ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908

NO. 379

ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS READY FOR CAMPAIGN

Convention Held, State Ticket Endorsed, Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and City Candidates Nominated---Working Class Interterests Above All Other Interests---Organized Labor's Struggles Endorsed Without Fear, Reservation or Qualification--- The Socialist Party Will Protect the Political Honor of Organized Labor in St. Louis and Defend Labor's Interests in the Political Arena.

Report of Proceedings of Primaries Nominating Convention for Congressional, Legislative, Senatorial and City Tickets of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo., held at 212 South Fourth Street, Saturday,

May 2, 1908.

The Socialists of St. Louis met Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, to nominate their candidates for the primaries for the Congressional, State Senatorial, House of Representatives and City tickets.

L. G. Pope was elected chairman, Otto Kaemmerer as secretary of convention. The state secretary notified the convention that the following Socialist State ticket has been nominated by a referendum

vote of the party membership:
Governor—W. H. Garver, Chillicothe.
Lieutenant Governor—U. F. Sargent, Springfield.
Secretary of State—F. Baker, Poplar Bluff. Auditor—Frank Forster, Hannibal. Treasurer—C. E. Etherton, Kansas City.

Attorney General—J. F. Williams, West Plains. Railroad Commissioner—U. S. Barnesley, Monett.

Supreme Court—L. G. Pope, St. Louis.
Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling, St. Louis.
Electors At-Large—W. W. Baker, St. Louis; G. A. Lafayette, Kansas City.

Delegates to Socialist National Convention, which will meet in Chicago on May 10, 1908: G. A. Hoehn, William M. Brandt and L. G. Pope of St. Louis: E. T. Behrens of Sedalia, Caleb Lipscomb of Libertl, W. L. Garver of Chillicothe, Phil Callery of Carthage.

Congressional Nominations.

Tenth District-G. A. Hoehn, editor St. Louis Labor (nominated by city and county).

Eleventh District-Phil H. Mueller, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Twelfth District-William F. Crouch, member Cigarmakers Union No. 44.

State Senatorial Nominations. Twenty-Ninth District-William M. Brandt, member Cigarmak-Union No. 44.

Thirty-First District—William Kreckler, business man. Thirty-Third District—William E. Kindorf, member Cigarmak-

ers' Union.

State Legislative Nominations.

First District-William Ruesche, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44; William Klages, member Bottlers' Union No. 187; William Holman, member Railroad Telegraphers' Union.

Second District-William Reznecek, member Tailors' Union No. Rocker, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44; Christ Rocker, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Third District—Julius Siemer, member Newspaper Carriers' Union; N. N. Yahlem, physician; F. W. Schulz, member Metal Pol-

ishers' Union.

Fourth District-Henry Schwarz, member Cigarmakers' Union

No. 44; F. Rosenkranz, tannery laborer; A. Kean, physician.

Fifth District—E. B. Story, member of Carpenters' Union No.

257.; Walter Abling, member Cigarmakers' Union No. 44.

Sixth District—F. L. Robinson, member Typographical Union

No. 8; Joseph Barratt, solicitor.

City Nominations.

Judges of the Circuit Court-William Worman, Otto Pauls and

Circuit Attorney-L. E. Hildebrand.

Assistant Circuit Attorney-F. F. Brinker.

Sheriff—T. C. Stephens. Public Administrator-D. M. Haskin.

Coroner-Dr. Emil Simon.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE CONVENTION.

I. Resolution on Bakers' Strike.

Whereas, The union employes of the St. Louis Bakery Trust known as the American Bakery Co., have been compelled to go on strike in defense of Organized Labor, therefore, be it Resolved, by the Socialist Party of St. Louis in city convention,

That we extend to the striking journeymen bakers our moral support and call upon our members and sympathizers not to patronize the following trust bakeries until their just demands will be granted Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., St. Louis Bakery Co., Freund Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Baking Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co. and Home Bakery Co.

II. Resolution on Labor Legislation.

Whereas, The labor legislation and economic reform measures demanded by the American Federation of Labor at its annual conventions in Minneapolis and Norfolk are not only just and reasonabie, but have become an absolute necessity, and are in line with the platform and program of the Socialist Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the St. Louis Socialist convention hereby reaf-firms the Socialist position and pledges the Socialist Party candidates to support said legislative and economic reform measures without

reservation or qualification.

III. Resolution on Organized Labor.

Whereas, Desperate efforts are made by a certain class of employers to avail themselves of the present industrial depression to disrupt the labor movement and to break up the trade unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the trades union movement and that we indorse the fearless and determined attitude of our local Socialist press in behalf of the trades union move-

At 11:45 p. m. the convention adjourned.
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

New Locals Organized.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: East Las Vegas, N. M., 10 members; Mayhill, 13 members; Roswell, 10 members; Lexington, Miss., 7 members; Carson City, Nev., 6 members.

ST. LOUIS BAKERY TRUST

Has Taken Up the Fight Against Union Labor and is Attempting to Monopolize the Bakery Business by Means of Unfair Methods and **Non-Union Conditions**

TO THE PUBLIC!

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

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

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

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

HEYDT BAKERY CO. CONDON BAKERY CO. ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO. FREUND BAKERY CO.

WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO.
HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.
THE HOME BAKERY CO.

Up to the time the consolidation of these concerns into a trust, three of them were entitled to the use of the union label. It was mainly through the efforts of Organized Labor that those concerns made the success out of their business which they did make, because the union men and women bought their products. Today the proprietors of those establishments, having become part and parcel of a trust and monopoly, have no further use for the Unions of their employes.

Like the managers of other monopolies, these trust magnates are straining every nerve to break up the unions, and to clear the way for cheap labor and unlimited exploitation of their employes.

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

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

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do No Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

These lines are addressed to the women of St. Louis, especially

to the working women.

Your husband is a workingman, In order to support his family he must work hard and give the

best part of his life to his daily work.

In times of good business he may make a fairly good wage, but you and your husband must do your best to make both ends meet. You go to the butcher shop and you find that meat is higher in price than ever before.

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is not as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel.
You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost

more than they used to. Ten years ago you could buy more meat, bread, shoes, etc., for

than you can buy today for \$8.

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell

"The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!" This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are to-day in possession of the business and fix the prices arbitrarily. The meat trust fixes the meat prices! The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

And now comes the Bakery Trust and attempts to run the bakery business of St., Louis!

This bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co.

Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.

Home Bakery Co. These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

Our demands are reasonable. We do not think that anybody will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man who has a family to support.

There is no class of labor that is more in need of the moral sup-

port of the women and housewives of St. Louis than the Journeymen Bakers. Shall the Bread Trust break up the unions and introduce the

old-time coolie conditions of labor which the Unions have fought for so many years? Decidedly no!

Do not forget that every loaf of Union bread bears the Union

Will you stand by Union Labor or by the Bakery Trust? Take your choice!

THE TRUST METHODS

Trying to Use the Industrial Crisis as a Club Against the Labor Unions.

Some of the leading business men of St. Louis have organized a "National Prosperity Association" for the purpose of re-establishing general business confidence.

It is not our object to criticise this movement, but we can not help calling attention to the fact that if general business confidence is to be restored, entirely different methods must be employed than those now employed by the St. Louis Bakery Trust against the organized Journeymen Bakers of this city.

Business confidence can not be restored by attempting to break up the labor unions. On the contrary: Such anti-union methods will compel the working people to defend themselves against the encroachments of corporate capital, and instead of industrial peace and the restoration of business confidence there will be industrial warfare and continued disturbances of business.

The American Bakery Co., known as the St. Louis Bakery trust, is doing its level best to use the present industrial crisis as a club against the working people. With this bakery trust it is a question of making tens of thousands of dollars out of the people of St. Louis in as short a period of time as possible.

Until recently the trust was compelled to pay decent wages and grant the reasonable demands of the Journeymen Bakers' Union in at least three of their seven shops. This really meant that the wages and hours of labor in their four non-union shops were practically fixed by the Union, also, because the men employed in the four nonunion shops would have caused trouble if there had been too great a difference between their conditions and the conditions of the Union men in the three Union shops.

This goes to prove that the Journeymen Bakers' Union of St. Louis did not only protect the interests of the men in the three Union shops, but of all the men in the seven shops of the Bakery

And the trust magnates of the American Bakery Co. know this only too well!

For this reason they are so anxious to get rid of the Union, to destroy the organization, if possible, and do as they please, just like Vanderbilt or John D. Rockefeller. These gentlemen should remember, however, that they are de-

pendent on the people for patronag. We feel confident that the working women of St. Louis will make it a special point

Not to buy any bread or cake from any of the following trust bakeries until the just and reasonable demands of Organized Labor

are granted. Here are the unfair trust concerns of the American Bakery Co.: Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co.

St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.

Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co.

These trust concerns flourish at the expense of the people, at the expense of the small business men, and as soon as they have accmmulated sufficient wealth and monopolized the bakery business of the community they get the Vanderbilt idea, which reads in plain English like this:

The public be damned!

Organized Labor of St. Louis will take a hand in this fight and keep the public properly informed as to the causes of the present

It is true, the journeymen bakers are poor, as a rule poorer than the average working people; but they will prove to Messrs. Heydt, Condon & Co. that the working men and women of St. Louis and vicinity can not be induced to buy their trust bread so long as they will not establish friendly relations with Organized Labor through the Journeymen Bakers' International Union.

Assisting the Striking Bakers

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

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

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.

Home Bakery Co. Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

UNION LABOR IN POLITICS

POLITICIANS IN LABOR UNIONS

Act I, Scene I. Place of Action: Aschenbroedel Hall. Time: First May Sunday Evening, Anno 1908, A. D.

In accordance with the political program and plan of action of the A. F. of L. and the Missouri Federation of Labor, the St. Louis Trades and Labor Union authorized its legislative committee to proceed forthwith and carry out the above mentioned program. legislative committee, at the meeting of the central body held April 26, 1908, concluded its report with the following recommendations:

We earnestly recommend that this plan, which has been repeatedly indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor, be indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, and that the legislative committee be instructed, in conjunction with the legislative committee of all unions appointed in conformity with the foregoing appeal of the State Federation, to immediately

proceed to carry out its provisions.

In selecting candidates for support in the primaries, same shall be done by the union men who live in the districts for which the candidates are named. And for this purpose we recommend that a meeting be held in Aschenbroedel hall next Sunday night at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the legislative committee, to which shall be invited all legislative committees, all candidates, and all union men who intend to actively participate in this political action, for the purpose of selecting our candidates. In case an agreement can not be reached by the residents of any district, a convention of union men shall be called in that district. Respectfully submitted, Percy Pepoon, W. M. Michaels, W. J. Kiely, J. P. McDonough, T. S. Lynch, Legislative Committee.

The committee's recommendations were concurred in and the proposed meeting took place at Aschenbroedel hall last Sunday

evening, May 3, 1908.

The editor of St. Louis Labor would be pleased, indeed, if he could present to the readers a report of some really good political work done for the cause of Organized Labor in last Sunday's meeting, but he is sorry to say that nothing happened that could give any satisfaction or encouragement to Union Labor.

We should like very much to stop right here and say nothing further about the whole affair, but the readers of St. Louis Labor have a right to insist on knowing what transpired at the Aschen-

broedel hall last Sunday evening.

Hence we shall try to give our own impressions and the expressions of some of those who participated in the "political convention,' trusting and hoping that we shall not be charged with personal spite or malice when we are trying to ascertain the "lack of cohesion" manifested at the meeting.

We have selected as the caption of this report the lines

Union Labor in Politics versus

Politicians in Labor Unions,

and we have good reasons for this selection.

The Trades Union Political Convention. After 8 o'clock p. m., Sunday, May 3, about 150 people assembled

at Aschenbroedel hall, 3535 Pine street.

Present, the members of the C. T. and L. U. and B. T. C. legislative committees: Percy Pepoon, chairman; W. J. Kiely, secretary; W. M. Michaels, J. P. McDonough and T. S. Lynch, from the Union, and Charles J. Lammert, J. J. Sullivan, George A. Kelly and P. C Garvey from the Council.

Chairman Pepoon appears on the platform, calls meeting to

order and states object of the gathering.

Committee's recommendation to have political candidates indorsed immediately was supported by Ed. J. Smith, Jos. A. Jackson and others, but strongly opposed by Ed. J. McCullen, Eugene Sarber, J. B. Conroy, L. A. Woodward, J. C. Shanessy and others.

It was a disgusting wrangle, kept up for several hours. In fact, it was a political wire pulling during which "Union Labor's Interests" were overlooked, at least by the principal actors. The opponents to the committee's report contended that it was not proper for a general mass meeting to select candidates, unless all the participants were voters in the district for which it was proposed to make the choice. A proposition to have the aspirants for office go before the legislative committee in executive session and for the committee to report as to who should be supported was defeated.

