassy surface of the inland Sea of Japan, steaming through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. On all sides of us were mountainous forest clad islands, with pretty little coves and bays, on whose mirror-like surface floated small fishing schooners, whose occupants look up at our great white ships, as if reproaching us for disturbing their peaceful solitude. Oftentimes we passed through channels so narrow that we could hear the bird's singing ashore, and had our boom been rigged out, they would have scraped the foliage of the trees.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we reached Kobe, a strongly fortified city at the northern extremity of the Sea, where we dropped the pilot who had guided us through the maze of islands, and here our Admiral was saluted by a fine Italian cruiser lying at anchor in the harbor. After returning the salute, the fleet proceeded on its way, and at 2 p. m., May 7, we sighted the snow-capped peak of Fujiyama, 60 miles inland; two hours later we were at anchor, outside the breaker, in the harbor or Yokohama.

Here, as in Hong Kong, we were immediately surrounded by innumerable boats, sampans and power launches, and the most striking feature about them and their occupants was their extreme cleanliness, and the total absence of either women or children. If you will recall, in my letter from Hong Kong, the description I gave you of these sampan coolies, their filth and abject poverty, you will not be surprised that their absence here should strike us as remarkable; for having found these same conditions at Shanghai, we had almost come to regard them as being prevalent throughout the East.

On May 9 and 10 the fleet coaled and, after all the ships had cleaned up, the admiral proclaimed a 48-hour liberty to the men of his fleet.

Going ashore with an old friend of mine, a chief machinist's mate, who had "done" several "cruises" or enlistments on the Asiatic station, and thus had many friends among the Japanese, I was given an opportunity of seeing Yokohama and Tokio as is given to few bluejackets. But were I to give you a detailed description of all that I saw and experienced in these wonderful cities—as I would very much like to—my letter would become entirely too long, i. e., I could not find time to write it, and get it off with the sealed mail, so will only mention the most interesting of the sights.

Here, as in all cities of the East, the jinrickshaw, or as it is called in short, the "rickshaw," is the principal means of conveyance, and hardly had we stepped ashore on the fine government pier, or "Bund," than we were surrounded by a mob of the yelling coolies, with their two-wheeled carriages, crowding and pushing each other in their endeavor to get at us.

We each took a rickshaw, and my friend, giving his human steed a few directions in "pidgin English," we started off at a smart dog trot, he in the lead and I following behind.

We passed down a wide, asphalt paved street, going by the American and Russian embassies, and soon came to the fine Yokohama public park, in which are several interesting old Japanese temples, dedicated to one of the lesser deities. Giving our "horses" a few minutes' rest here, we again started off, leaving the European section of the city behind us, going directly into its most densely populated and most picturesque part.

The streets here are narrow, but straight, almost all of them running at right angles to each other, and they are scrupulously clean, one might almost say spotless.

The houses are small, wooden structures, seldom more than two stories in height, and, like the streets, are immaculate. Everywhere are stores and bazaars, where the finest Japanese wares and curios can be bought at astonishingly low prices, and often I was tempted to buy some pretty vase or other souvenir, but was kept from doing so by the sad thought that I had no place to keep it aboard ship, or if I wished to send it home, that the duty on it would be more than the value of the article. Crowds of people, little Japanese women in gay kimonos, dapper gentlemen in well-fitting European clothes and coolies, innumerable, thronged the narrow streets, but horses were nowhere to be seen. They are almost unknown in Yokohama, the few that are to be found here being owned by wealthy Europeans, and the coolies take their place doing duty, both as pack animals and draught horses, and the strength and endurance of these little men is almost beyond belief. We visited several ancient temples, whose interior was resplendent in finely carved woodwork and dragons of ivory, but it was now getting dark and so our sightseeing for the day was ended.

Next morning at 8 o'clock we went by rail to Tokio. The locomotives are much like ours, but the cars are divided into three compartments, for first, second and third-class passengers, which are light and well ventilated.

The country through which we passed was fertile and every square inch of it seemed to be cultivated, rice being the prevailing crop. On one side the Bay of Tokio, studded with shipping, the green rice fields intervening. On the other, a range of low hills, with picturesque brown wooden cottages and frequent little shrines and temples; standing out, in bold relief, against the clear, blue sky, Fuji San, or Fujiyama, as it is commonly called, towered like a giant among pygmies, over the surrounding hills, its eternally snow-capped peak glistening like diamonds as the morning sunbeams struck it.

We arrived at Tokio about 8:45, alighting at the fine Shinbashi railway station, and after taking tea at one of the fine Japanese tea houses, we started out to see the sights.

The first place we visited was the Imperial palace. The palace of the emperor, with its widely extended parks and moats, occupies the site of the castle and grounds of the ancient Shoguns. The park is surrounded by a wide deep moat, the inclosing

walls of which are of enormous masonry, and almost four miles in length. It is overgrown with climbing vines and the moat is full of beautiful water lilies and lotus flowers, and crowded with wild duck. Within the moat, are the old, magnificent walls, absolutely impregnable before the days of gunpowder. Passing over a massive draw-bridge, and through a finely carved gateway, we entered the outer radius, laid out as a park. Within this are a second moat and encircling walls, quite as massive as the outer circuit, and inside of these is the imperial residence, to which access was denied us, and so, being only able to see only the roof and spires over the walls, I can tell you little of it.

From here we went to Uyeno (pronounced weeno) Park, one of the largest and finest in Japan, where we visited the Technical Museum, the Museum of Natural History and Japanese antiquities; but to tell you of all that I saw here would take too much time.

Here also are the tombs of six of the Tokugawa Shoguns and two beautiful temples, erected in their honor. The carving and gilding of these temples is lavishly rich in barbaric splendor. The whole structure is exclusively of wood, the ground color of everything being painted red, upon which the most skillful native art has been lavishly employed, both in painting and sculpture. The open-work carving of birds and flowers, the symbolic chrysanthemum, or national flower of Japan, predominating, is mingled with the richest arabesques; the columns are wreathed with plum blossoms, in red and gold, and the beams are covered with carved lion's heads of the same color.

Asakusa Park, a short distance from Uyeno, was the next place we visited, and here is situated a fine large temple dedicated to a very small image of ivory and gold: the Goddess of Mercy. This temple was founded in the seventh century, but was several times destroyed by earthquakes, the present structure being erected about the middle of the seventeenth century.

From here we went to Shiba Park, where are situated the shrines and mausoleum of six more of the Tokugawa Shoguns, two more being buried at Nikko, a city in the interior. These at Shiba are the finest of the Tokugawa memorials, and to fully appreciate the magnificence and splendor of these buildings, they must be seen; the pen can not do them full justice.

The shrines are of rare woods, exquisitely carved and gilded, approached through an avenue, lined on both sides with colossal stone lanterns, some of them ten feet in height. We entered by a gateway, whose pillars were entwined by huge metal dragons, and the large court inside this gate is lined with 212 huge bronze lanterns; similar in appearance to those lining the approach to the gateway. These lanterns are the presents of noblemen for the last 200 years. Passing through a third gate, we entered the main hall of the temple, around which runs a gallery, with richly carved and painted panels of birds, flowers and lions, while the beams, supporting the vaulting roof of the temple are carved in the shape of fierce dragons.

We soon left this fine group of buildings, having been able to see but a part of it, greatly regretting that one could spend days in visiting these shrines, temples and gardens and still come upon new and undiscovered beauties.

About a mile from here, secluded in a beautiful grove of cryptomeria trees, is a very curious Buddhist Temple, the burial place of the 47 Ronins who are looked upon as national heroes by the Japanese, and about whom is woven a very quaint romance. My friend told me the story of the 47 brave men, and I think its repetition here would interest you.