After fully three hours of mutual hair-pulling and wire-pulling it was agreed on the following:

Arrangements will be made to hold the district conference next Friday night and reports will be made to a general meeting next Sunday. The plan is to indorse in Democratic districts Democrats favorable to union labor and to indorse in Republican districts Republicans in sympathy with union labor.

The Globe-Democrat reported:

"A motion to indorse the entire Socialist ticket met with little

favor and was not put to a vote."

This is not true. There was no such motion made. There were quite a number of Socialist trade union members in attendance, but they took no part whatever in the proceedings; not one of them took the floor. They listened patiently and philosophically to the three hours' "debate"—that's all they did.

But Mr. Louis Negele of Typographical Union No. 8, who occupied a front seat, and who had been quietly listening for hours to everything that was said, lost his patience when a neighboring church clock struck the hour of 11. Motion, amendment, amendment to the amendment, etc., were before the house. Everybody and nobody seemed to know what was what. Negele took the floor and,

m his solemn, priestlike way, said:
"Mr. Chairman, we have been sitting here for hours, talking and discussing, and now we don't know where we are at. I think know of a way which will lead us out of this hopeless wrangle."

At this stage of the discussion everybody in the hall expected that Mr. Negele would offer another amendment or substitute motion to clear the atmosphere. But Mr. Negele concluded his remarks by

"Now, there is a labor party in the field with a ticket composed of union men; let us make up our mind to support the Socialist

Party and get out of here.

Chairman Pepoon's little hammer worked like the ticker of a railroad telegraph machine when Negele talked Socialist Party support, but the chairman said nothing; it was only his little hammer that talked.

Neither Louis Negele, the printer, nor anybody else in the hall thought of making a motion to have the Socialist Party ticket indorsed.

The first part of the meeting was even more tiresome than the last. Two politicians, of whose existence Organized Labor had never heard anything before, were introduced as the speakers of the evening. One was C. A. Willard, a member of the legislature, the other was a Mr. Haller, also a member of that "august body." What they was a Mr. Haller, also a member of that "august body." said was enough to make anybody fall asleep.

Even Mr. Conroy lost his patience and wanted to know "what

we are really here for. Neither of the speaking legislators was a union man, but both

were strong "Friends of Labor. President Owen Miller was called upon to speak, and he was really the only speaker who made a favorable impression, when he declared: "I am getting tired of talking to you on these important matters; I want to see action; I want to see some work done!

At 11 o'clock more than fore anything was agreed upon.
"Where Are We At?" At 11 o'clock more than half of the people had left the hall, be-

This is the question that now every delegate to the two central bodies and every union man should ask himself.

Last Sunday's political convention, so sensationally advertised, was a fiasco, a farce. It was no credit to Organized Labor, to say

There was a lack of that cohesiveness in fundamental principles and common aims and object necessary to make a movement.

There were too many "outside interests" represented. In fact: "Outside interests" were dominant, real union labor interests were of secondary consideration.

Here are some of the interests represented:

Interest No. 1. The political interests of General Crow, the old party politician and wire-puller. Three of the leading spokesmen are employed in, through or by General Crow's office in the Wainwright building at "ten dollars a day and expenses.

Interest No. 2. The interests of the Democratic Jefferson Club of the Harry Hawes machine-had their advocates on the floor. Whatever they said or did was in accord with the plans and schemes

Interest No. 3. Some of the spokesmen who took the floor and others who acted as busybodies about the hall had their political medicine prescribed by the St. Louis Democratic Club Drug Store, by Drs. Colin M. Selph & Co.

Interest No. 4. The interests of the local Republican party machine were represented also; some of the delegates present are heart and soul with some of the "Republican Friends of Labor."

Interest No. 5. The real trade union interest was represented a considerable number of straight, honest union men, who got disgusted and left the hall before any final plan was agreed upon.

Interest No. 6. The anti-Hawes wing of the Democratic machine was also about the hall; it was represented by the Ninth Ward Democratic Club caricaturist, pamphleteer and pasquillant Rosch, with the many initials, who writes "Snake" Kinney's platforms, prepares Tom's petitions and distributes Kinney's pasquinades, printed in non-union shops, at labor meetings and hotel lobbies, and who prides himself publicly with having repeatedly used "labor skates" (that's what he calls some of the local labor leaders) for his political purposes.

Judging from the hot shots fired at each other the political ties between Jim Conroy and Jos. A. Jackson don't seem to be made of Manila hemp, but appear to the close observer more like an old cot-

ton string.

A question that was repeatedly raised, was: "Where are you going to get the money from?

Why, that question is a serious one to the serious union man who wants to see some real work done.

To "labor politicians" with experience it is not a question at all.

Little things like that don't bother great statesmen. We wish to say, however, that the Central Trades and Labor

Union should well consider the question of appropriating funds for a menagerie or for a political circus with old party politicians as the principal actors. If the A. F. of L. political program is to be used simply as a cloak for political wire-pulling, we enter our protest!

And if the protest is not heeded, we are ready to do the next thing necessary to protect-the honor and respect of the labor move-

If there was one man in Aschenbroedel hall last Sunday who seemed to feel disgusted it was President Owen Miller. You could read the disgust on his face. Undoubtedly he meant what he said: 'I am tired talking to you; I want to see action!" Mr. Miller left the hall about 11 o'clock, before anything definite was agreed upon.

Socialism For Ireland

How Larkins Unfurled the I. L. P. Flag in Dublin.

Dublin, April 25 .- On the 26th of October, 1907, there appeared an advertisement in the Dublin evening papers announcing a public meeting at 8 p. m., for the purpose of forming a branch of the Independent Labor Party.

I resolved to attend the meeting and hear what could be said in favor of the new venture. I was also curious to find out who was responsible for this move in a city where the Sinn Feinn, the United Irish League, the Trades Union, and, in a small way, the Socialist Labor Party were already on the march, each blowing vigorously its own trumpet and proclaiming the good things in store for ould Ireland if only the said ould Ireland would do as it was told by the respective trumpeters.

So towards the appointed hour I wended my way along the main thoroughfares of "dear, dirty Dublin," in a heavy downpour of rain, and after many turnings found myself at the door of the hall, 87 Marlbro' street. Venturing in, I found some half-dozen men who appeared already in some degree initiated in the mysteries. On inquiry I was assured that I was in good enough time as he had not come yet. I asked who he was for whom they were waiting, and has gone before. was told by the half-dozen persons there assembled-the whole speaking simultaneously—"Why, Larkin, of course." I asked, "Who is Larkin?"

"An I. L. P. man, my lad. The man who fought at Belfast the other day. Did you not hear of him?"

I answered in the negative.

"All right," said my friend, "you'll hear and see him in a few minutes. Here he is coming up the street." On looking forth from the window in the direction indicated I saw a tall figure carrying a brown bag. He wore a heavy overcoat, and appeared to me to be a plain-clothes constable of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. his arrival we all moved to a room set apart for the meeting.

The proceedings began without ceremony. One of those pres ent, who turned out to be no less a person than the president of the Dublin Trades Council, took the chair, and at once called on Mr. Jim Larkin to address the audience. Jim did so, and in rattling good style, too, so that after setting forth the respective political aims of the Sinn Feinn, the Nationalist and the Orange movements, he made the purpose of Socialism and the policy of the I. L. P. so clear that even a child might understand.

Whereupon I there and then made up my mind to become a member, and was enrolled along with several others and pledged to carry the flag of the I. L. P. and keep it flying in Dublin. Officers were elected and committees formed to manage the branch and spread the light in Ireland. Our new comrades were mostly unattached Socialists from other political bodies. Some were enthusiasts, others were curious. For myself I was magnetized by my new acquaintance, Larkin. He was the man of the hour. He sent us off that night with messages and injunctions to work hard and stick to the hard part. "Nothing in these times is got easy," so Jim said. Our next and subsequent meetings were devoted to training our

members to small things in the way of propaganda, literature, etc. "Labor Leaders" were provided, bills posted up, walks chalked, badges worn, and papers were read on various subjects in connection with our party. Larkin himself helped us with one of his fine speeches now and then. Comrade Edwards, to,, of the Fabians, did us a good turn by conducting an economic class, and instructing us how to make Socialism understood.

Thus our branch began to shoot forth, and every Sunday evening during the past two months we have held meetings in the Trades Hall, but except Larkin and Edwards we had no speakers. The cialist, occasionally gives us his views. We have besides attended every public meeting in the city to push the sale of pamphlets and Labor Leaders. president of the Trades Council (W. McLoughlin), who is a So-

of learning-to hear Socialism debated by the undergraduates. But a poorer debate I have never listened to. We also turned up at a debate on Socialism by the members of the Baggotrath Church. The case for Socialism was well put, and we challenged those who spoke in opposition to debate the question, but as ye we have had no reply. The sale of literature at these meetings was very good, and we intend celebrating Labor Day on the first Sunday in May, beginning our summer propaganda, which we hope to sustain every Sunday.

The want of speakers is again our great difficulty.

So here we are in Dublin, holding up the banner of the I. L. P. Our membership is small and funds are low, and our fight is an up-hill one in a country where the very name of Socialism spells atheism, the breaking up of family life, and the levelling of everybody and everything; where clergymen are large shareholders in breweries; where numeries and convents are in open competition with the women workers outside, thereby depriving them of the right to demand a fair wage; where the trades of our city are denied the right to question clerical contracts.

That is how and where we stand in Dublin. We are as a little craft seeking our way in a big boisterous sea. But we mean to hold our course. Only we shall be glad to welcome any comrades from across the Channel who will give us a helping hand.—P. J. Dobbins.

Friedrich Schiller

From an Address Delivered at the Schiller Memorial in St. Louis May 12, 1907. By F. W. LEHMANN.



Friedrich Schiller died before he had reached the close of his forty-sixth year. For the greater part of his short life he was cramped by poverty and harassed by debt, and for the remainder of his days he was in the clutch of an incurable disease. He attained to no rank beyond a petty nobility, whose utmost privilege allowed him to write "von" before his name. He occupied no position more imposing than a professorship at the University of Jena. He was not a man of action, and his career was marked by no brilliant deeds. A hundred and two years after his death, his memory is cherished and his name is honored in a land to which he was an alien and to whose language he was a stranger.

Schiller was a man of thought, and he expressed himself in song and story and drama. He was a poet, not only of his country, but of his time, and what he wrote has become a part of the intellectual

heritage of the world.

The men who are now passing from the scene of life have been the witnesses of a wonderful material development. Some there are still with us who were born before the railroad came into use. Many of those living witnessed the introduction of the telegraph. The telephone, the uses of electricity, for light and power, the many manifestation of mechanical ingenuity, resulting in the application of automatic machinery to almost every field of human labor-all these things are of yesterday. In the retrospect, the nineteenth century, by the splendor of its achievements, seems to surpass everything that But there can be no harvest without a seedtime. There can be

no progress without liberty. There must be freedom of thought and freedom of action if men are to do great and good things. This freedom must not be the privilege of the few but the right of all. To every man in every rank and condition of life must be allowed the opportunity to work out his own destiny, to do those things which God, through the faculties with which he has endowed him, has appointed him to do. The last half of the eighteenth century, nearly commensurate

with the life of Schiller, was the seed time of which this age is the harvest. It was a period of great intellectual and political progress. Two years after Schiller was born, James Otis set the hearts of America aslame with his burning words for freedom. Fifteen years later, while Schiller was chafing in his bonds as a student prisoner in the military school of Wuerttemberg, Thomas Jefferson wrote the most pregnant words ever penned by man:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It was but natural that the world's movement for political freedom should have its beginning in the new world. The distance of the American colonists from the mother country; their isolation; the long neglect of them by the home government, had fostered the spirit of independence, and developed a system of free and popular government which the people had come to look upon as a natural right. The conditions of pioneer life were essentially and necessarily democratic. The decaying institutions of the old world did not admit of transplantation here, and government of the people, by the people and for the people was an almost unconscious phase of the development of American life. We speak sometimes of the struggle of 1776 as the war of the Revolution, but it was more properly a war for Independence. There was here no destruction of the existing order; no overturning of institutions, simply a throwing off the yoke of a distant dominion.

The principles of American Independence were, however, universal, and sounded a challenge to battle with the old order, by many believed to be divinely established, the field of which was not to be confined to America. Men had dreamed of such liberty and such law, Recently we attended Trinity College-that great Irish school and now they were to fight for them, and to the standard thus set

system which had outlived all its usefulness and survived only in its abuses, gathered the people of the colonies and choice spirits, from all Europe, from France, England, Germany and Poland, for they realized that it was the commencement of a struggle world wide

in its scope, the end of which not even we have seen.