One "Daimio," or feudal lord, having been assassinated, his vassals, or "Samurai," having now no lord or master, became Ronins; that is, a kind of mendicant soldiers of fortune, it being beneath their dignity to engage in manual labor. Forty-seven of them entered into a conspiracy to avenge their lord's death, in which enterprise, after many romantic adventures, they finally succeeded; and having seized the great Daimio, they offered him what was considered an honorable end, by permitting him to perform "harakiri"; that is, to disembowel himself with his own sword. On his refusal, they slew him, and then proceeded to Yedo, as Tokio was then known, they gave themselves up to the authorities, who sentenced the whole lot of them to perform harakiri, which they accordingly did, and have been looked upon as loyal martyrs and heroes ever since.

Pilgrimages are made to their tombs in this temple every year, and at stated seasons their clothes and relics are exhibited to the crowds who flock here from all parts of the land. Next day we visited several smaller parks and temples, the most interesting of which was the Temple of Kameido, situated in one of the most beautiful parks in the city. A pretty little lake, covered with beautiful water lilies and lotus plants, is spanned by an arching bridge, forming a half circle across it, and to cross this bridge is the ambition of all travelers who visit Tokio.

Our liberty expired at 10 o'clock that afternoon and I returned to the ship, having seen and learned more in the past 48 hours than anywhere else I have been, not even excepting my visit to the Pyramids.

Truly, Japan is a wonderful land, to judge from what I have seen of it, from the time of entering the Straits of San Simon, at the entrance of the Inland Sea, until leaving Tokio, and my friend tells me that the scenery and temples at Nikko and Kioto in the interior, far surpass those of Uyeno and Shiba at Tokio.

LABOR'S LACK OF POLITICAL UNITY.

The "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades" contains the following editorial on the "Lack of Political Unity":

"From present indications there does not seem to be much hope of unity of political action among the organized workers in the present national contest. Some months ago it appeared to us that the united workmen of the nation were determined to support the party that offered them the strongest pledges to right some of the wrongs amplified in their bill of grievances. There went up a big howl among workmen and in the labor press against the indifference of the Republican leaders in the Senate and in the House because they prevented all legislation for the relief of labor, and W. H. Taft was declared persona non grata to union workmen because of his decisions in labor cases, and decisions which formed precedents in other cases that bore heavily against the workman's rights in strikes through the application of the injunction. But this outburst against the governing party and its representatives seems to have greatly subsided, and we find workmen about as determined as ever to continue their old party affiliations. President Gompers was undoubtedly deceived by these hostile expressions against the Republican party, and he was quite justified through being so deceived to conclude that the workmen generally would rally to the support of the Democratic party by its pledges and the fact of its leaders being in sympathy with reform labor legislation. Those who criticize Mr. Gompers may rest assured that he has not nor does he intend to pledge the workmen's vote to the Democratic party unless they authorize him to do so. He is well aware that he cannot deliver the votes, and we do not think that he ever made a pledge to that effect. What he did pledge, and what he had a perfect right to do, was to throw his influence for the party that offered the best prospects to labor of securing legislation that would wipe out its present grievances. Mr. Gompers is too old a man in experience to pledge the votes of the workmen in the American Federation of Labor to any political party without their assent, and the workmen may rest assured that such was never his intention. The fight for labor rights is not Gompers'. The American workmen are those most vitally interested, and with them rests the success or failure of the issue.

Coal Miners' Union Enjoined.

Nashville, Ill., July 27.—Judge Charles T. Moore of the Third Judicial circuit court issued a temporary injunction here today against the miners' union and the Federation of Labor at Winkle, Ill., restraining them from interfering with the non-union men at that place. The injunction was asked by the Eagle Mercantile Co. and the Winkle Mercantile Co., who own practically all the mining and other properties in the little village. Winkle is a new town in Perry county and is in the heart of the Egypt coal mine district.

MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

To Central Bodies and all Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

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

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

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

Article IV.—Representation.

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

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

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

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Our Book Department

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Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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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

WHAT NEXT?

The Missouri primary elections took place Tuesday. In St. Louis hardly 50,000 voters went to the polls.

As to the Socialist ticket there was no competition, only one candidate for each office being on the ballot. Yet about fifteen hundred of our St. Louis comrades appeared at their respective voting places and deposited their party ballot.

Fifteen hundred Comrades had the courage to enter the polling places and openly demand the Socialist Party ballot! This is encouraging, and many of the Democratic and Republican judges and clerks expressed their surprise at the fearless action of the Socialists.

In the Ninth and Tenth Wards, where the "Personal Liberty" of Charlie Lemp and Gussie Busch had been generally proclaimed, 300 Socialist primary votes were counted. Other wards report good showings. It will take several days before our vote can be definitely ascertained, because the police report blanks contain only the Republican and Democratic party names.

In spite of the fact that no new registration has taken place since 1904, which deprived many of our people from voting, last Tuesday's primary vote was the best the St. Louis Socialists ever received since they have become an officially recognized party.

What about the Democratic and Republican Union Labor vote?

Thus far the local campaign inaugurated under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council has been a lamentable fiasco. We had some hopes that those staunch Democratic and Republican Union men who could not yet "swallow" the real labor politics as advocated by the Socialist Party, would at least have sufficient manhood and common sense to vote for the "Union Labor" candidates on their regular Democratic and Republican party tickets.

Pshaw! Poor wretches! They preferred to vote with the old capitalist party machines as heretofore.

Threlkeld, Union-Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, polled 1340 votes in St. Louis, while the highest Democratic vote was 13,151 for the same office. Steinbiss, Union-Democratic candidate for Sheriff, a man known in Union labor circles as no other man in the city, polled 2894 votes against 12,566 for Morrissey, his leading Democratic opponent.

McSkimming, Union-Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district "a Democrat all his life, born and raised in the Kerry Patch, and a Union man for 30 years," came out of his energetic, sensational Tallyho campaign with 1394 votes, while the regular machine man, Pat Gill, polled 5282 votes.

Bradley, another Union-Democrat, polled 6201 votes for State Auditor against the 15,659 machine votes of Dierkes.

Vice-President Kinsella, Union-Democratic, of the Central Trades and Labor Union, had 1452, and his partner Kiely in the same third Representative district 2247 votes against the 6882 machine votes.

Democratic-Union labor men Bosley and Wood polled 557 and 19 votes respectively in the 6th Representative district, while the machine vote reached 1349.

Democratic-Union labor candidate Fuchs in the first Representative district was also defeated.

The defeated Union-Labor candidates on the Republican ticket were: Eisenring in the 33rd Senatorial district; Cunningham (for 25 years a member of Machinists Int. Union) polled 587 votes against 2042 machine votes; Wade, ex-president of the C. T. & L. Union, got 890 votes, while Droste, a machine candidate, polled 2396; Foster, in the same Representative district, had 980 votes. In the Fifth District Wondercheck, a Democratic-Union carpenter, cut off with 319 votes against a machine vote of about 1300.

Every Democratic and Republican trade Unionist had a chance to show his Unionism at the polls last Tuesday. He could do his duty as a Union man as he saw it. He was not asked by the central bodies to vote for Socialism and Socialist Party candidates, but simply for Democratic and Republican candidates, all Union men, who were born and raised as Democrats and Republicans.

Did they vote for the Union-men?

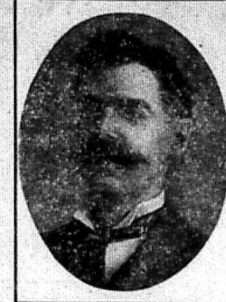
Steimbiss, National Secretary of the Buildings Trades Council, with 2894 Democratic-Union votes in the 28 wards of St. Louis!

Then add McSkimming, with the Union labor leaders campaigning for him, with the Daily Star-Chronicle pushing his candidacy,



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



and with every daily paper of St. Louis advertising him, polls 1394 votes, less than one-fourth of his Democratic brother "Pat Gill!"

These are political jokes, but jokes with a grave and serious background. The honor of Organized Labor is at stake! The prestige of Union Labor is going to the dogs.

We shall not reopen the discussion on this latest political policy of Union labor. Our attitude is well known.

Now the questions arises:

What next?

With the Union Labor candidates defeated at the primaries by the Democratic and Republican party machines, what are you labor leaders going to do in November?

Shall the old game be repeated in November? Will you again "reward our friends" and "punish our enemies"?

Or will you make up your mind to end the labor side shows in Capitalist party politics?

The Socialist Party is in the field with a bona fide labor ticket and a bona fide labor platform.

25,000 Socialist votes in St. Louis in the November elections would revolutionize not only our local political life, but would put new life, new hopes and new aspirations into the entire trades union movement.

The Socialist Party is moving in the right direction. Fall in line, brothers! Don't listen to the voice of conventional prejudice and inherited ignorance. Within the near future you will realize this one plain fact, namely, that:

The Socialist Party is the Backbone and Safeguard of the trades union movement!

PETTIBONE

Comrade George E. Pettibone is dead. A United Press dispatch report says:

Denver, Aug. 4.—His experience in the Idaho prison, where he was confined for more than a year on a charge of conspiracy to murder former Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, is blamed today for the death last night of Geo. A. Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners. Pettibone succumbed at St. Joseph's hospital to an operation for cancer.

Pettibone's illness dated from the time he was confined in the Idaho prison with Moyer and Haywood, and his friends here believe a lack of proper medical treatment for his trouble was the direct cause of death.

Pettibone's death marks the closing chapter in the sensational conspiracy case against the Western Federation of Miners and its representatives, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Eighteen months of imprisonment in the little jail in Boise robbed the man of his health. He died as a victim of that most damnable conspiracy that was ever concocted against the labor movement.

Had it not been for the influence of the Socialist and Trade Union press and for the power of the entire Socialist and Labor movement, Pettibone, together with Moyer and Haywood, would have ended like Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fisher on November 11, 1887.

How can we know the memory of George E. Pettibone? By building up a great labor and a Socialist Party movement which will make the Haymarket and Rocky Mountain tragedies for ever impossible.

GUILTY

Democracy acknowledging its own guilt.

Guilty of indescribable outrages on the common people! The St. Louis Republic, the silkstocking organ of Bryan's Democracy, publishes the following letter from Atlanta, Ga.:

Georgia has finally come to a realization of the shame of its convict labor slave system. It would be greatly to be desired if the infamous system which now prevails could be wiped out at once. But practical common sense seems to indicate that it would be impossible to eradicate a system which has been the outgrowth of almost half a century with a stroke of the pen. To end the convict lease at once would mean that the State would have to lose a quarter of a million dollars in revenue, and in addition would have to spend as much more for the maintenance of the convicts while they were at work on the public highways.

In the present condition of the State Treasury this would be too much to ask, and the Holder bill opens the way for a more gradual extinction of the lease. But it will be acceptable to the people only on condition that it carry with it a constitutional amendment like that provided by the Smith bill, which is to submit the question to the voters of the State, making it definitely certain that the odious system is to end finally and forever in the early future, beyond the possibility of its revival by any subsequent Legislature.

To abolish the Democratic convict labor system now, "would be too much to ask." To postpone the abolition to "the early future" would be acceptable.

Yet Union Labor throughout the land is called upon to vote for William Jennings Bryan and for his convict labor Democracy.

The International Socialist movement is the only guarantee for International peace. The Berlin Socialists are holding big peace demonstrations. Saturday's "Vorwarts" contained striking headlines inviting the workers to come out in their strength and demonstrate in the evening. At eight o'clock three meetings were held simultaneously in three different districts of the capital. Ledebour and Zubeil were the principal speakers. They protested against the action of the Yellow Press in inflaming the spirit of the nation, and pressing the Minister to intervene more actively in the affairs of Morocco. The speeches were received with great enthusiasm, and strong resolutions were unanimously passed at every meeting.

HISTORY

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

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

Editorial Observations

The Missouri Primary Elections are over and the tickets nominated are of the same old machine make-up as before.

About One Dozen Poor Negroes were lynched in the Democratic South during the last three weeks. Three cheers for Bryanism and Democratic civilization in the Solid South!

Senator Borah of Idaho, the renowned attorney of the millionaire land swindlers in the Northwest, has been selected as one of the principal Republican campaign speakers for Congressman Littlefield's old district in Maine. Borah is expected to counteract Gompers' work against the Republican ticket.

Governor Folk has been talking about sending state militia into the county to enforce the Sunday lid. We suspect that most of these capitalist Sunday soldiers would be drunk before Sunday night, for we really don't know where these aristocratic soldier boys ever exhibited any respect for temperance and sobriety.

Last Tuesday's Primaries should induce every honest Union Man to make up his mind to line up with the Socialist Party. The attempts to secure recognition from the Democratic and Republican party machines without supporting them in their dirty machine work, are foolish dreams which our labor leaders must get rid of—the sooner the better.

An Answer to the Prosperity Liars: The bi-weekly report of the car efficiency committee of the American Railway association, showed that for the period between July 8 and July 22 there was an increase in surplus cars on the railroads of the United States and Canada, the figures mounting from 303,560 to 308,680. This is the first time since April 29 that there has been an increase in the surplus. At that time there were 413,605 idle cars.

That the "Good Men" politics with the present Missouri primary election laws has become a lucrative business for some trade union papers, can be noticed from the contents of the Kansas City Labor Journal, which printed over 100 ads. from Democratic and Republican candidates. None of those ads. is published for less than \$5.00; some may cost \$10.00 and more. No wonder some of the poverty-stricken labor editors are getting enthusiastic about "Gompers' A. F. of L. Political Action."

The Republic of Switzerland, once the asylum of lost causes and political exiles, has yielded to the influence of the Russian autocrat and delivered up to death the Russian Socialist, Vassiliev. The crime for which Vassiliev was sought by Russia was a political crime. In January, 1906, as a member of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, he shot the head of the police at Pensa. His resort to violence did not occur until the tyrant stood up to the knees in the blood of his victims. This implacable police officer had reduced the "progrm" to an incident of the daily life of Pensa. He organized massacres of all sorts and conditions of the population of the ill-fated town. Women, children, university graduates—all were the same before the pitiless eyes of this tool of autocracy. At last human nature could bear it no longer, and Vassiliev fired the fatal shot. Indignation has been caused amongst Socialists all over the world by the decision of the Swiss Government, under whose protection Vassiliev had placed himself, not to respect the right of asylum. The International Socialist Bureau has addressed an animated appeal to the "workers of the world," recapitulating the essential facts and asking them to join together in reproaching the action of Switzerland. On August 4, the national Swiss holiday, the Socialists and labor organizations all over Switzerland, held public meetings to protest against the action of the government.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

H. Beyer, Detroit, Mich	50	John Helmke	25
W. E. E. List No. 97—		N. Nelson	25
H. Boettcher	25	Henry Gronemann	25
G. Conrad	25	John Klag	50
John Schaerpf List No. 122—		O. Heill	25
John Schaerpf	50	M. Kafer	25
Aug. Schulz	25	John Rottmeyer	25
Emil Luban	25	Franz Kugler	20
Hans Boeck	1 00	Tony Ertbeck	25
M. Groeinger	25	Fred Mayer	25
Theo Kuetter	25	Joseph Stumhofer	25
John Meier	25	Andrew Doering	25
William Ohms	25	Joseph Schleinhofner	25
Michael Kunz	25	Christ Adolph	50
John Romlak	25	Frank Zoepfel	25
W. Buntbach	25	Charles Mueller	50
Dignity at 7c a line	25	Frank J. Provaznik List No. 117—	
Nick Hegel	25	D. Talk	10
Jul Hoehl	50	L. Maler	25
G. Lassauer	25	Joseph Jancarek	10
D. M.	50	William Kosen	25
R. Bahr	25	J. Kren	10
Aug. Lange	25	Mr. Levin	25
F. Berkel	25	Joseph Betlaef	25
M. Hausladen	25	J. M. Presselsen	25
Joseph Bauer	25	Ike Akselrad	20
John Ziegenthaler	1 00	M. Libert	10
L. Stoll	25	Frank E. Drakalik	15
Christ Ramming	25	Frank J. Provaznik	25
D. Schweitzer	25	Previously reported	403 05
Max Mantler	25		
G. Theobald	25	Total	\$420 25
Aug. Fuchs	25	OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.	