The success of America sustained the hopes which its revolt had kindled, and now in France the principles of freedom and equality asserted themselves. The foundations of authority had long been weakened by the assaults of Voltaire and Rousseau, and the return of Lafayette and his comrades, flushed with their American victories, hastened the day of action, but the oppression of centuries was not to be overthrown without a struggle stained with the wildest excesses and the bloodiest savagery, followed by a reaction toward despotism and a long retardation of the movement for freedom.

Conditions in Germany at this time prevented alike a reform and a revolution. There was no nation and no national spirit, and concerted action was impossible. The country was broken up into scores of petty principalities under the nominal leadership of Austria, the ambition of whose rulers looked more to the extension of their dominion to the east and the south, than to the unification of the Fatherland. Prussia was rising into power under the guiding genius of Frederick the Great, but every step of her progress was contested by Austria, and, while the people looked to Frederick as a national hero, the jealousies of rulers kept them divided, and North German and South German wasted in destructive war with each other the lives and energies that should have been devoted to building up a common country. Many years were yet to pass until, under the leadership of another man, of blood and iron, the imperial crown, typifying the unity of the Fatherland, was to be placed upon a brow worthy

The petty princes of Germany, however narrow their dominions, sought everywhere to maintain the state of kings. Conscious of their real weakness, they sought to hide it under lavish show and They had their courts and their standing armies. They maintained all the cumbrous ceremonials of government. Without knowledge of statecraft they yielded themselves to the rule of favorites and mistresses. They gave themselves over to the most barbarous luxury and the greatest sensualism. They so impoverished the people by their oppression that often they had no remaining resource for revenue than to sell their subjects for the military service of foreign states. Hessian soldiers were not the only ones of whom merchandise was made. Charles Eugene, Duke of Wuerttemberg, in whose army the father of Schiller rose to be captain, sought to sell his soldiers for service against the great Frederick.

The German language itself was held by the ruling classes in low esteem as a barbarous one, and so dominant was the French influence in art and literature that Frederick himself though the dramas of Shakespeare worthly only the savages of Canada, and when Goetz of Berlichingen appeared, he pronounced it to be a weak imitation of the worst of Shakespeare's plays. And this king, who believed himself to be as great a scholar as he was a soldier, disdained to write in his native tongue, and, fortunately perhaps for his literary reputation, buried his works in the language of the country with

which his own was at war.

The regeneration of Germany was not to be the work of its rulers, but of its scholars. At low estate in everything else, Germany at this critical period was rich in intellectual resources: philosophic thought and scientific inquiry it took the lead of all the world, and it had a birth of literature comparable only with the Elizabethian period of England. Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe and Schiller restored the dignity and lustre of the German name; made the people proud of the language they spoke, and created the aspiration for a Fatherland that was not Preussenland, or Schwabenland, or Pommernland or Baiernland, but

> "So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt. Das soll es sein.'

("Wherever sounds the German tongue And God in Heaven sings a song. Such must it be.")

Of these men, if Schiller was not the very first, if the genius of Goethe was at once greater and more versatile, he was certainly

most representative of the age and its spirit.

He had, during his youth, felt all the evils of the old, worn-out system. With aspirations for the Church, he was by the invitation of the duke, which, to the soldier-father was a command, placed in a military school and forced to studies that were uncongenial, first of law, and then of medicine. God had made Schiller in the mold of a poet, and the duke proposed to recast him in the mold of a regimental surgeon. He could look forward to no relief from his bondage, for his constrained appointment to the school and his forced acceptance its education were held to be a dedication of his life to the service of the duke. The life at the school was one of dissimulation and deceit. Such reading as he desired to do was done by stealth; such work as he loved was done in secret. Resentful of a discipline that was debasing and oppressive, he was yet compelled to adulation and reverence in his outward demeanor, and upon every festal occasion to sound the praises of the tyrant that was killing his soul.

We must understand the tyranny of these years at the military schools, years during which he was separated from his family and from all home influences and enjoyments, immured with others of strangled and the sport in all things of his master's caprice, if we would understand his first work, "The Robbers," a play which has in it all the nobility, all the savagery and all the futility of the French Revolution. It was not a protest, it was a revolt against the abuses of the time, the revolt of a spirit that had been sore abused, but not broken, that was insulted, outraged and resentful, that could see no way to building up anew, but was bent, none the less, upon the destruction of everything old. Karl Moor, the hero, was the prototype of generous souls, like Danton and Des Moulins, who found themselves forced into alliances with savages like Marat, and selfish schemers like Robespierre, and into the leadership of a brutal mobas otherwise they must submit to and support the intolerable evils of the ancient regime.

The play was written secretly, a few only of Schiller's fellowstudents being admitted to the knowledge of it; it was published anonymously, and was played for the first time at Mannheim beyond the duke's domains, and Schiller was enabled to leave Stuttgart and witness it only by making pretense of sickness. His authorship of the play, however, could not be kept concealed, and, becoming known, involved him in such troubles that he determined upon a final release from them, and so took the occasion of a great gala day to leave his home like an escaping prisoner and a fugitive from justice. But he was always apprehensive of arrest, and so lived under an assumed name, and from time to time gave out false reports as to his movements and whereabouts, and his crime was his genius, which was opposed to the injustice of his government, and his character, which would not bend to the purposes and caprices of an hereditary

The fugitive, though he has not the freedom of the light, is in happier state than the prisoner, who has not the freedom even of the night. Haunted by apprehensions of arrest, harassed by poverty dependent upon loans from people who were almost as poor as himself, encouraged by applause, but denied the fruits of his labor, Schiller had at least the choice of what he would do. He wrote "Love and Intrigue" and the "Conspiracy of Fiesco,' the first illustrating the effect of the prevailing system upon the common life of the time, and the second the evil effects of and the retribution of justice upon a great and selfish ambition.

It is not the purpose here to attempt a critical review of his life and works. The best thing that can be said of his works is, Read them. Only in the most meager way does the occasion permit to point out the salient features of his career, the hard conditions under point out the salient features of his career, the hard conditions under which he wrought, and how, drop by drop, he paid with his heart's and Its Possibilities."

up against caste and privilege and prerogative, against the old feudal blood for the priceless boon he conferred upon humanity. As we read his lyrics and plays we imagine that they must have been produced amid surroundings, if not of luxury and ease, still of comfort and security, but for ten years he lived in the utmost privation, the specter of want never from his presence, the privations he endured breaking his health, his life going out with his labors in all too large measure, so that in his utmost hopes he only looked for 50 years. His plays were produced, and they were published, but the creations of the mind had then no protection from the laws, and pirate managers and pirate publishers robbed him of the hire he had so hardly earned.

His lot was like that of Robert Burns, who was born in the same year with him, and who, like him, was the singer of his native land, and, for all that he gave to the world, was forced almost to beg his bread from it. Well it is that for these men monumental stones are reared after they are dead, and their praises are sung year after year, but better still if their great worth could have been recognized and rewarded while they were living, and before neglect and injus-

tice had broken their frames.

Not until he was thirty-one years of age, and then not without the promise of aid from his wife's mother, did Schiller feel that he could assume the care of wife and children and secure for himself the happiness of a home life which his nature was formed to enjoy, and through which his genius could find its best expression. Fifteen years of this he was to have, and years of unalloyed happiness they would have been had they been years of health. But disease, whilst it interrupted, could not prevent his labors, and hard work, critical essays, poems and plays poured from his pen. Under the protection of Karl August, the kindly Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and in the companionship of Goethe, with loving wife and children about him, without wealth, but with enough to pay his debts and to supply his simple wants, he lived and he loved and he labored for humanity. He had produced, in the time of his travail, "Don Carlos,' in which he illustrated his views of the duties of government. His historical researches led to the "Maid of Orleans," "Mary Stuart" and "Wallenger of the duties of the dutie stein, and the ripe fruit of his genius, the last finished production of his fertile pen, was "William Tell," in which the same passion for liberty which inspired "The Robbers" found expression, but tempered by and harmonized with law and order and the security of

It is not hard to understand the popularity of Schiller. He was born a child of the people, he shared the joys, the sorrows and the hardships of common life, and he remained to the end a man of the people and their poet. Even where he deals with camps and courts, the individual he portrays breaks through the mask and garb of king or captain and reveals the man underneath. And always there is the appeal to the homely sentiments and the domestic affectations, not alone in "William Tell," where the simple men of the Swiss cantons are the leading actors, but in "Wallenstein,' where the great men of the time fill the stage, for even here, the love of Max Piccolomini and Thekla is the crowning interest of the play, and the profoundest depths of human sympathy are stirred by the death song

> "Ich habe genossen das irdische Glueck, Ich habe gelebt und geliebet.'

("I have enjoyed the joys of this life, I have been living and loving.")

Schiller died in the year 1805, when the disasters of war were gathering thick over his native land. The next year was to witness the battle of Jena, where all that had been won by the great Frederick seemed to be lost and the hope of German unity seemed to have passed away forever. But never in such grand scope was displayed the truth that the pen is mightier than the sword. If the influence of the German men of thought was not instant, it was enduring. The inspiration of patriot poets and philosophers survived the men that gave it utterance, and became the living, sustaining force of a great people. The German culture had in it the fiber of the old Teuton vigor, and when the span of another life was passed, the song of the poet's hope was the song of a nation's triumph.

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

ArnettE. J. Lewis Aurora J. E. Dunn Bartlett Ed. Merrill BevierJ. L. Pico BernieW. Nightingale BlodgettJ. T. Mars Burlington Junction....E. D. Wilcox Cape FairL. D. Bolen Carey (Route 1, Benton) ... B. Wyatt
Cardwell ... W. Francis
Chesterfield ... G. Lewis ConnellsvilleJ. E. Whitehouse CrowderAmos Acord Cross Plains (Benton) F. Scherer Delhi (Leasburg)J. J. Benzick De SotoB. A. Bell DexterJ. W. Sprinkle DeslogeEdw. Randolph DiamondJ. G. Mustain Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams FairhavenFrank Gray Flat River (Box 277)....G. W. O'Dam FergusonA. Tschirner Fry School House (Eminence) C. A. Powell

HamburgJno, Russell Hannibal (107 Grace st) F. Foster Hickory Grove (Benton) .. J. M. Crow Jasper County Central Committee 912 Central Av., Joplin. .R. R.Ristine JenningsF. G. Cassens Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton

(1400 Grand Ave.,....J. M. Braze KennettJasper Long Kirksville (913 S. Florence)......T. C. Haller Lemons (Blodgett)..J. Chewning, Jr Lusk (Charleston) Louis Probst LynchburgJ. C. Quinn MarcelineB. McAllister

Secretary | Macedonia (Commerce) . . . H. D. Miller

McCracken (Route 1, Sparta)

Middletown (Marling) J. B. Elton Miller T. J. Hood, Jr. Mountain View (Route 1)..... C. B. Hamilton U. S. Barnesley

MorleyJ. H. Bryant

MilanR. D. Morrison Myrtle (Jeff)J. U. Lionberger Nevada (628 E. Cherry)...J. H. Amos Oak Grove (Blodgett) .J. T. Schneider Olivette (Route 2, Clayton..... J. E. Lehner OranZ. L. Glenn PinevilleFrank Gardner Phelps (Route 2, Miller) F. A. Bryant Pleasant Valley (Blodgett) . . C. Forrest

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

R. G. Lobb

PuxicoB. S. Montgomery Raley Creek (Galena)....Dick Myers

Reeds SpringL. McCullah

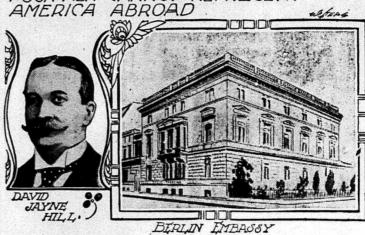
Sedalia (9th & New York)...... J. W. Barnett Sikeston (Blodgett)J. W. Adams Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.) Stotts CityC. F. Krueger ThayerF. W. King TribuneE. C. Bailey

Turnback (Route 1. Aurora)H. L. Cottingham UnionvilleO. R. C. McCalment Verdella (Route 1, Iantha).....

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

Comrade Pope Lectured. Last Sunday evening Comrade L. G. Pope lectured at Self-Cul-

DOLLARS AND POOR MEN CANNOT REPRESENT AMERICA ABROAD



It is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. Lavish use of American dol- not hesitate to spoil a grand state din lars must be made in order to pave a smooth and easy highway over which a representative of the United States in a European capital may comfortably and gracefully travel.