The World of Labor

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

NO LABOR DAY PARADE.

The Labor Day Committee of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union decided against holding a parade on this year's Labor Day.

Three Million Trade Unionists.

Labor unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a membership of about 500,000, making the membership of all the labor unions in the United States about 3,000,000.

Cost of Eight-Hour Fight.

In 1900 the International Association of Machinists spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing a nine-hour day. Last year the International Typographical Union spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing an eight-hour day.

American Wage Slaves' Freedom.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. has issued an order prohibiting its operators from reading on duty, and any slave caught in the act will be dismissed. We are rapidly arriving. How do you vote this fall?

Violated Eight-Hour Law.

The Federal Grand Jury at Cleveland, O., recently returned indictments against eight contracting companies and firms on the charge of violating the eight-hour labor law in connection with government work in that federal district.

The Victims of Mining Industry.

According to a German physician, Dr. Horn, miners age so rapidly because of their unhygienic surroundings that they present all the aspects of senile decay at the age of 50, beyond which few are able to ply their vocation.

One-Third of All Union Men Idle.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 2.—According to a report of State Labor Commissioner John Williams, just filed, 138,131 union members out of 387,450 in this state were without work during the first quarter of 1908. This breaks records of many years. Only 1.1 per cent of the idleness was done to labor disputes.

Non-Union Molders Come High.

The Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, which was fined \$4,000 by Judge Landis for importing four iron molders from England, has received the decision from the United States circuit court, to which appeal was made nearly two years ago, wherein the fine imposed by Judge Landis is upheld and will have to be paid.

Lackawanna Switchmen Vote in Favor of Strike.

A Scranton (Pa.) dispatch says that Grand Master Hawley of the Switchmen's Union announced that 80 per cent of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad men have voted for a strike, and that the grievance committee is now awaiting a reply from President Truesdale to a letter sent last night requesting a conference with the view of effecting a settlement before the committee takes up the question of ordering the men out.

Five French Strikers Killed.

Vigneux, July 31.—Vigneux today is counting the cost of the clash late yesterday between an invading army of Paris strikers and a cavalry force, in which five of the strikers were killed and 100 injured on both sides. The strikers returned to Paris last night. They were part of the 50,000 Paris workmen who went on a 24-hour strike as a protest against the killing of several workmen at Vigneux by soldiers some time ago. They started the trouble with the troops here by hurling stones and firing at them, barricaded in a half completed building. After a half hour's fighting the strikers were dispersed.

The General Strike in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The general strike of the Paris workmen is on. It is a demonstration against the government's murderous work during the Vigneux strike. There has been no violence. An augmented police force and 25,000 soldiers are in readiness to act at the first sign of an outbreak. The troops are stationed in the barracks. In the chamber of deputies today 48 Socialist members addressed a letter to Minister Brisson, demanding the immediate convocation of parliament to deal with the strike situation. The Rappel, Peuple Français, Gil Blas, Autorité, Libre Parole, Action, République Française, Aurère, Radical, Evenment, Humanité, Petite République and Les Sports, did not appear today.

Blue Label Means Much to Smoker.

The "Blue Label" on a box of cigars means much to the smoker. Principally, it means that they are made under sanitary conditions. The label acts as a guarantee in this respect, as under no consideration is the label granted to firms whose shops don't come up to the standard. There is absolutely no guarantee to the smoker who purchases non-union cigars, that they are made under sanitary conditions. There is no telling but what they have been made in a dirty shop, in which poor conditions exist, or in the so-called sweat shop. Moral—Don't smoke anything but a label cigar, thereby not only protecting your health, but also aiding in maintaining and improving the conditions of thousands of cigarmakers throughout the country.

ANNUAL FALL FESTIVAL and CAMPAIGN RALLY

—OF THE—

St. Louis Socialists

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

—AT—

LEMP'S PARK

UTAH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

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

TICKETS: 10 Cents a Person;
Children Free.

SPEAKERS:

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
of Seattle, Wash.
ROBERT HUNTER,
of New York.
MAX HAYES,
of Cleveland, O.

Women's Trade Union League.

The National Women's Trade Union League will follow the same plan this year as it did last year in holding conventions simultaneously in Boston, New York and Chicago. St. Louis has also been added as a new district of the league. The conferences are called to meet Sept. 25 to 27, to consider as the chief topic how women's unions may best be strengthened.

GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Paris, France, July 31.—The general strike of twenty-four hours, declared by the General Federation of Labor as a demonstration and protest against the killing of workmen by troops at Vigneux, went into operation this morning. The reports indicate that 50,000 men of the building and allied trades, including electricians, stopped work. No trouble is feared in Paris, but an extra regiment of cavalry has been ordered to Vigneux, where a gigantic demonstration is planned. The authorities have decided to prevent labor organizations from leaving Paris by train.

John Mitchell Takes No Part in Campaign.

New York, Aug. 1.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced that under no circumstances would he take any part in the presidential campaign. This statement caused a sensation in labor circles in this city. Mr. Mitchell said in emphatic language, first, that he would make no speeches for Bryan, and, second, that he does not intend to take any part whatever in the coming election. Mr. Mitchell came to this city to accept the position of the trade agreement chief of the National Civic Federation. Mr. Mitchell will now make his home in New York. The National Civic Federation was founded by Mark Hanna for the settling of labor disputes. William H. Taft is a member of the Federation. The president is ex-Mayor Seth Low. It was Mr. Low who induced Mr. Mitchell to accept. His salary, it is said, will be more than \$5,000 a year.

Three Labor Leaders Arrested.

Paris, Aug. 1.—By a raid today on the headquarters of the general labor federation, so sensational in its features as to rival the stories of Victor Hugo, the police arrested three leaders of the federation who are charged with responsibility for the laborers' strike, now threatening Paris. The three arrested in the raid are Pougel, editor of the Voix Du Peuple, a revolutionary paper and organ of the federation; Griffuelshes, secretary of the federation, and Marie, one of the most prominent members. Capt. Lapine led a large force of gendarmes and firemen, who surrounded the federation building. Pougel and Griffuelshes were found hidden in a closet on the second floor and Marie was caught crouching in a dark corner of the cellar. The building was surrounded and a great uproar arose as the police entered. A number of strikers, who were injured in the fatal fight at Vigneux, were being cared for in the building and they added their groans and wails to the general confusion. Capt. Lapine ordered the firemen to search the roofs and chimneys to see that none of those wanted escaped. During the raid the police allowed no one to enter or leave the building.

CONVENTION OF UNITED TEAMSTERS OF AMERICA.

Over 200 delegates representing 73,000 teamsters in all parts of the United States, are in convention assembled at Fraternal Hall in St. Louis, under the auspices of the United Teamsters of America. The convention will last for a week, and is expected to mark the first move toward a reconciliation between the radical and conservative branches of the order, which split at the Chicago convention in 1906, following the Chicago strike. Both branches of the order of teamsters are holding their convention at the same time, the sessions of the International Brotherhood opening in Detroit, Mich., Monday. It was thought that if the two conventions were held at the same time, and the membership had the opportunity to ratify any moves decided upon by the leaders, reconciliation might be effected. A political tinge will be given the deliberations of the body by the fact that the question of the unions' relation to the use of the injunction will be brought up. The injunction was one of the weapons the use of which proved disastrous to the striking teamsters at Chicago, and since that time they have waged relentless war upon its unrestricted use.

Consolidation of the Mine Workers.

The Trade Unionist of Vancouver, B. C., had the following to say editorially over the report that the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America contemplated joining hands and becoming one united body to do battle for economic justice: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the quiet report that there is a probability of the Western Federation of Miners federating their interests with the United Mine Workers of America is true, for it would surely be in line with progress and the right thing to do in these days of federation. A more militant bunch of labor warriors never breathed than the members of the Western Federation of Miners. To have, or to have had, a card in the W. F. of M. is the stamp of genuineness, and the proudest trophy of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, during the past few years, and the instilling of the virility and knowledge born of experience of the W. F. of M., nothing but good results could accrue. This is a day of federation. May the good work go on, and the above report be verified and the mission of both organizations be fulfilled. Get together; that's the thing, and it can be safely left to the rank and file to do the right thing when the time comes." The editorial wish expressed by the Trade Unionist of Vancouver will be sanctioned and indorsed by every true, loyal union man who has confidence in the old slogan: "In union there is strength." Not only must the coal miners and metal miners come together, but the scattered regiments of labor in every part of this continent must amalgamate and become an invincible army in the great cause of human liberty. The conditions being created by the murderous system under which we live, will tear down the barriers that separate craft from craft, and the time is being ushered in when labor, regardless of craft or trade, must stand together in a solid phalanx to resist the onward march of plutocratic despotism.—Miners' Magazine.

President Gompers Replies to Critics.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has issued a statement, of which we quote the following: "The report that I have ever said that I would or would not deliver the labor vote to any political party is an infamous lie. Organized labor is not only honest, but intelligent enough to choose the party for its support which will best represent its interest. It is possible that by lies and misrepresentations the enemies of organized labor may injure me personally, and even be successful in accomplishing my removal as president of the American Federation of Labor, but that will never change my course in battling for the principles for which I stand. It is not a question of politics with me. I have no politics, or if I have they are the politics of the people. I fully expected when I took the stand which I have that some would disagree with me. I don't expect the labor world to accept my conclusions in every instance. I expect to be criticised, too, in some quarters, but I did not think that the criticism would be so unjust as to be contemptible. I stand for the rights of individual opinion. I regard my position as president of the American Federation of Labor as the most exalted and honorable in this world to which I could ever wish to aspire. It is a sacred trust with which my fellows have honored me because of my convictions and the principles which I advocate. They may take that honor away from me if they like, and I will bow to their will. But it will not prevent me from fighting for the cause which is my life's work, just as I have in the past, and as I propose to do in the future. I want no political office or honor. I have nothing for sale and don't propose to begin at this late day by selling my honor. What I think and what I say is from conscientious conviction that it is truth. No one can make me sacrifice my honest conviction. My editorial in the American Federationist plainly and forcefully sets forth my position. He who runs may read and understand. Those who have taken issue with the position therein set forth—not, understand me, with the position I am alleged to have assumed—are political renegades and deserted outcasts of labor. I do not mean that those who differ with my opinion are such, but those who have denounced me and claim that I have not set forth the facts as they are."

Frank H. Hitchcock, Republican national chairman, when asked as to the truth of the report that a personal campaign was to be waged against Mr. Gompers, replied: "Nothing of the kind has been arranged."

Missouri Socialist Party

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

MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY.

Receipts.

FOR DUES.		CAMPAIGN FUND.	
Allison	2.10	Bonnetterre	1.80
Aquilla	1.50	Greenfield	1.20
Arnett	1.00	Valley Park	1.25
Aurora	3.00	Liberal	.50
Belton (new)	1.30	Mountaingrove	.50
Bois D'Arc (new)	1.00	Mountainview	.50
Brownwood (new)	.60	Leadwood	1.20
Bell City (new)	.90	Springfield	1.50
Bloomfield (new)	2.70	Marceline	1.10
Bonnetterre	3.00	Sedalia	.95
Burlington Junction	1.10	Lamar	1.90
Bevier	2.50	G. D. Sauter	1.00
Cream Ridge (new)	.50	Hazel Hill	.15
Cedar Hill (new)	.75	Neosho	1.00
Connellsville	2.00	Sedalia	.50
De Soto	2.00	C. S. Cook	.25
Diamond	2.40	Piedmont	.60
Dexter	2.70	De Soto	1.00
Flat River	1.50	Kansas City	7.35
Fry School	2.80	W. H. Hertel	.35
Hutton Valley	.30	Ferguson	2.25
Hartsburg (new)	1.50	Kirksville	1.00
Jasper County	10.00	Greenfield	1.50
Johnson City	1.10	Liberal	.50
Kansas City	12.00	Morley	2.50
Kennett	1.00	Vanduser	2.38
Lexington (new)	1.00	Tribune	.50
Lamar	3.30	Bevier	1.65
Luebbering	1.50	Gifford	1.00
Marceline	5.40	Leadwood	1.25
Mountainview	1.50	Marceline	4.25
Milan	1.00	Springfield	.55
Mindenmines	2.00	West Plains	.90
Novinger	1.30	Reed's Spring	.10
Neosho	1.40	W. H. Cameron	.50
Poplar Bluff	3.60	St. Louis	23.00
Piedmont	2.10	Total	\$68.43
Pleasant Hill	1.50	SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.	
Romance	.70	Assessment stamps	.70
Richmond	.90	Supplies	2.95
Rutledge (new)	2.10	Literature	4.35
Springfield	6.50	Special train	10.00
Scott County	8.00	Balance on Brown dates	1.83
Strafford (new)	.80	Campaign Fund	68.43
St. Louis	35.00	Dues	169.75
Sedalia	3.00	Total receipts	\$258.01
Steffenville	1.00	Expenditures.	
St. Louis County	6.00	Due stamps	75.00
Tatem	1.60	Supplies, Nat'l Office	4.50
Trenton	1.00	Literature and buttons	3.60
Turnback	1.70	7M Posters	12.75
Thayer	4.50	2 1/2 M Ballots	3.00
Willow Springs	2.00	Rent, July	7.00
Warrensburg	2.00	Bulletin, 150 copies	9.00
West Plains	1.90	Receipt Book, Nat'l Office	2.50
Zalma	1.00	Rubber stamp	.35
		Typewriter ribbon	.75
		Express	1.80
		Postage	19.86
		Camp. Fund, Nat'l Office	27.20
		Assessment, Nat'l Office	1.40
		O. Pauls, July wages	40.00
		Total	\$208.71
		Total receipts	\$258.01
		Total expenditures	208.71
		Balance	\$49.30
		Less deficit of June	16.69
		Cash on hand July 31	\$32.61

The "Red Special."

W. S. Johnson of Tusculum writes as follows: "I enclose herewith check of W. M. Haynes and myself for \$5 each, to be used to help pay expenses of the contemplated red special; the same to be returned to us in case the special is not sent out."

This is a good example. If you have the interest of socialism at heart, and have not already sent in your contribution, then do so at once. Send it direct to J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Do it at once as time is very short.

Secretary Sargent of Local Springfield says that the local will raise at least \$20 for the special train. Local St. Louis will furnish \$50 or more. Many of the branches have not been heard from and prospects are good for at least \$75 from St. Louis.