The question has often been asked as to whether a poor man can represent the United States in a diplomatic capacity in Europe, and as often it has been answered positively in the negative. The uninformed American may ask in wonder why this is so. The salary of an American ambassador, whether stationed in London or Tokyo, St. Petersburg or Rio de Janeiro, is \$17,500 per annum. In addition he is allowed something for rent of an office, for fuel and light, for furniture, for postage, stationery, tele-graph service, and for the great variety of small expenses which a large business creates. His total income from the government is not more than \$20,000 even in the most favored capi tal. This is a large sum. It represents an income that any American except the very rich would be glad to enjoy. With \$20,000 a man could have his house, his automobile, his amusements, indeed gratify almost every

But this is true of an individual. An ambassador of the United States, in order to maintain the dignity of the great republic he represents, is in quite a different situation. He must have not merely a house for his family, but an establishment for the re ception and entertainment of the officials and statesmen of the country to which he is accredited and of his ambassadorial colleagues. He must give entertainments and dinners comparing favorably with those offered by the representatives of other governments. He cannot withhold these courtesies. They constitute his duty to the same, if not greater, extent than his transaction of the official business connected with his embassy. The former facilitates the latter, frequently makes it possible.

Now consider the expense which this policy entails. In the first place, every ambassador must provide and furnish his own embassy. Unlike other great nations, the United States, save in Tokyo, Peking, Bangkok, Constantinople and Morocco, makes no ar rangements for the housing of its representatives. Every agent, before or after his appointment, is compelled to proceed to his post, hunt up real estate agents, examine houses which are available, and finally select the most imposing within his means. If he have millions at his disposal he may, as Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has done, take a palace like Dorchester House, in London, paying therefor \$40,000 annually, and a country place costing \$20,000 annually. In Paris his embassy will cost anywhere from \$8,000 to \$15,000. In Berlin Ambassador Charlemagne Tower gives \$20,000 annually for the beautiful building he occupies. In St. Petersburg he may have to pay \$12,000. In Rome his rent bill may mount as high as he pleases, but it cannnot fall much below \$8,000. The conditions in Vienna are similar to those in Rome.

So before an ambassador can assume his office he must obligate himself to pay a foreigner not less than half of and frequently more than his salary in order to be allowed to occupy a building for the use of the American people. Upon arrival officially at his post and after he has presented his credentials to the head of the government he must give a reception to the diplomatic corps. This is to enable him officially to meet his colleagues, a very important ceremony, for frequently he is compelled to conduct negotiations with them, and they are always useful in supplying him with needed information. A conservative estimate of the cost of such a re ception in a place like London or Paris or Berlin is \$2,500. Then it is his duty to give a dinner to each of his ambassadorial colleagues. In some places he must so honor the ministers plenipotentiary, who are one rank lower than the ambassadors, and who represent second-class powers. The guests upon these occasions must be men and women of high social and official position, who are accustomed to the choicest viands and wines and other costly luxuries.

There are also his own living expenses to be considered—the mainte-nance of his household, the care of horses and carriages, etc., and in none of these can he display the quality of "nearness." The baker, the tailor, and the candistick maker all look upon a foreign diplomat, especially one rep-ceipt of esenting the colossally rich United 1,250,000.

States, as fair game, and they ner should the ambassadorial family fail to live up properly to their position. Finally, the ambassador has his office and his office expenses to meet.

And so it is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. And it is especially awkward should one take the place of ture. When John Hay was ambassa dor to England, just before and during the war with Spain, he spent \$80,000 annually in caring properly for the interests of the United States. Joseph H. Choate, who succeeded Mr. Hay, is estimated to have disbursed fully as much as his predecessor. hardly a limit to Mr. Reid's expenditures. The lowest estimate places the cost of his representation at \$150,000. the highest, probably nearly correct at \$300,000.

What poor man, or even man of moderate fortune, can follow Mr. Reid? In-evitably there will be comparison between his mode of conducting the em bassy and that of his predecessor, and the comparison will be to his disadvantage. Mr. Tower has astonished Berlin by the magnificence of his entertainment. He has given grand balls and dinners and has made for himself as a result a unique place in the life of the German empire. He is called there the "First Ambassador." The emperor did him the honor, before the recent controversy as to the acceptability of Dr. David Jayne Hill of New York, to single him out on various occasions and to dine with him at the American embassy. The empress, too, paid like attention to Mrs. Tower. The four princes made it a point to approach the American ambassador and his wife and to exchange compliments with them. The members of the im perial court circle fluttered about the flame the American dollars made.

This menage is quite different from that which was maintained by Andrew D. White, who occupied an apartment. Dr. Hill, also, according to report, intends to take an apartment. It is true that Dr. Hill has a small fortune, but it is not nearly as large as that of the Towers, and he cannot maintain an establishment upon the same scale as his predecessor.

FOR KEEPING SOLDIERS SLIM.

Woman Inventor Has Submitted Military Corset to War Department.

The design for a soldier's corset, which will make fat soldiers slim and keep slim soldiers from getting too fat, has been submitted to Surgeon-General O'Reilly of the United States army by the woman inventor, says the New York Times.

This same enterprising person has also informed the surgeon-general that the corset, if adopted, will make the American army officer the most athletic-looking and spryest military on earth. The surgeon-general, according to information received by army officers in New York, is disinclined to consider the corset question seriously, but the inventor is not without influential support. The inventor of the military corset is a French woman, who is now in Washington pressing her claims for recognition before the war department. She is accompanied by a trim French maid and between them they have managed to interview most of the higher officers on duty in Washington.

On Governors island, at the Army and Navy club, at the coast artillery posts hereabouts everybody was talking corset. The slim officers thought the matter a huge joke, but it was exactly the opposite with the portly ones.

They could be detected every now and then taking a squint at themselves in the mirror. It was plain to see that they were trying to frame a mental picture of themselves when remodeled by the corset. "I do not to be retired just yet."

said an officer whose waist measure-ment does not tend to decrease the price of clothes, "but if anybody tries to get me into one of those things, well, it's the cinder path for mine."

"Me, too," a sympathetic brother answered, who was almost as portly. "The very idea of such a thing! I may be a little above the average when it comes to weight, but what I have got is mine, and I don't intend to insult nature by losing it with the aid of a thing that only women are supposed to wear."

Destitution in India. The total number of persons in re ceipt of state relief in India exceeds



Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: '\$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO. TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class



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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1900		. 122,000
1904		.408,000
	SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867		30,000
1877		494,000
1893		2,585,000
1898		1,515,000
1903		5,285,000
1906	over 2	7,000,000

NATIONAL DESPAIR ASSOCIATION

Say, Mr. Union Man, you have been out of a job for over five months.

You have been singing your song of woe and poverty all these

You are still out of a job. You are still hungry. Your wives and children are suffering. You feel like any poor, honest man feels who sees his family in poverty and misery, but is unable to help

Tears of pity may roll over your face when you leave in the morning on your daily hunt for a job, when kissing your baby

The blood may threaten to choke your heart when bidding goodbye to your poor wife, the mother of your children. You come home in the evening: No job! No bread! No money!

Now, shut up! You darned fool of a wage worker! Shut up! Your poverty, your misery, your suffering and your wife's tears -why that's all imagination! It's all a dream, a nightmare!

If you don't believe it, just read the St. Louis Republic, and you will get rid of your hallucinations!

The "Big Cinch" in St. Louis has organized the National Prosperity Association, and Messrs. Dave R. Francis, G. C. Simmons, Carleton and other great lights of frenzied capitalism have discovered that all will be well, provided your imagination works in the right direction.

Ye hungry wretches, ye unemployed, make up your mind to forget your troubles.

Imagine that you are not minus a job.

Imagine that you are not hungry.

Imagine that your children are not in need of food and clothes and shelter.

Imagine that your poor wives are not on the verge of despair, with their motherly hearts bleeding.

Imagine that you are prosperous.

Imagine that the Big Cinch frenzied monopolists and grafters are the best friends of yours, and you will then be O. K.; you will imag ine to live in an imagined condition of imagined prosperity under an imagined benevolent capitalist feudalism.

The St. Louis Republic says:

"The National Prosperity Association of St. Louis has been organized for the purpose of inaugurating a national movement for restoration of confidence and a general revival of industrial and commercial activity. The platform of the association was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the executive committee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, and it will be submitted next week to the boards of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Missouri Manufacturers' Association and the Million Population Club.

"The purposes of the National Prosperity Association of St. Louis are:

"To keep the dinner pail full.

"To keep the pay car going.

"To keep the factory busy.

"To keep the workman employed.

"To keep the present wages up."

In order to restore confidence much imagination is necessary, and it is the poor wage worker who must supply the demand.

The Roosevelt prosperity opened with the "full dinner pail" imagination and ended with the Salvation Army free souphouse pot in the midst of a serious industrial crisis.

Now, the "National Prosperity Association" twists the "full dinner pail" into a "dinner pail full."

What is at the bottom of this latest National Prosperity Association movement?

This is in reality a National Despair Association of frenzied Capitalism! For over six months the industrial crisis is on. Many small business men have been forced to the wall. It was no fault of their own.

Factories closed down. Imagination and hope to reopen soon

have not been realized. It is still imagination. Bankruptcy and a general crash of big industrial and commer-

Confidence! Confidence!

If there is none, imagine that there is!

One of the slogans of the Nat. Prosperity Association is: "Give Us a Rest!"

What does this mean?

It means this:

You agitators, shut up! Let the railroad corporations alone! Don't interfere with their exploitation of the people by placing all kinds of legal restrictions on them!

You labor leaders, shut up! Cease your agitation for labor legislation! Let Congress alone and do not longer arouse the feelings of the masses!

Ye unemployed, keep out of sight, or you'll feel the policeman's club, for your songs of woe will prevent the restoration of confi-

Ye, Union men, cease trying to organize the non-union people stop your boycott work, and shut up!

Ye Socialists, take a back seat. We can not tolerate your propaganda and agitation; it is detrimental to the capitalist confidence

And you, Theodore Roosevelt, our former political Moses, you shut up, quick, right now! We don't want any more of your confidence-destroying special messages to Congress. You must stop your Buttinsky work, or we'll put you out of business!

This is what the National Prosperity Association program

Give the Railroads a rest!

Give the Corporations a rest!

Give the Frenzied Finance a rest!

Give the Grafters a rest!

This is the order given to the people by the Prosperity Asso-

The St. Louis Republic says: "This is a "Give us a rest and sunshine crusade." . . . And there is a probability that it will be one of several surprises which are held in reserve for reviving confidence from one end of the United States to the other, suppressing injurious radicalism and preventing pernicious agitation."

"Suppressing injurious radicalism and preventing pernicious agitation!" Isn't this plain enough?

Readers of local daily papers will remember that on April 30 Mayor Rolla Wells, in his Jefferson Hotel speech, denounced "pernicious organizations." He said:

"I wish to say that there are organizations and organizations in St. Louis. This statement I make advisedly. Most of our organizations are beneficial, like the Traffic Club, but several are pernicious. Yes, I would assert that there are a few organizations that are a positive detriment to the city. They stir up trouble. They mix in things that do not concern them. They meddle with affairs that they are absolutely incompetent to discuss, much less advise on."

Mayor Wells' "pernicious" language found its way into the literature of the Big Cinch Prosperity Association.

The St. Louis Republic, the official organ of the St. Louis Prosperity Association, reprints, with much gusto, on its editorial page the following from the N. Y. Times:

The Character of Labor Has Improved.

A peculiar and unexpected, though easily comprehensible, result of the "hard times" and "business depression' is reported in the shape of a marked advance in the efficiency of the men who are still employed. Now that jobs are comparatively hard to get, the man who has one does his best, or at least his much better, to convince his employer that he is worth keeping, and his output of labor and amount of production have both notably increased over what they were in the days when discharge was something not at all to be feared and "soldiering" was as safe as it was pleasant -pleasant to all except the man who paid the wages, that is.

Roughly stated by one observer, the member of a big contracting firm, sixty men now do as much as 100 did formerly, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of the work done. This, in many cases, has changed what had seemed to be a losing contract into a profitable one, and has made possible the continuance of operations that otherwise would have had to stop.

Looking deeper into the matter, one gets some new light on the petty reasons so often given in the past as justification of the worker who did not exert himself to his full-est capacity. This, it was said, was for altruistic reasons in order that there might be work enough to go round and none should be left without employment. Apparently an even stronger argument along these lines could now be made, but, if the facts are as stated, the inclination to make it has departed and in its place has come what, according to oldfashioned people, is the old-fashioned habit of finding the highest self-interest in consideration of the employer's in-

This is the spirit of the same corporation interests that have inaugurated the latest despair movement under the firm name of "National Prosperity Association."

Movements of this kind need watching by the rank and file of the people.

Organized Labor must be especially watchful, when leading enemies of the labor movement like E. C. Simmons have their fingers in the pie.

THE WARREN TRIAL

Under our this week's Socialist News Review we reprint an announcement from the Appeal to Reason on the Warren case. Shortly before going to press we received the following telegram, which is self-explantory:

Girard, Kansas, May 5, 1908.