July Broke the Record.

The receipts for dues at the National Office, in July, exceeded by \$131.90 the former high record of last February. The dues receipts in this state showed an improvement during July and if all the locals get busy and collect up to date we can make August break the record right here in Missouri. Is your card stamped up to date? If not, see your local secretary and get the necessary stamps. If you are not already a member of the party then send 50c to this office and get a paid up card for five months as a member at-large. In the Socialist movement the only man that counts is the one with a paid up membership card in his pocket. Are you one of them?

Cancelled.

Owing to the bad routing of Comrade Maynard, in Kentucky, his first date in Missouri, at Piedmont, had to be cancelled as he could not get there in time to speak on August 11. The other dates stand as announced last week.

Pierce City to Organize.

W. F. Abbott wants instructions how to organize a local at Pierce City, and they have been sent to him. It is high time a local was started at this point an every Socialist should help Comrade Abbot do the job, right quick. Do not slumber longer.

Local Commerce to Get Busy.

Secretary H. G. Adams of Commerce writes that he has been on the sick list for months and that no one kept the local going during that time. He settles up several matters that required attention and chances are he will soon have the local moving in good shape again.

New Locals.

Northeast Missouri finally gets a seat in the front row with a local of 21 members at Rutledge. This is the result Garver's speech at that point. That part of the state has been poorly represented in our party organization up to this time but a change is setting in. No place is safe from Socialist lightning in these palmy days of prosperity.

The Belton comrades hurry back with the regular application

properly filled out and a charter has been sent them.

Comrades that intend organizing locals should write the state secretary for the regular blank an instructions how to proceed. Charters can only be granted when application is made on the regular blank provided for that purpose.

What We Need

The Socialist Party of Missouri must hold a state convention in Jefferson City on September 8. This will cost the party about \$100 and that sum is to be raised this month, by Missouri Socialists.

Series C of the national campaign fund lists have been sent to all locals in the state. It is on these lists that the necessary money is to be raised. By pushing the campaign lists with vigor we can easily do it. Series A and B brought in \$68.43 during July. Of this 40 per cent goes to the national office. To collect \$100 during August on Series C will not be hard if all do their share of the work. Every Socialist should apply to his local for a list and then keep it moving. A list that stays in your coat pocket will not accumulate anything. Give all your acquaintances a chance to subscribe. Socialists that are not members of the party, but are willing to collect funds, should write Otto Pauls, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo., and a list will be gladly sent you. The dues paid during July showed a good increase over June and all indications are that the campaign is well under way. Let us pull that convention off in proper shape and then we can get to work in dead earnest. Everybody push.

Speakers That Are Coming.

Prospects are good that Walter Thomas Mills will give us about 10 days in Missouri. He will be here the second week in September and will then go to Wisconsin for 10 days work.

Mrs. Mila Tuppard Maynard will come through the state about September 1. She will speak only 4 or 5 times while crossing the state on her way to Kansas.

Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin, will be placed in Missouri for 10 days, September 6 to 15. He will enter the state at the southeast corner and will be routed north, along the Mississippi.

Garver at Work.

The way the crowds are turning out at Garver's meetings is most encouraging. His reports show that even small places, where no Socialist has ever been heard before, give him good audiences, and the collections nearly always pay expenses. Comrade Mills of the new local at Lexington writes as follows: "We had a large and appreciative audience at the court house to hear Comrade W. L. Garver speak. He spoke for two hours and scarcely a person left the court room from start to finish. It was fine. We engaged a good brass band to enliven the occasion. Those present showed the effects of the talk by frequent hand clapping and stamping of feet. We have just organized a local here of 10 members but we will have at least 30 to enroll at once. Another local will soon be organized on the other side of the town so that the members will not have to travel so far to attend meetings. Garver was the first socialist speaker to visit our town and he certainly shocked the people."

Garver will speak at Hale on August 8. Up to the 19th, he will make places close to Chillicothe, after that he will be routed through the northern part of the state and brought to Jefferson City in time for the convention on September 8.

The Unfit and the Army

Astounding Figures Showing the Dangerous Effects of Modern Industrialism on the Physical Condition of the People.

London, July 2.—The latest figures relating to the number of rejections in the army cast a lurid light on the physical unfitness of the nation, or, at least, of those sections from which the army is drawn. On Thursday last week, Mr. Will Thorne asked the Secretary of State for War if he could state the number of recruits that had applied for enlistment during the year 1907 in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Sunderland, Glasgow, Dundee, and Edinburgh, and the number of rejections in each town, as being unfit for the army. In answer to this question Mr. Haldane furnished the following list of figures relating to the regular army for the 12 months ending September 30, 1907:

Town.	Offered for enlistment.	Rejected for physical reasons.
Edinburgh	1,500	628
London	20,975	8,806
Birmingham	7,858	1,084
Manchester	2,523	1,821
Sheffield	1,031	363
Leeds	791	452
Newcastle	1,493	1,046
Sunderland	776	282
Glasgow	2,905	1,135
Dundee	956	680
Total	34,808	16,297

According to these figures, then, out of every hundred applicants for enlistment 47 (less a small fraction) were found unfit in one respect or another; and in this connection it should be noted that the standard of fitness in the army is much lower today than it was 60 years ago.—Labor Leader.

What They Will Not Do

By W. H. Robertson.

You say that your descendants will rebel against the power of the magic wands and destroy them. No, they will not, Mr. L. I will use your own labor to keep you and your children subject to my will. With your products I will buy other magic wands. I will also take a portion of the product of your labor and hire the brightest of your children to invent and build machines for me. The machines will be mine and also the net wealth which they create will be mine, and not yours. I will take this wealth and fill the country full of cleverly disguised circulars which I will call newspapers. I will pay the salaries of the preachers, editors, college professors, and the campaign expenses of the politicians. You say that it is not easy to deceive the people. That is where you err, Mr. L. Your hard-working, drinking, stupid children will be easily misled by the high-sounding, empty sermons with which my editors will fill their heads. If they should begin to rebel my successors will economize for a short time. Your children will then find that we do not need all the products of the farms and of the machines which we had been consuming previous to their grumbling. We will simply let the machines and their operators remain idle until the operators are starved into submission again and ready to work for us on any terms. Ready to elect any ruler who will bring back the full dinner pail. You say that it is not just and right for anyone to own a magic wand. Why, you infernal anarchist, don't you know that a magic wand is also called a deed. A deed to the land or to the factory. A deed, a deed, just think of it. Don't you know that names count everything in a matter of justice; facts nothing? Get back to your work or starve, and do not begin any agitation; if you do I will not answer your arguments. No, indeed, I will call them such as visionary, anarchistic, a menace to society and the home. You think it just to take my wand from me and leave the land and machinery free to anyone as long as he wishes to use them. No, I will not answer your arguments. I will see if I can not suppress them. I have ten times the facilities for presenting my views of justice to the people that you have, but I am too cowardly, knavish and hypocritical to debate with you, even at such a great handicap against you.

Splendid Growth of National Organization.

The receipts of the National Office for dues stamps for the month of February, 1908 (the last month on which the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention was based) was \$2,178.55. That sum exceeded all previous records by \$293.55. The receipts for dues for the month of July, just closed, was \$2,310.45. July therefore tops the high-water mark by the sum of \$131.90, representing an increased membership of 2,638.

ASSIST THE BAKERS

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

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor?

For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employees join the ranks of Organized Labor.

Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

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

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women.

The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and should be boycotted:

- HEYDT BAKERY CO.
 - CONDON BAKERY CO.
 - ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.
 - FREUND BAKERY CO.
 - WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO.
 - HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.
 - THE HOME BAKERY CO.
 - McKINNEY BAKERY CO.
- Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you buy.
The Striking P-ners of St. Louis.

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

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

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

UNION MADE

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

...ASK FOR IT...

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

Sprago's Speech at Reform Conference

A committee of 125 men and women prominent in religious and philanthropic work has been formed in New York City; the purpose of this organization is to interest the churches and other societies in the work of social reform.

The first meeting was held in the large ball room of the Hotel Astor, with Bishop Greer in the chair. Among the speakers of the day was John Sprago, who made a stirring appeal for universal brotherhood—for social justice. Like all men with a message, Sprago gave the trumpet a very certain sound, and his speech, which is given below, was received with enthusiasm:

"It is with unbounded joy and full measure of faith that I join to-day in pledging myself to the aims of this great movement.

"As a Socialist—and not the less an individualist for that—I represent the extreme left, the army of revolutionaries whose creed and whose faith is the brotherhood of man, which is the most revolutionary doctrine I know of. And that faith is so strong in the heart of the Socialist that it becomes a confident assurance that the stars in their courses are impelling us toward that goal; that from the first dawn of human aspiration till now the gigantic forces of the vast universe have been impelling us toward it.

"More than fifty years ago, brave Thomas Carlyle wrote, 'An unspeakable religion is struggling to speak itself.' It is still struggling—but gaining power and confidence with every day. It is speaking through ballots in showers, through strikes and through protesting processions under scarlet banners. Its speech is not always gentle and refined; it stammers at times, or it speaks with the rudeness of thunder and the vehemence of the whirlwind. But it speaks! And 'mid the unfaithful silence of our Mammon age, when so many muzzled lips throng pulpits and platforms in churches and synagogues and forums, that speech is of priceless moment to the world.

"And if those who be their lives articulate the Socialist faith are called 'undesirable citizens,' even by those in high places, it matters not so that they do not fail to speak. That is the important thing! If they must pine in prison and live in the shadow of gallows, no matter so that they speak their faith and live it! For to the vast army of History's 'undesirable citizens' belong Jesus, Galileo, Savonarola, Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Never was there prophet yet in all human history who was not mocked, scorned, abused and persecuted. Given a list of the hundred great moral leaders of the world, I venture to say that ninety-nine were in their own age denounced as 'undesirable.'

"I would not, as a Socialist, adopt the pharisaical 'holier-than-thou' attitude. I would not make the claim that Socialists alone sincerely desire the fulfillment of the wonderful millennial dream of world-peace and universal brotherhood. Indeed, I know full well that there are earnest hearts in thousands of synagogues and churches in all the lands in which that dream is nourished. I know that there are many thousands who are 'hungering and thirsting after righteousness'—not after a Utopia called 'Paradise' or 'Heaven,' with shoddy materialistic splendor of pearl and jasper and gold, but after social justice—right human relations—peace and good will among all the sons of men.

"And it is to these I, a Socialist, stretch out my hand in faithful comradeship, saying: 'Come, let us reason together!'

"Have you a message of hope for deliverance from the things that weigh like mountains of sadness upon our hearts? If you have, I want to know its nature and to share it if I, too, find hope in it. 'Come, let us reason together!'

"And in like spirit, to the hosts of non-Socialists in churches and synagogues, I say: 'Will you open your doors that we may enter to speak of our hope and our faith?'

"Socialism stands at the door and knocks. It brings a challenge to the pulpit and the pew; to the synagogue and the church. It asks that you give heed to the social protest, to the cry of the children who bear burdens too heavy for child-shoulders, to the sad protest of Poverty's millions, to the recurrent breakdowns of capitalist society which plunge millions into abysmal depths? Will you open the doors of your temples to the spirit of Truth?

"I do not ask, as a Socialist, that you give up your faith and your creed to accept ours. All I ask is that you consider the challenge of Socialism to the conscience of the world and to its heart and brain. 'Come, let us reason together!'

"I know that in times past the Socialist movement expressed itself in violent attacks upon all that most of you who are present here to-day hold dear. I know that it scoffed at religious faith and mocked your God. For the modern Socialist movement was born of that scientific spirit of the nineteenth century which attacked all the dogmas and ceremonials which had usurped the place of the undying religious aspiration and faith, Socialism was in that day splendidly religious in its religion. The God it denounced was not a just God or a merciful God, but a brute God who was nothing more than the perfect embodiment, the apotheosis, of the tyrannies of the world. That God is to-day as impossible for the Christian as for the Socialist of fifty years ago.

"Socialism has had already a great influence upon the religious world. It has brought by its incessant agitation and challenge the social meaning of religion back again. Deeds, not creeds, is the cry to-day as a result of an awakening which Socialism—using the term in a very broad sense—is partly, if not mainly, responsible for.

Religion and Socialism.

"Here, then, is our present problem: We have a religious movement that in its essentials must be a social movement, however dimly that may as yet be recognized. We have also a social movement that in its essentials must be and is a spiritual and religious movement, even though its strongest adherents may only dimly perceive it. Can the two forces be brought to a mutual recognition of, and respect for, each other, and to a desire to understand each other?

"I believe they can. I believe that the movement we are today inaugurating will go far to accomplish this holy purpose.

"As a Socialist, I want the economic liberation of human beings because I know of no other way in which the souls of human beings can be liberated. I want to see equality of opportunity so that the great wastes of intellectual and moral genius may be redeemed. I want to pull down no class, but to throw the chains which hold the downmost class in bondage. I want to see woman free and equal with man in citizenship and in economic relations, so that we may have a glorious motherhood for glorious sons and daughters. I want a democracy excluding none from a full share in the opportunities of life for gladness and peace.

"In a word, as a Socialist, I want the social justice and the brotherhood which Aho and Isaiah and Ezekiel and John and Jesus wanted.

"That is the social ideal with which Socialism is challenging synagogue and church, pulpit and pew. And again I ask: 'How will you answer that challenge?'

"Will you throw open your assemblies, your platforms, pulpits and rostrums for the consideration of these things? Or will you confess that you are not anxious to understand and to set yourself right with the greatest spiritual force of our age? My brothers, my sisters, 'Come, let us reason together!'

"In conclusion, there is a fine saying by Goethe which we might well adopt as the motto of this organization we are launching. He says: 'Men are divided by their opinions, but they are united by the spirit which governs them.'

"May we all be united by the spirit of our passion for social justice! By our faith in the coming of human brotherhood. Unity of opinion may well grow out of union of spirit, as the fruit of the spirit!"—Socialist Review.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance

against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9—A graduated income tax.

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

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

12—The abolition of the senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18—The free administration of justice.

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

THE USE OF MUSTARD IN THE BATH.

The growing use of mustard in the bath tub is a modern adaptation of the principle that mustard is one of the most valuable external stimulants, says Black and White. To those who have not tried it the result is really surprising. Take a tablespoonful of best mustard and add to the bath when filled. The water will be found to be of a slightly yellow-green color and absolutely free from any stinging or smarting sensation. In fact, it has a soft, velvety feeling, almost like milk, but with a glowing warmth that is appreciated by the most delicate skin.