St. Louis Labor, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Warren trial postponed until after November election. Continuance demanded and insisted upon by government. Defense protested vigorously, but was overruled by court. The administration fears the political effects of a trial at this time and thus evaded the issue until after election.—Eugene V. Debs.

This action on the part of the Roosevelt administration is in line with the policy of the machine which has charge of the Republican presidential campaign management. "Uncle Joe" is following the same lines in Congress, in an effort to pour oil on the turbulent political waves, caused by the government by injunction and antilabor rule in and about Washington, D. C.

Let them continue their game after the November elections. The Socialist movement is preparing for the conflict, if conflict there must be. Socialism has become the hope of the rank and file of Later the old man was taken to the City Dispensary, where the cuts

cial enterprises are imminent. Therefore, we again hear the general the American proletarit. Class-consciousness, so much feared and hated by President Roosevelt, is making the rank and file of Organized Labor conscious of their rights and duties. Whether Warren will be railroaded to jail or not, matters little in the long run, for great as Comrade Warren's influence on our movement may be, he is but one of us, one of the many thousands. And, after all, who are Roosevelt and Bonaparte and the rest of the great saviors of Cap-

> Why, two big flies on the big fly-wheel of Industrial and Social Evolution, and when the flies are blown off by the strong, healthspending breezes of the great Labor and Socialist movements, the wheel will move just the same, and in less than no time even the little black specks which the two big flies may have left behind on the fly-wheel.

> The world's history demonstrates conclusively that great revolutionary movements can not be prevented by Neros, Bonapartes, Bismarcks, Czars, Kaisers or Rough Rider presidents of capitalist

What Socialists Want

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of tens of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years of their lives on single phases of Socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of Socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain, simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to Socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working to-day with wonderfully productive machines. The user of modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox-team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thresher turns out carloads of grain where the man with the flail threshed

This is the story that meets us everywhere.

With relation to these wonderful machines the members of society are divided into two classes-those who own and those who do not own the machines.

The class that own the machines do not need to work. They may be, like the owners of the great Marshall Field estate, wards of a court. They may be insane, infants, in jail. This does not interfere with their ownership.

The class of owners does not need to do any work, yet its income flows in.

This is because of the existence of the other class—the class that, does not own anything. This non-owning class can not live unless it can use the prop-

erty of the owners. It can not even set foot on the earth unless it uses the land that belongs to the owning class. The non-owning class can not live unless it produces wealth. In order to produce wealth it must use the land and machiners of the

For the opportunity to use the property of the possessing class long enough each day to produce a subsistence for itself, the propertyless class agrees to keep on producing wealth with these wonderfully productive machines all day.

The portion which the propertyless producing class creates for itself and is allowed to keep is called wages and all the remainder flows into the pockets of the possessing class as rent, interests and

In return for this the owning class do nothing but hang on to their legal titles to the proporty. This possession makes it possible for them to lay tribute upon the organizing, directing, managing labor as well as upon the most menial, unskilled manual toil.

The Socialists point out that since no function is performed by these owners, and since it requires neither brains nor ability of any kind to hold titles, therefore it would be easy for the workers collectively to hold these titles. The workers could just as well appoint the state as their agent to hold the titles as the capitalist can appoint banks, corporations and trust companies for that purpose.

Since it is only this private, legal title that prevents the propertyless working class from gaining access to the wonderfully productive machines, and using them to produce wealth for the producers, when once the title was transferred to the working class government, then all could use the tools and land and retain the product.

The preesnt title is a law-made one. It can be unmade by changing the laws. Therefore the workers are asked to make use of their political power, their overwhelming majority, to gain control of the government and use it to transfer the title of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed from the present idle owning class to the working propertyless class.

Unlike the present private ownership, the collective ownership to be established by the victorious Socialist working class will not be exclusive but inclusive.

There will be none shut out from ownership. All will be owners and all will be users. This is what the Socialist Party is seeking

Editorial Observations

Greetings to the Socialist National Convention!

The Socialist Party National Convention Will Meet in Chicago May 10, and will remain in session for a week.

Here Is a News Item From a St. Louis Daily Newspaper Which needs no comment: "Christ Meyers, 65 years old, without money, home or friends, and driven to theft by hunger, thrust his fist through the glass window of a lunch wagon at Seventh and Walnut streets seeking food. As his hand closed on a sandwich he was pounced upon by Patrolman Kemmey and taken to Central station.

on his head were dressed. "I was hungry,' was all he said. The police fed him in jail. The lunch wagon belongs to Frank Keller of 1305 Morgan street." This happened in the wealthy city of St. Louis, in the year of our Lord 1908.

The Street Railways and Railroads Within the City of St. Louis killed 122 people from March 31, 1907, to March 31, 1908. Of this number 74 were killed by steam railroads and 48 by street cars. Human life is cheap!

The State Constabulary at Chester, Pa., Worked Overtime in subjugating the street car men who were making a fight against the traction company. The strikers bear a great many scars from the conflict, but it is doubtful if these scars will be remembered on election day next November.-Miners' Magazine.

Every Thief in the Land Denounces Socialism as Confiscation; every embezzler opposes Socialism as being dishonest; every criminal and bum in the cities votes the old tickets. And yet all these men under right conditions would be upright, honorable men. Men are the creatures of their environment. They are made what they are by the conditions of life under which they are reared. You believe this, though I hear you deny it as you read it. That is because you do not think on the matter long enough to understand it. If you did not believe this, you would as soon your daughters associated with one class of people as another; you would make no effort to have them associate with the best. If association has no influence, why do you care with whom they associate? O, if you would only read a single chapter on economic determinism, what an awakening to your own interest and benefit it would produce. Try it!—Appeal

Marx on Trade Unions

Translated from German Socialist Monthly "Der Kampf" (The Struggle.)



KARL MARX.

After the German Revolution of 1848 Wm. Liebknecht lived in exile for many years. He spent many years in London, where he came under the educational influence of Marx and Engels.

When returning from exile Liebknecht delivered a series of lectures on British trades unions before meetings of Berlin workingmen.

In the "Volkstaat," the organ of the Bebel-Liebknecht faction of German Socialists of those early days, Mr. J. Hamann, general treasurer of the German Metal Trades Federation, published an appeal in which he referred to "the authoritative opinion of that still living and greatest of all national economists and authors, Dr. Karl Marx, the teacher of Lassalle."

In the opinion above referred to Mark said the following on

"The Trades Unions are the schools for Socialism. In the Trades Unions the Socialists get their education, because in the unions the workingmen are confronted day after day, day in and day out, by the struggle against Capitalism. It is the Trades Union movement which attracts and permanently binds the masses of the workers to the movement, and only the unions are in a position to really represent a labor party and to resist the power of Capital. The great majority of the workers has at least become conscious of the fact that their material condition needs improvement, irrespective of what

party they may belong.
"With the improvement of his material conditions the workingthe advection of his children; wife man can pay more attention to the education of his children; wife and children need not run to the factory; he can educate himself, nurse himself physically, and thus become a Socialist without real-

Karl Marx was a staunch advocate of the Trades Union movement. He kept in close relation with the leaders of the British Trades Unions.

In 1869 he wrote a memorial in which he pointed out that the Trades Unions would be the only correct form of labor organizations and would constitute the form of organization for the future society. General mixed labor unions and labor educational societies would lose their value and right of existence in the same ratio as the Trades Union movement develops. As early as 1869 Marx recommended the organization of central labor unions and similar central delegate bodies which should transact their affairs in a business-like, systematic way, and which should gradually develop into national and international organizations.

Marx called the British Trades Unions the prize-fighters of the International Labor movement.

In 1866, at the Geneva Congress of the Int. Workingmen's Association, he recommended the organization of trades and labor unions as one of the main duties of the working class. He considered this as the condition of success in the proletarian struggle for emancipation.

In 1869, the Int. Workingmen's Association, of which Marx was secretary, decided to take up the systematic organization of trades unions on national lines, which should gradually be brought into closer international relations.

International May Day Festival in St. Louis.

The International May Day festival in St. Louis was celebrated last Friday evening at Lemp's Park hall, under the auspices of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies. There was a good attendance and a well-arranged program was carried out in a prompt and able manner. Comrade John Zach delivered a short address in German. Comrade Ad. Germer of Belleville was the speaker of the evening, and he made a forceful appeal to the audiance in balely of evening, and he made a forceful appeal to the audience in behalf of united action of the proletariat, not only on the economic, but also on the political field. His remarks were warmly applauded. Dancing, which continued until 2 o'clock, concluded the program.

The World of Labor

For the Eight-Hour Day.

The street pavers have decided to give a year's notice that the eight-hour day must be generally established by May 1, 1909. The eight-hour day is now in effect in many cities, and it is hoped to enforce the system universally within the year.

Six Thousand Clyde Workers Out.

Glasgow, May 2.—The Clyde shipbuilders this morning locked out 6,000 woodworkers from their yards. There seems every prospect of a complete stoppage of the shipbuilding industry, a condition that will affect directly not less than 250,00 men.

Fifty Thousand Peasants Strike.

Rome, May 2.-Fifty thousand peasants have declared a strike in Parma. It is a case of Socialists against the owners of land, who refused to increase wages or diminish the hours of work. The strikers are preventing the exodus of cattle, and it is feared that this will lead to great mortality, as the beasts have not been fed for two days.

English Shipbuilders Locked Out.

London, May 2.—The woodworkers in all the shipbuilding yards of the country, totaling about 15,000 men, were locked out to-day in pursuance of the determination of the masters to close the yards unless the Northeast Coast strikers agree to their terms. The workmen in other branches, totaling many scores of thousands, will necessarily have to cease work.

Miners Want New Bill.

Carlyle, Ill., May 3.—A delegation of miners representing the unions of Clinton county held a conference with Representative Beckemeyer of this city and Representative McMackin of Salem yesterday. They asked the members of the legislature to urge the passage of the qualification bill which is before the legislature. Both members promised to give their aid.

The Immigration Problem.

The British government has decided to investigate the subject of Hindu immigration to Canada. The Canadian working people are not particular fearful of the Hindus, they being the most harmless of the Asiatics. It is the Chinese and Japs who are complained of as being unfair competitors. The action of the Salvation Army in England is also roundly denounced. The charge is made that the army is making Canada a dumping ground for the most impoverished of Briton's poor, who are sent into the Dominion and then abandoned.

Work for 75 Cents a Week.

New Castle, Pa., May 4.-Farmers of Lawrence county are having no trouble in getting plenty of men to work this spring. Every morning scores of foreigners and many Americans apply for positions at many of the farms in this vicinity. They are paid only 75 cents a week and are glad to go to work at that. Well-to-do farmers have hired four or five men at this wage and are not doing any work themselves, merely overseeing it. This is the lowest rate of wages pa:d farm hands here in recent years. The employes are given their board, however.

Accident Figures.

Startling figures appear in an accident bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering the months of July, August and September, 1907. The report shows the total number of casualties on railroads during that quarterly period to be 23,063, including 1,339 killed and 21,724 injured. This is an increase of 157 in the number killed and 3,056 in the number of injured as compared with the corresponding period of 1906. Collisions and derailments in the quarter numbered 4,279, including 2,245 collisions and 2,034 derailments, of which 320 collisions and 222 derailments affected passenger trains.

News From Panama.

United States Consul General Lee, Panama, transmits the following to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. It is a translation of a decree passed by the cabinet council of the republic of Panama, in full session on May 15, 1905: "The republic of Panama retains the right of all mines, of any kind whatsoever, within the limits, even should the vein or drift, etc., lie below the surface of private property. The owner of such property has the right only to the surface, and the subsoil belongs to the nation.

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF

MONOPOLY RULE?

IF NOT, IT IS

YOUR DUTY TO HELP

Union Labor in this Fight for the Just Cause of the

Striking Union Bakers

ST. LOUIS BAKERY TRUST

Known as The American Bakery Co.

BOYCOTT

The following St. Louis Trust Bakeries:

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co.

> Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co.

However, the owners of land overlying mines which are ceded or leased by the government have a right to remuneration for the use of the land."

The Wisconsin Eight-Hour Law.

That the Wisconsin Eight-Hour Law.

That the Wisconsin eight-hour law, regulating the length of a day's labor by railway employes, is constitutional, was in substance the decision of Judge Tarront on April 14, when he sustained a demurrer interposed by the state in the test case recently begun by Attorney General Gilbert and District Attorney McGovern against the Milwaukee road. Judge Tarront said he based his decision on the ground that the federal nine-hour law is unconstitutional, because interstate commerce within a state, which he declared exceeds the power of the federal government. The case will be hurried to the Supreme Court. it attempts to regulate commerce wholly within a state as well as

Cleveland Car Strike May Be Avoided.