HERM. STREIT

LOWEST PRICES FOR BEST

COAL

1921 PRESIDENT STREET.
LIGHT HAULING AND EXPRESS.
Orders by Mail.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1—4444	Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	H. Kloepper
2—2033	North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3—Unorganized,	at large.		
4—Unorganized,	at large.		
5—Unorganized,	meets with sixth.		
6—Thirteenth and Chouteau,	1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7—Rear 1724	South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8—2213	South Tenth, 1st	Thursday	G. Bofling
9—2875	South Seventh, every	Tuesday	W. M. Brandt
10—Ohio and Potomac,	1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11—2621	South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12—2623	Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13—1000	Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Workman
14—Unorganized,	meets with fifteenth.		
15—1832	Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Burekhart
16—1446	North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17—2126	Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18—2108	North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19—3720	North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	L. A. Fahrenholz
20—3129	Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
22—2633	Locust, 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne
23—3306	St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Jas. E. Wilson
24—3129A	Morganford Road, 2nd and 4th	Friday	Otto Mehl
25—4345	Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26—2735	Vandever Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
27—South Branch,	5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	Paul Manthei
27—North Branch,	2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28—5586	Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	J. K. Savage
Women's Branch—	212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett
Jewish Branch—	1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Dr. A. Kean

THE FACT IS

the Courts 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

Co-operative Printing House
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
Colored and Union Work a Specialty
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Whenever You Want Either:
Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Notary work done, then go to
TOMBRIDGE.
He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.
Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens
Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.
Undertaker and Embalmer
UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
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State of Missouri

OFFICIAL CALL FOR SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

Pursuant to the call of the Socialist state committee of Missouri, signed by its chairman and secretary, for mass conventions of Socialist electors to be called by the acting members of the Socialist state committee in their respective congressional districts for the purpose of electing delegates to a state convention of said party to be held at Jefferson City, Missouri on Tuesday, September 8, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., the delegates so elected to said convention to select Socialist presidential electors to be voted for at the general election for president of the United States to be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1908, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them, therefore I, Wm. M. Brandt, residing at 1952 Cherokee Street, State of Missouri, as acting member of the Socialist State Committee for the 11th Congressional district of Missouri, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Chairman of the Socialist State Committee, hereby invite all Socialist electors of the said 11th Congressional district to attend a mass convention to be held at the hall of Mœnch's, Seventh and Arsenal Streets, city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on August 18, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing 1 delegate to the State Convention of the Socialist Party as aforesaid.

Signed: Wm. M. BRANDT,
Member of State Committee of the Socialist Party for the 11th Congressional district of Missouri.
My address is 1952 Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

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

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

OFFICIAL CALL FOR 12TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MASS CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST ELECTORS.

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

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



SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

Socialist Picnic Committee Meeting.

All members are requested to assemble Saturday, August 8, 1908 at headquarters and effect arrangements for the big annual September picnic which will be held within the city limits this year for the first time since 1904. Don't forget that all Comrades who served on the Debs-Strickland Picnic Committee are also members of this Committee and are expected to attend if possible.

L. E. HILDEBRAND,
Secretary.

Daily Socialist Now \$3.00.

The Daily Socialist has been compelled to increase its price by mail to \$3.00 per year. It should not have attempted to give so much for less money when the price of paper is so high and advertising so scarce for a Socialist Daily.

Nevada Has a State Charter.

A State Charter has been granted to the locals of Nevada, State organizations having been formed in the convention at Sparks July 4. A referendum is being conducted by the National Office for the election of state officers for New Mexico. State organization has been formed in the convention at Willard July 4.

The Platform Referendum.

Reports from State Secretaries on National Referendums "A" and "B," 1908, the National Platform and National Constitution, should reach the National Office on or before Aug. 8. However, by ruling of the National Executive Committee, March session, 1907, all ballots reaching the National Office within ten days of the closing date will be counted.

Red Special Indorsed by National Committee.

The National Committee adopted the motion providing for the "Socialist Special," upon which the vote closed July 28: Yes 50, No 9, not voting 9. This is the largest vote ever recorded by the National Committee on any subject. The affirmative votes of Comrades Sol Fieldman of New York and Josephine Cole of California were received too late to be counted.

Lincoln Steffens' Interview with Debs.

Lincoln Steffens has had his interview with Comrade Debs, and under most favorable circumstances; that is, at the picnic in Milwaukee, where, surrounded by 25,000 Socialists, he could properly gather the spirit of our movement. We have the assurance that the interview will be published in the October number of Everybody's Magazine, which will appear about Sept. 20.

JEWISH MASS MEETING.

The Jewish-speaking Branch Socialist Party will have a mass meeting in Yiddish on Thursday, August 13, at Progressive Library Hall, 1311 Biddle street, second floor. Comrade Peakin from New York will speak on "The Present Crisis and Coming Election." Comrades are invited. Admission 5c. Meeting begins at 8 p. m.

New Locals in Unorganized States.

Charters have been granted to locals in unorganized states since last report as follows: Valentine, Neb., 15 members; O'Neill, Neb., 5 members; Felton, Ga., 7 members; Elgin, Neb., 8 members; Gering, Neb., 10 members; Alma, Neb., 12 members; Aurora, N. C., 5 members; Norfolk, Neb., 7 members; Page, Neb., 14 members; Clayton, N. M., 7 members; Ainsworth, Neb., 9 members.

Will Not Honor Philadelphia Boodlers.

The Social-Democratic aldermen of Milwaukee have declined to take any part in the ball game and reception given by this city to the Philadelphia aldermen. These men are not only grafters themselves and representatives of one of the most corrupt city governments in the country, but also represent the city government which last winter officially clubbed unemployed men when peacefully demanding the right to work.

National Organizers Are in the Field.

As follows: Bertelli (Italian) in New Jersey, John W. Brown in Arizona, Harvey D. Brown in Minnesota, Stanley J. Clark in New Jersey, John Collins in Colorado, Howard H. Caldwell in Indiana, George H. Goebel in Louisiana, Winfield A. Gaylord in Texas, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick in Maryland, Ralph Korngold in New Mexico, Tom J. Lewis in Illinois, Lena Morrow Lewis in California, Guy S. Miller in New Jersey, R. A. Maynard in Kentucky, A. C. Meyer (Danish) in Illinois and Wisconsin, William H. McFall in New Hampshire, G. C. Porter in Nebraska, C. L. Pierce in Ohio, Jacob Rankin in Iowa and Illinois, Sumner W. Rose in Virginia, H. W. Wilkins in Illinois, Dan A. White in Idaho, George W. Woody in Chicago, James S. Ingalls in South Dakota.

Who Knows These Children?

New York, July 31, 1908.
St. Louis Labor, St. Louis, Mo.—Gentlemen: The following communication was received at this office from a sympathetic woman:

At 857 Floret avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a man died recently after a long illness, during which time he was nursed by kind neighbors. As he had no wife, his two boys, Leo and Irving, are dependent upon the support of neighbors. As it is known that there are relatives in Missouri, it is hoped to locate them through your paper.

Respectfully,
EMMA ENGFER,
Stenographer at Call Office.

Socialist Aldermen on Ice Trust.

Alderman Melms, Social-Democrat, has introduced in the Milwaukee city council the following resolutions, which speak for themselves: "Whereas, Summer after summer Milwaukee has seen hundreds of infants perish and thousands suffer from the scarcity of ice in the homes of the poorer people, due to the monopoly of the same and the high and almost prohibitive prices charged for this necessity as a means for private profit and exploitation; and
"Whereas, This summer we have had the added spectacle of the ice trust giving the children of the poor one day of surfeit, and posing as a public benefactor, while in other cities the authorities are instituting criminal proceedings against the respective ice monopolies; therefore,

"Resolved, That the health department of the City of Milwaukee be and it is hereby directed to investigate into the cost of establishing as a health measure a plant for the harvesting of ice next winter, or for the manufacture of artificial ice for the supply of the poorer classes, to be delivered at cost, and for emergency cases of sickness to be delivered free of charge, and report the probable cost of such a plant and such recommendations as it may deem proper to this council. Said report to be made as early as possible in order that steps may be taken to provide such plant for the next season."

This resolution was referred to the city attorney to determine whether such action could be taken under the charter of Milwaukee.

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Free Lecture at Socialist Women's Club.

Mrs. Sherlie Woodman will address the Woman's Club at its next regular propaganda meeting, 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Aug. 6, at 212 South Fourth street. Strangers cordially invited.

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