Cleveland, O., May 2.—After voting 1,452 to 128 in favor of a strike, the motormen and conductors of the Municipal Traction Co., through International Vice-President Beher and other representatives, to-night practically reached an agreement with the mayor and traction officials that will eliminate the prospect of a cessation of work. Two sessions were held to-day between the union's executive committee and the mayor, and a third took place late to-night, at which many disputed points were blotted out. Concessions on the part of both sides marked the day's discussion. The men failed to secure outright the 2 cents an hour increase in pay demanded, but are given an assurance that they may anticipate an advance after the Municipal Traction Co. shows a sufficient surplus.

From the Coal Mining Field.

The bituminous coal situation having been cleaned up in most places, the officers of the United Mine Workers are going to give more attention to the anthracite region. Organizers of the U. M. W. are now making a vigorous effort to increase the membership of the union in the anthracite districts, and are meeting with considerable success. The mine workers realize that their agreement with the operators expires next April, and are trying to make the union as strong as possible when the time for making their demands arrives. The Roosevelt commission's open shop policy prevails in the anthracite fields. After the union fights for better conditions and obtains them thousands of the miners cease paying dues the moment agreements are arranged, and for that reason a number of the officials are inclined to oppose another three-year agreement, as the want-something-for-nothing miners take no further interest in the union affairs until it is about time to secure a new agreement. These leaders desire one-year agreements in the future, unless the check-off system, by which the companies collect the union dues from all the workers, is adopted, and the dead-heads are compelled to pay their honest share of the expense.

Trade Unionism Will Thrive.

It would appear that the trades union cause is likely to gather rather than lose as a result of its so-called "setback" through judicial process. The attention of all classes has been centered upon it. As a result of learned discussions, hair-splitting and otherwise, the situation has been made clear to many who have never before given the subject serious and unprejudiced consideration. The true relationship of the toiling producers to the commonwealth is becoming plainer to the general public, and honest men in high places are beginning to realize as they never did before that an intelligent and well-fed populace is the backbone of prosperity. Economically and ethically the labor questions has at last become one of the great national issues. Among those who believe in representative government, and at the same time recognize its perils, the question is being asked: How can the independence and civic integrity of the workingman be preserved in the industrial readjustment and progress of the One thing they can easily understand, and that is that the workingmen can speak for themselves only through trade organizations in some form or other. To speak as become American citizens they must in their organized as well as their individual capacity have the standing of freedom. So may they some day enjoy a fair share of the fruits of human progress. Systematic greed may retard a just settlement, but we have no fear of the outcome. We still have enough faith in American institutions to believe that the problem will be settled right.-Washington Trades-Unionist.

Hard Times in Japan.

Editor Katayama of the Tokio Socialist Weekly writes: It is a heart-rending sight to see poor families evicted mercilessly by house owners, or to observe unemployed trodding with hunger and despair. Empty houses and shops are numerous all over the city now. Failures of business houses and banks are many. We never saw so many empty houses in the city as at present. Empty shops are the result of failure in business. Empty tenements are on account of hard times. Workers, unable to keep a house or even a room, live together, two or three families in a little shaby hut in the most unhealthy manner. As the result of hard times wages are reduced and yet there are so many unemployed all over the country. There is no system of release for the unemployed in Japan, so they are left to the irony of fate! Consequently every form of evil is occurring that will demoralize society. Suicide, robbery, petty theft and murder are the headlines of the daily press painted in the most brutal fashion! Strikes are suppressed by police and military force. Agitators are persecuted, blacklisted and often walled off the factory mines o y injunction, which is now used freely to protect the capitalists. Every form of labor organization is persecuted and suppressed nowadays. We fear some untoward incident may occur if they are oppressed in such an extreme brutality. Child labor and female night work of 12 hours or day work of 14 to 16 hours daily without day rest is the usual manner of exploitation all over the country. We have hope only in Socialism and find many workers begin to have hope in it.

Labor in Republic and Monarchy.

The late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States declared boycotting unlawful and unconstitutional. With this they knocked a very useful and indispensable weapon out of the hands of labor organizations. This, with other recent anti-labor decisions from this august body, is worthy of special attention from organized workers. Now, if the highest court of a republic disarms the workers in this way, declaring the boycott unlawful and criminal when labor uses it against capital, at the same time declaring it lawful or right when used by capital against labor; when this happens in a republic, what then may we expect in the monarchic and despotic countries of Europe. Some months ago the Supreme Court of Germany declared striking and picketing lawful, and now comes the imperial high court and declares the boycott not as a crime, but as an s excusable self-help. The labor organizations of Colmar were boycotting two hotel keepers because they would not give their halls S for Socialist meetings. The hotel keepers went before the courts with the result just stated. Where, now, is our so much boasted American freedom? In a monarchy the court declares boycotting lawful, and in our republic the courts declare it a crime, punishable by a heavy fine. The Taff Vale decision handed down against the machinists of the East is still fresh in the minds of many. They want to confiscate not only the property of the organization, but that of every member of said organization. A man might get mon-archical when he reads such things if he did not know it is the fault of the workingmen of America themselves. In Germany the workingmen are united in one big party (the Social Democratic party), which looks out for their interest, and even judges must take some cognizance of that. In America the workingmen don't know yet that they have to look out for their interests in the political field. They run after the old political gods; therefore, they are politically quite powerless, and the judges take them as such. There is a reason why the republic treats the workingmen worse than the monarchy. It will soon be unconstitutional to belong to a union.

Warren's Case Up For Trial.

This week's Appeal to Reason makes the following announcement: "The Federal court which will try Fred D. Warren, manag-ing editor of the Appeal, convened at Ft. Scott, Kas., Monday morning, May 4. Warren will be attended by his counsel, including Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, who will reach Girard on Saturday the 2d, speak for the Socialists on Sunday afternoon, and leave with the party for Ft. Scott on Sunday evening. Debs will represent the Appeal at the trial and report its proceedings for these columns. Intense interest prevails in this section as to the outcome. It is recognized among not only Socialists, but among the people generally, that a stupendous issue is to be decided. It involves nothing less than free speech and the liberty of the press. If the Appeal is beaten it will be a crushing blow to the anti-plutocratic press of the United States. If anything of extrordinary moment develops a special edition will be issued. It is rumored that the prosecution will seek another postponement, but this can not be verified. The defense is ready for trial and will resist every effort for further delay. The Appeal stands squarely upon its record and welcomes the issue. It might as well be fought out now as in the future. If we are to have press censorship, as in Russia, the people ought to know it, and that is the issue involved in the pending trial. Readers of the Appeal will do well to keep on the alert. The defense has not been asleep, and there may be a surprise-for the other side." (See telegram on Editorial page.)

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature	
Author, Title.	oth.
AVELING—The Student's Marx\$1 BAX—The Religion of Socialism	00
BEBEL-Woman and Socialism 1	00
BELLAMY-Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 59c	00
BELIAMY—Equality, a novel, paper, 50c	50
BENHAM—The Paris Commune, paper, 25c	75
BLATCHFORD—God and My Neighbor	50
BLATCHFORD—Merrie England, paper, 10c	
	50 50
BOUDIN—The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	00
	50 00
BUCHNER—Force and Matter 1	00
	00
CARPENTER—Civilization; Its Cause and Cure 1	00
COMAN—Industrial History of the United States	25
	75
	75
DARROW—Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c	00
DIETZGEN—Philosophical Essays 1	- 1
	50 50
ENGELS—Feuerbach	50
ENGELS—Landmarks of Scientific Socialism	00 50
FITCH—The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	
	50
	50
	00
HAECKEL—The Evolution of Man	00 50
HUME—The Abolitionists	1
HUNTER—Poverty, paper, 25c	00
NGERSOLL—Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c	
	00 50
KAUTSKY-The Social Revolution	50
LABRIOLA—Materialistic Conception of History 1 LAFARGUE—The Sale of an Appetite	00 50
LAFARGUE—The Right to Be Lazy	50
AFARGUE—Evolution of Property 1	00 50
	00
LIEBKNECHT-Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LLOYD—Wealth Against Commonwealth	00
LORIA—The Economic Foundation of Society	25
(BENERAL BENERAL BENER	00
MARX—Capital. Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol	00
MARX AND ENGELS—Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c	50
MESLIER—Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c	00
·	50 50
MILLS—The Struggle for Existence 2	50
MORGAN—Ancient Society	3838313
MOREHOUSE—Wilderness of Worlds	2015/12/2015
MOORE—The Universal Kinship 1	GE9250 C
14.2	50 50
PAINE—Crisis, paper, 25c	50
PLATO—The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c	25
PHILLIPS—Speeches, Lectures and Letters 1	50
RAPPAPORT—Looking Forward	
RENAN—Life of Jesus, paper, 50c	00
ROGERS—Work and Wages 1	00
	50 50
SCHAEFFLE—Quintessence of Socialism 1	
SINCLAIR—The Jungle	
SPARGO—Socialism 1	
	50 50
SUE—The Silver Cross, paper, 25c	
FALLEYRAND—Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c	50
TEICHMANN—Life and Death	50
전에 유민들은 유민들은 이번 경험을 받고 있다. 전투를 하는 경우를 하는 경우를 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다. 그런 것은 것이 없는 것이다면 모든 것이다면 모든 것이다면 없는 것이다면 없는데 다른 것이다면 없는데	50
VAIL-Modern Socialism, paper, 25c	75
AIL—Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c 1	
VOLNEY—Ruins of Empires, paper 50c	50 75
OLTAIRE—The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c	75
VARD—Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol 2	75
WHITMAN—Leaves of Grass	75

of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons.

LABOR BOOK DEPT., 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis. Mo.

Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

The Fact is That

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

GAK

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

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

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

ASK FOR-

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET: BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

St. Louis Equity Exchange

OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG.



UNION LABEL 202 N. MAIN STREET

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

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

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Union

Brandt & Stahl walnut Street

THE SOCIALISTS'LL GIT YOU

Once there wuz a feller come to our town to speak. He told about the splendors o' the Roman an' the Greek, An' how, they us't to be so great and how they then wuz small, An' how, all of a sudden, why, they wuzn't there at all. An' all us fellers listened there, with mouths agapin' wide, An' then he said he must speak out, the truth he culdn't hide, An' then he ast us if we ever knowed or heerd about The Socialists 'at git you

Ef You Don't Watch

Onct there wuz a banker an' his bank wuz number one, An' when he went to town one day, he found there wuz a run. The reporters heerd him holler and the coppers heerd him bawl, An' when they opened up the doors, they found no cash at all. They seeked it in the iron safe, and safe-deposit box,

But all 'at they could ever find wuz ist some worthless stocks, An' when they ast him how it wuz, he said he had no doubt 'At the Socialists 'd git us

We Don't Watch

An' the speaker says, says he, when things is lookin' blue, An' folks all know the reason, but they don't know what to do, An' some says 'at it's the president and some says 'at it ain't, An' some says 'at it's too much red or too much yellow paint, An' some tries to explain their deeds and some is tryin' to hide, An' some would save the nation by committin' suicide, That's the time 'at everyone should mind what he's about-'Cause the Socialists 'Il git you,

You Don't Watch

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN A REPLY TO "HEBE" By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

Through the columns of "The Socialist Woman," an appeal emanating from the pen of "Hebe," a woman comrade of New York

—a brilliant and forceful writer—has been made to the delegates to the forthcoming national convention of our party, the gist of which is: "Do not forget the woman question."

Now, if this appeal had been made to the delegates to a convention of any other political party, it would awaken no surprise, because, both by the two leading parties and by several that are not "leading," but decidedly misleading, woman, as a political factor has always been utterly ignored, presumably on the ground held by the good old deacon, who was criticised for addressing all his remarks to the "brethren," to the exclusion of the "sisters"-"You know, friends, the brethren embrace the sisters.'

Now, while there is no just reason for supposing that Socialist "brethren" do not "embrace the sisters" quite as earnestly and warmly as the brethren of any other political party, it is a matter of record that they have never, like the other parties, stopped at embracing. On the contrary, from its very inception down to the present time, every platform formulated by Socialists, at every one of their conventions, both here and abroad, has distinctly and emphatically declared for universal suffrage without regard to sex.

And that this is not a mere "theoretical" recognition, as intimated by Hebe, is shown by the fact that the conditions of membership in the Socialist party are the same for both sexes; that we women vote on all questions considered by the party, on the basis of absolute equality with our male comrades; that the members of our various committees, our delegates to county, state and national conventions are jointly elected by comrades of both sexes, and that there is no office in the Socialist party (which, it must be remembered, is distinctively a political organization), to which a woman member is not eligible.

If this be not "practical action," then one is certainly at a loss to know what "practical" means.

Moreover, as Hebe has said: "The woman question is closely interwoven with the labor question, because it was born of the same source and has developed through the same conditions."

This, however, refers only to the woman who toils-who is either herself a wage-worker or who is the wife, mother or daughter of a wage-worker. In this sense, indeed, the "woman question" is not "interwoven" with the labor question, but it is inseparable identified with it. At the present stage of the world's development, there are only two forces in civilized society—capital and labor. The man who toils, the woman who toils, the child who toils are alike the victims of the class which does not toil, but which subsists on the toil of others. The complete realization of this fact constitutes that which is technically known as class consciousness.

Now, Socialism is established to put an end to wage slavery-to abolish capitalism and to make Labor absolute "Monarch of all it surveys." It is the organized revolt of the exploited against their exploiters. It is the world's proletaire drawn up in battle array against the world's plutocracy. This is the "class struggle"—the warfare of the workers against the parasites—and every workingman and every working woman who becomes a Socialist should realize that, henceforth, there is for him or her no such thing as sex, race or

How, then, can Socialism consistently step aside from its great work-from the very purpose of its existence-to boom the woman suffrage movement, which would give the ballot; not only to the woman worker, but would place it also in the hands of the women of the bourgeoisie? And what use would these women make of it? They would use it to fight labor-to still farther exploit the wageworkers of both sexes. Do not think gratitude would restrain them -not a bit of it. Gratitude does not take root in bourgeoise soil.

Hebe says: "In Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Finland and four states of our own Union women have already obtained their complete enfranchisement and in many other states they have some limited form of suffrage."

True, and now it is in order to ask if the cause of Socialism, the cause of labor, the cause of the working woman has been thereby greatly promoted in the aforesaid countries and states? Colorado, in particular, emphatically answers in the negative.

But we are told: "If you (Socialist delegates to the convention) do not champion the woman's cause, if you do not help the five million wage-earning women of this country to obtain their political rights, then the women will flock to those who are willing to help them instead of flocking around the banner of Socialism.'

In reply to this it may be said that if there are five million (or even five thousand or five hundred) working women in this country who have so little comprehension of the genius of Socialism, who are so little in sympathy with its aims and purposes, who are so ignorant of what it is and what it stands for that they would like to make a pack horse of it on which to ride into woman suffrage, and in the event of Socialism's refusal to assume this belittling role, that they

would "flock" somewhere else, Socialism's answer must be, "Let them flock!" Socialism is not "playing politics" in this way—is not dickering for the support of any class whatever. Socialism wants Socialists, men or women-not politicians.

That there are "five million working women in this country" who are just agonizing for suffrage is news indeed. That they should not have let themselves be heard from ere this is astounding! And women are such talkers, too-so the men say. That these millions are fully organized, and prepared to sell themselves to Republicans. Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists-to anybody and everybody who will promise them the ballot is more astounding still. But it does not seem likely that the competition for their services will be particularly exciting.

As to the "sex struggle," there is no room for it in the Socialist Party, because Socialism knows not sex. A woman who is a sincere and loyal Socialist does not think of her sex. She has no cause to think of it. She realizes only that she is a unit, an atom, among the earth's toiling masses-just a volunteer in the army of the grandest crusade the world has ever known-a crusade whose object is not the rescue of the "holy sepulchre" of a dead Christ, but the rescue of living man from the grasp of Mammon. This work is too great, too allabsorbing to admit of participation in side issues.

O, comrades, sister comrades, sister fellow-workers, we, as Socialists, are called to a grander task than that of agitating for suffrage, for, after all, suffrage is not an end in itself—it is but a means to an end, and though we should dearly love to go to the polls and vote for Socialism, more than "five millions" other women—women or the parasite class—would also have votes, and so our ballots would have

no effect on the general result.

Meanwhile, let us be content to work in other ways, knowing that all our rights, economic, social and political, are bound up in the womb of Socialism and that with its advent all that today we hope and strive for will be more than realized.

Socialism comprehends that "the woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together—dwarfed or god-like, bond or free." Bebel has demonstrated this in his masterpiece, "Woman." Gorky has shown this in that wonderful book, "Mother." These men know that Socialisni alone can solve the woman question and that it both can and will solve it.

Therefore, sister comrades, be true to Socialism-give to it all your enthusiasm, all your devotion, and inasmuch as "the greater includes the less," all the needs of our sex will find in it complete and perfect satisfaction.

"A glorified tomorrow Shall end our night of sorrow-Its promise illumes the sky."

KICKER'S

In Scott County the Old Party Politicians Don't Know Where They Are At.

Benton, Scott County, Mo., May 2.-Comrade Hafner's Scott County Kicker is kicking up trouble for somebody, and, judging from the nervous prostration of many old party politicians, the Kicker's kicks hit the right men at the right spot at the right time.

This county is getting into fine shape for a lively Socialist campaign. We are holding big meetings and much interest is making itself manifest among the people of Scott County.

L. S. Edwards, lecturer for the Socialist Party, was greeted with a very large audience Friday. People from every part of the county were here to hear the speaking. The elder Kindred is over 70 years

old and it was a long drive for him.

At noon Judge Riley announced from the bench that there would be Socialist speaking at 1 o'clock. At that hour Mr. Edwards was introduced by County Secretary Branam. The courtroom was filled to the door—the aisles being packed with people standing. Occupying a front seat were Charles Chaney and William Spann of Vanduser. Mr. Chaney has been voting the Democratic ticket and Mr. Spann has been voting the Republican ticket ever since the war of '60. Both have passed their three-score and ten mark and are now Socialists.

There is a marked difference between an old party spell-binder and a Socialist lecturer. The old party politician is continually congratulating himself on his good fortune to be able to "address such an intelligent audience." To show how a Socialist tickles the vanity of the audience, I will quote from Mr. Edwards:

"You are told," he said, "that the workingman is the bone and sinew of the nation.' So is the mule. But the mule has decidedly the best of it. You have to go to work after he quits. If you have any doubt about the mule having the best of it, take your face up to the bank, try to borrow \$100 on it and see what the banker will say. You will not get the money. But take the face of your mule up there and you get the \$100. And this is what you vote for-to place mules above men-property above manhood.'

Concerning the promises of the old parties, Mr. Edwards said: "They remind me of an old tramp who knocked at a back door and asked for food. The kind lady noticed large patches on his knees and asked why he wore out his pants at the knees. 'Praying,' meekly answered the tramp. As he turned the lady discovered big patches on the seat of his pants and asked the cause of these. 'Back-sliding,' replied the tramp as he walked away with his hand-out. And that is the way with your old parties. They wear out at the knees making promises to get your votes, and after election they wear out at the seat back-sliding from their promises."

Among other things, the speaker referred to the increase in prostitution under capitalism and cited government statistics to bear him out. He said that 90 per cent of the women were driven to prostitution, not from choice, but because of economic necessity. Of course he was speaking of fallen women, commonly called prostitutes, but a defender of our present system understood his statement to include all women and he yelled out, "You're a liar." The speaker did not use good judgment in retorting with "You're another," but he was, no doubt, taken by surprise and unthoughtedly placed himself on the same level with his tormentor. With this exception all was orderly and the great crowd listened intently.

Mr. Edwards spake for one hour and the crowd was very attentive. At the close he announced the sale of Socialist literature and the crowd literally "bought him out." Everybody wanted to study Socialism. So great was the rush that many were deprived of getting the more desirable books. The amount bought by the lawyers surprised me. W. G. Lee, ex-representative and now a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Mississippi county, is a very small man physically and liable to "get lost in the shuffle" of a large crowd. Handing over a dollar, he said: "Phil, get me some books; I want one of everything he's got." But it was too late. I could only get him one

We are informed that Mr. Heydt is making strenuous efforts to make the people believe that his branch of the St. Louis Bakery trust was a union concern. Don't be deceived! The Heydt Bakery Co. is one of the seven

branches of the American Bakery Co., which refuses to recognize Union labor, and which is now trying to establish the old-time coolie system of labor.

Full Line of...

UNION MADE

SUITS, SHOES and HATS

...At Reasonable Prices

BROADWAY & CHESTNUT:

MEN'S OUTFITTERS.

Our Branch Store: 2100-02 South Broadway

25~ 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.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

STRICTLY NEU AND LIND

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENU**E.**

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892

T. C. Stephens Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.

Undertaker and Embalmer UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL

OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET.

R. MEDERACKE DR. L. H. DAVIS **BUILDER**

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING

Plans and Estimates Furnished.

Kinloch, 2426L Victor. 3456 Hartford St.

.HANS BOECK..

4019a KENNERLY AVENUE.

TEACHER OF MUSIC

(ZITHER, VIOLIN AND PIANO.)

Music Furnished for all Occasions. Telephone: Kinloch Delmar 3942x

SINDELAR SHOE CO. 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St. ---FOR---UNION MADE

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES

Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours:

7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:36 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 2056; Bell, Olive 1297-L. Paul F. Schurig. A. Gensert.

ENERGETIC ROOFING CO. Strictly Union.

GRAVEL AND COMPOSITION ROOFERS.

Repairing a Specialty.
Tin and Shingle Roofs Covered.
4200A KOSSUTH AVE.
Rell. Tyler 2389. Phones: Bell, Tyler 2389. Kinloch, Delmar 1960.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO. ..FINE CIGARS.. 708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

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

Place. Time. 3—Unorganized, at large. 4—Unorganized, at large.

7-Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd WednesdayFrank Heuer

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!

The Heydt Bakery Co. Are Trying
Hard to Deceive the Union
People and the Public.

We are informed that Mr. Heydt is making strenuous efforts to

Page 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd Wednesday G. Bolfing

7—Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd Wednesday G. Bolfing

9—2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday W. M. Brandt

10—Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Wednesday W. M. Klages

12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Wednesday W. M. Klages

12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Wednesday W. M. H. Worman

14—Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.

15—1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Tuesday W. W. Bakert

16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday W. W. W. Bakert

18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday W. W. W. Bakert

19—3939 North Nineteenth, 1st Tuesday F. W. Groeteke

20—3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Friday G. W. Payne

23—3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday Jno. A. Mitchell

We are informed that Mr. Heydt is making strenuous efforts to

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

Strickland Can Not Come.

Some time ago a few dates were solicited for F. G. Strickland of Indiana; but as he has since informed us that he will be unable to come, all dates are cancelled.

New Locals.

A. Q. Miller of Poplar Bluff has organized a local of 5 members at Live Oak, in Butler County. Wayne County gets another local at Allison School House through the efforts of W. E. Forbes. N. B. Wilkerson adds another to the Howell County list by organizing Hutton Valley with 5 members.

County Tickets.

Scott County Socialists have nominated the following ticket: State representative, J. W. Adams; county judges, J. D. Green and J. W. Heeb; assessor, Charles Lancaster; sheriff, Albert Fant; treasurer; T. N. Pate; surveyor, J. W. Jacob; public administrator, J. B. Finley; coroner, W. R. Gibson. M. C. Doom was indorsed for state

Livingston County has selected the following ticket: State representative, J. H. Holmes; sheriff, G. D. Hockinsmith; treasurer, John Brackey; prosecuting attorney, C. E. Campbell; coroner, J. M. Barnett; surveyor, O. S. Moore; county judges, W. H. Byler and R. M. Young. O. R. C. McCalment is the candidate for state senator. They have state senatorial and congressional petitions now in circulation. State Committeeman W. L. Garver is pushing nominations and petitions in his district and intends to get through with the work at once.

Congressional Candidates.

In addition to those reported last week, P. H. Mueller has been selected in the 11th district; W. F. Crouch in the 12th, and C. A. Berry in the 15th. Other districts should decide on their nominee at once and get the petitions in circulation. Petitions must be completed and filed with J. E. Swanger, Jefferson City, by June 4. Blank forms of petition have been sent to the various state committeemen and will be distributed by them to the locals in the district. Any local desiring additional blanks or information should write their state committeeman or the state secretary.

MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

RECEIPTS.	Sedalia 3.50
For Dues.	Thayer 5.25 Vanduser 2.10
Aurora 1.00	
Arnett 2.20	H. V. Tipton
Bleda (new)	[18] [4](2)(18] (12](2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(2)(
Burlington' Junction 1.10 Bevier 2.70	() :
Bonne Terre (new) 2.70	
Cape Fair (new)	
Delhi (reorganized)	[2] [2] 전환경 (2) [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]
Diamond 2.50	[2] [2] [2] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4
Desloge 1.20	하는 보고 있는 사람들이 하고 있는 사람들이 되었다. 나는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없는데 하는데 없다면
Eldon 2.00 Fry School House 1.10	
Flat River 3.00	
Greenfield 3.30	
Gifford (new) 1.60 Hamburg 1.00	
Jasper County 30.00	14 - 12 - 12 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15
Johnson City (new) 1.10	
Kennett (new) 2.00	#####################################
Kansas City	를 보고 있었다면 가입니다. [1] 전환 10
Lamar	Mountain View
Lusk	
Morley 2.60	#####################################
Middletown	#####################################
Mt. Vernon	하는 보다 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 가는 것을 받는 것이 없는데 그렇게 되었다. 그렇게 되었다.
Macedonia (new) 1.10	[2] 마일프 바람이는 현실 전략을 하게 되었다. 그는 내가 있다면 보고 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 되었다. 그는
Milan	20 이번 배경을 전공하다 전공하다 전에 가입니다. 그리고 있는 사이 나는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니는 아니
Neosho	[1] 물로([1]) : [1]
Piedmont 1.40	4시 사람들 회사 회사회에서 중에지기, 사람들을 하지 않는데 하는데 이 경기 때문에 되었다. 그는 그리고 하는데 되었다.
Pleasant Valley (new)90	
Puxico (reorganized) 1.10 Poplar Bluff 3.70	
Pineville 1.20	
Phelps	
Reed's Spring 2.00 St. Joseph 2.00	
St. Louis 40.00	Hannibal \$.20
St. Louis County 8.00 Springfield 4.00	아보면 바로 바로 가는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.
Thayer 1.50	하다 내용 사람들은 사람들이 가는 것이 되었다면 하는데
Turnback	Flat River
Tribune (new)	에게 하면 하는데 한 사람이 하면 이번 가게 되어 가장 아름다면 가장 하는데
Unionville 1.00	생물이 가는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 집에 가장 보고 있다면 하는 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는데
Vanduser 2.00	
Warrensburg 2.00 West Plains 2.30	
Willow Springs 2.00	
G. Ziegler, at large	Jasper County 5.15
Total\$168.30	Total\$11.95
Convention Assessment.	Literature 1.30
Arnett 35 Aurora 1.40	
Bevier 10.83	Dues168.30
Burlington Junction 3.50	하지 하고 그리고 주어를 살았다. 그는 사람들은 그를 하고 있는 것을 하고 있다면 하고 있는데 그를 하고 있다. 그를 하고 있는데 그를 하고 있는데 그를 하고 있다면 하는데 그를 그를 하는데 그를 그를 하는데 그를 그
Chillicothe	
Edna 3.50	그림은 하는데 하는데 살아보다면 하는데 얼마 맛있다면 하는데
Flat River 9.10 Hannibal 7.00	
Jasper County 23.4	
Kansas City 30.86	
Kirksville 1.00 Lamar 2.80	[19] - 10 [18] - 10 [18] - 12 [18]
Liberal 1.7	
Monett 2.10	
Myrtle 2.10 Mountain View4 3.50	
Marceline 2.8	7 Telephone
McCracken 1.7	
Neosho	
Novinger 4.2	0 Total receipts\$536.64
Poplar Bluff	
St. Louis116.5	5 Cash balance for April\$ 90.57
St. Louis County 8.0	5 Cash on hand March 31 86.26
Springfield 6.3 Stotts City 1.4	

SEVENTEENTH WARD MASS MEETING.

Sunday, May 17, 2 o'clock p. m., at Phoenix Hall, Cass and Jefferson avenues. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Ward Clubs, Socialist Party. G. W. Boswell will be the speaker. Questions will be answered. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

Socialist News Review

"GIVE US A REST!"

The Real Object of the Big Cinch's National Prosperity Movement.

A member of the Executive Board of the National Prosperity Association said:

> "We may get into the national campaign if any candidate, irrespective of party, gets to shouting calamity too strongly. Another possibility is cooperation to fight corporation attacks in a particular state. If the business organizations in a state, for instance, should decide that they wanted our assistance in work of this kind, it would doubtless be extended. Any revival or renewal of proceedings against corporations at present is ill advised and

> > Socialists Elected to Office.

In the recent municipal election in Harvel, Ill., Comrade J Coale was elected police magistrate and Comrade Martin alderman in the 5th ward. The result of this election was a complete surprise to the old party politicians, and the local comrades are correspondingly enthusiastic as a result of the victory.

Haywood Meetings in Ohio.

Comrade Luella Twining informs us that Comrade Wm. D. Haywood held rousing meetings in Ohio. In Dayton he addressed 7,000 people, in Cincinnati 3,000. Last Sunday he spoke in Columbus, Monday in Springfield. The Springfield Sun publishes over four columns of Haywoods speech.

Delegates to National Convention.

The following comrades have been elected delegates to the national convention from unorganized states by a referendum conducted by the National Office: Frand Houck, Wilmington, Del.; Max Wilk, Augusta, Ga.; G. C. Porter, Omaha, Neb.; A. Grant Miller, Reno, Nev.; W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. J. Quantz, Spencer, N. C.; A. H. Dennett, Ware Neck, Va.

Second Ward Branch.

The Second Ward Branch lost through an accident one of its active members. Comrade Emil Joesle was run over by a street car in East St. Louis on April 12 and badly injured. He was taken to a hospital and died April 15. The funeral took place on the 18th. He belonged to the ward club since August, 1907, was an active member and will be missed by the comrades. Wife and son survive him. Comrade Joesle will be remembered forever by the comrades of this branch. L. F. Rosenkrnaz, Second Ward Branch, Local St. Louis

Socialist National Convention.

The national convention of the Socialist Party will assemble on Sunday, May 10, 11:30 a. m. sharp, at Brand's hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets, Chicago, Ill. The reception committee of Local Cook County advises all delegates and visitors to notify Sec. retary James S. Smith, 180 Washington street, in advance, of the main line railroad on which they will reach Chicago and the time of their arrival. All communications relating to hotel accommodations should be addressed as above. Members of the reception committee will meet all incoming trains. The committee may be reached by phone-Main 4488.

Haywood Will Be in St. Louis July 11 and 12.

When Comrade Wm. D. Haywood left St. Louis after our Druid's hall meetings he thought that when returning to St. Louis in July he could remain here for 10 or 12 days. However, he could give no definite answer until he would confer with Comrade Luella Twining, who has charge of the Haywood meetings. He promised to let us know as soon as possible. Under date of April 29 Comrade Twining writes us from Portsmouth, O., that Haywood accepted the invitation to speak in St. Louis Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12, but that it was impossible for him to fill any other dates in St. Louis at that time. At last Monday's meeting of the local party executive board it was decided to engage Comrade Haywood for the two dates mentioned, Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12, which will be the opening demonstration of the National Socialist campaign, at Lemp's Park hall, where Haywood will be one of the principal speakers.

Socialists Elect Their Candidates.

Smithboro, Ill., May 4.—This little village has learned something of the philosophy of Socialism, judging from the result of the late election. The village is now in the hands of the Socialists, their ticket having won out at the last election by a large majority. Not a single Socialist vote was cast here one year ago. In the election of April 21, this year, the Socialists elected three out of four aldermen and the village clerk. It was a hotly contested election, too. The Socialists won against much opposition and money. One of the old citizens of the place, who has been with one of the old parties two score years, offered a big inducement to the people to vote against Socialism. On the morning of the election he circulated a leaflet substantially offering the village a beautiful park site, with an appropriation of \$1,000 to build an iron fence around it and \$500 more to improve it, if the citizens would cast their votes against the Socialist movement. The common people, however, it seems, are above bribery of this kind and are waking up to the fact that Socialists will get them the park anyway, and much more. It must be considered in connection with this turn of affairs that Smithboro is in the rural districts and has no large organization of labor. The village board has arranged to adopt some Socialist views regarding the workingman. At the last regular meeting the board passed an ordinance placing all the village labor on an eight-hour basis. It is expected that a county ticket will be placed in the field for the election next

New Hampshire State Convention.

Manchester, N. H., May 4.-As "smoothly as a clock." That was the way things went during the state convention held here by the Socialist Party of New Hampshire. There were 38 delegates present from various parts of the state. The convention was held in Good Templar hall, and nominations for governor, presidential electors, councilors, state senators and organization officers were made and resolutions adopted. A feature of the convention was that none of the excitement, such as fist fights and mud-slinging, so common to other political parties, was in evidence. Nominations were made as follows: For governor-Sumner F. Chaffin, Manchester. For congressmen-First district, George A. Little, Manchester; 2d district, W. H. McFall, Concord. Presidential electors—Fred E. Daggett, Concord; Lyman Burkett, Concord; Henry J. Nourse, Claremont; William B. Wellman, Nashua. Councilors-First district, James H. Morgan, Dover; 2d district, Erving Eastman, Dery; 3d district, George O. Gray, Keene; 4th district, Frank W. Mansfield, Concord; 5th district, Simon Stahl, Berlin. For senators—First district, Stephen Gorham, Groveton; 2d. Andrew J. Sellingham, Littieton; 3d, Alden H. Sleeper, Bristol; 4th, Asa W. Drew, Ashland; 5th, John C. Pike, Farmington; 6th, A. W. Reeves, Franklin; 7th, A. J. May, Claremont; 8th, H. Hadgkins, Stoddard; 9th, Samuel McKinzie, Concord; 10th, James S. Murray, Concord; 11th, Henry Sugden, Concord; 12th, Charles H. Mellen, Somersworth; 13th, Edward Spalding, Keene; 14th, open; 15th, Edward M. Stanyan, Milford; 16th, Alfred Olsen, Manchester: 17th, C. G. Levan, Manchester; 18th, John Wulff, Manchester; 19th, Michael H. O'Neil, Nashua; 20th, Thomas Scanlon, Nashua; 21st, Charles C. Buttrick, East Hamp-stead; 22d, Louis Wilhelm, Dover; 23d, open; 24th, Simon P. Harmon, Portsmouth.

CAMPAIGN FUND ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

Jul. Meyeranowitz	.50	J. Bitterlich, Sr 1.0
John Kafol	35	1
Jos. A. Bachman	1.00	Sympathizer
(Wm. Ruesche, List No. 19)		(Wm. Klages, List No. 27)
Thos. W. Fetch	.25	Conrad Roth
Wm. Ruesche	.25	Charles Linder
Wm. Fischer	.25	Frank Rurer
J. F. Wessler	.25	Lawrence Zumsteg
Hy, Heitkamp	.25	Wm. Klages 1.0
D. Diedrich	.50	Edw. Feder
H. Tellner	.50	
F. Hoffman	.25	Joe Spitz
Adam Graef	.25	Geo. Bullman
(Edw. Ottesky, List No. 21)		Fred Meisinger
Geo. Miller	1.00	John Weihert
Edw. Ottesky	1.00	Joseph Schnellman
G. Schmitzer	.50	Previously reported204.0
M. Ottesky	.50	
Mildred Wildberger	.25	Total\$219.0
J. Bitterlich, Jr	1.00	OTTO, KAMMERER,
Frank Westerman	.50	[4] [1] 그리는 사이 마음이는 그렇게 되는 사람들이 하는 하네요 하지만 어떻게 살려면 제하다 하면데 하다. 그는 다

National Auditing Committee.

The national executive committee has decided to meet the day following the adjournment of the national convention. Comrades B. Berlyn and Winfield R. Gaylord have been elected auditors for the National Office accounts.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

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

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

South Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street.

Notice to Voters

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

G. POPE

..LAWYER.. 714-720 Roe Building.

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St. Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER

Attorney.at.Law

603 GRANITE BUILDING Fourth and Market Street Phones: Kinlech, Central 700

S. Bindler Optician

Eyeglasses to fit 50c and up. All Work Guaranteed.

1004 FRANKLIN

Julius Friton



Jeweler **Optician** AND Watchmaker |

121 No. Seventh St.

Socialists, Attention! We have the best line of

Dry Goods AND

Men's Furnishings in North St. Louis

SCHEER BROS. 19th and Sullivan Avenue

EMILY KIENTZ

TEACHER OF Piano and Harmony 2222 DODIER ST.

UNION

Soda Water Co., N. E. Cor. 18th and Allen Ave.

Elniogh D-1964. St. Louis

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY igth and N. Market Sts. Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes

Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697. THE VANGUARD

A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

Wis.

Wis.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
The subscription price is fifty cents a fear to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50.
Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances, and all business communications should be addressed to

THE VANGUARD. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co. 11 N. 8th St. St. Louis.

We Solicit Your Orders for Badges and Banners

Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.

five minutes; every package bears the

4345 ARCO AVE.

THE

SOCIALIST WOMAN PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The Socialist Woman Publishing Co. 619 E. 55th St., Chicago, III., U. S. A. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Single Copy 5c

One Year..... 50c Bundle of 5 Copies or more, at the Rate of, each 2c

MULLEN Undertaking Co.

Coleman and North Market Sts. and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St

STRICTLY UNION .. BOTH PHONES ..

CHAS. WERZ 2 CO. Wood, Brass, Hus-lin, Embossing on Glass, Etc...... SIGNS 1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS Kinloch, Central 1451

Co-Operative Union Bakery

STRICTLY UNION WE SHIP BREAD TO ALL PARTS

OF THE STATE.

CO-OPERATIVE CATERING CO. Chas. Hahn, Mgr.

ALTON, ILL