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! . . 0 .

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908

NO. 380

Josephine R. Cole of California declared that the trade unions were fighting the battle of labor. Lee of New York declared that the convention could not dodge

this question—that it should not dodge it. Organized Labor repre-sents a far larger portion of the working class than the Socialist Party. The International Congress is concerned equally with the trade unions and the political movement and if there are any states where the unions are opposed those states ought to be told that they are outside the Socialist movement.

Ida Crouch Hazlett of Montana said it was a disgrace that the Socialist Party was even looked upon with aversion by the Organized Workers.

Victor Berger of Wisconsin said he came from a place where there were two wings of the working class movement that worked in harmony and where the Socialist Party always supported the unions in their fights and the union men voted the Socialist ticket. "I can not go back to Milwaukee," he said, "and tell them that a

Socialist convention has refused to consider the trade union question. I have bolted many parties before and will bolt one more.'

'Do you mean that this convention is not going to say anything on the trade union question?" asked Barney Berlyn.

"Where is the class struggle? Is it at the factory door. When the boys went out in the stockyards strike we were with them. We sent two Socialists to the legislature.

"We have too many among us who say we have nothing to do with the trade union. How are you going to talk to the working class if you can say nothing on the trade union?"

Delegate Toole of Maryland moved to amend the report of the rules committee by changing the words "trades unionism" to "labor organizations.'

Clark of Texas declared that this was a national convention and that he would bow to its decision, but he maintained that if there was to be an economic movement that it must be one that shall show the power of the co-operative commonwealth.

T. J. Morgan of Illinois said: "If you refuse to recognize the trade union question it means the repudiation of Karl Marx, of the International Congress and of every Socialist congress in the world." The previous question was moved and two speakers allowed on

each side before vote. Rogers of Ohio favored the appointment of committee because

the trade unionists, he said, were ready for political action. Cannon of Arizona said that the delegates of Nevada wished to protest against one union "scabbing' upon another.

Joseph Cohen of Pennsylvania opposed the appointing of a com-tee. "The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania," he said, "fights the mittee. battle of workers, but opposes making trade unions a privileged element in the working class.'

Osborne of California said he thought the committee on rules had provided for too many committees. He did not think that a struggle for more wages is a part of the class struggle.

The vote was then taken and the motion to appoint a committee on labor organizations was carried by an overwhelming votes.

(Note-This week's St. Louis Labor reashes the readers one day late in order to place before you the choice of our party Conven-tion at Chicago and the most important events. The Capitalist Press has this year more than ever before tried to kill interest in our National gathering by suppressing all details. They reverse the admirable personal virtue and maintain silence where only good can be spoken. At the last hour the following expected telegram was received from Comrade Hoehn.)

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 15, 1908.

ST. LOUIS LABOR, ST. LOUIS, MO .:

DEBS AND HANFORD NOMINATED. GREAT ENTHU-SIASM. STRONG UNION RESOLUTION ADOPTED. UNITY HUMBUG VOTED DOWN.

G. A. HOEHN.

Letter From the Transvaal By KEIR HARDIE, M. P.

After a flying visit to Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, and part of a night spent at Ladysmith, I set out for Johannesburg, accompanied by Mr. Connolly. The hotel in which I slept at Ladysmith still shows the holes in the walls through which a Boer shell came one day and killed a doctor as it made its way out by the front door. The belfry of the town Hall also carries the mark of the siege.

men that whatever his skill as an accountant he never had administrative ability enough to run a coster's stall. The men who run the Rand needed a scapegoat, and in Milner's inflated vanity they found one ready to their hands.

To-day the output from the mines is greater, and the dividends higher, than ever, but the clouds of depression over Johannesburg are also blacker than ever. The one rift in the gloom is, so I was told on every hand by patriotic Britishers, that there is a Boer government in power. How true it is that the whiriligig of time never fails to bring its revenge.

When the war was over a great boom set in, especially in land and buildings. It appears to have been based on the assumption that unlimited prosperity had been for ever assured when the Union Jack took the place of the Verkleur. Land which sold for $\pounds 2,000$ during the boom can not now be sold for £ 500, or even half that sum. Most of those who bought were bit, and those who built are, as a rule, bankrupt. And so there are empty houses and unemployed workmen, and much want and woe on the Rand. But the mines pay £7,000,000 a year in dividends, and nothing else matters.

I visited a mine over 2,000 feet deep, and also went over one of the compounds. One can not generalize from a particular case, but the mine was well ventilated, and the timbering the finest I have ever seen anywhere. The compound was, especially the newer parts, clean and comfortable, and the Chinamen live under much better sanitary conditions than they do at home. They and the Kaffirs get on well together, and John soon picks up enough pigeon Kaffir to carry on conversation with his table workmates. As for the nameless evil which it is alleged is peculiarly Chinese, the manager assured me that there are ten cases among Kaffirs for every one among the Chinese. Just now the supply of native labor is so abundant that the recruiting agents in certain districts had been notified not to forward any recruits until further advised, as there were over a thousand in the depot waiting employment. The Gordon drill, from which so much was expected, had not, I was assured, turned out a success, mainly owing to the metal not being able to stand the strain. As a result of the strike the number of white men employed had been cut down by 15 per cent. Each white man super-intends nearly double the number of boys he had formerly. As for employing white labor only, that I was told was impossible save in the case of a few of the richest mines. Here is the case as it was put to me. The cost of mining a ton of ore at present is 3s; white labor would increase this by 7s, making a total of 10s. At present the profits average 8s per ton, of which 7s would be absorbed were the white men to do all the work. I give no opinion on these figures, but merely set them down as they were given to me. Others of equal authority give them a flat contradiction.

The labor movement does not flourish in Johannesburg—in fact, it is difficult to conceive of anything healthy flourishing in such a place. There are a Trades Council, a branch of the I. L. P., and a Political Labor League. At the last election several Labor men were returned, and others just missed success. Better luck next time. From Johannesburg to Pretoria I went and spent two days seeing the sights of the place and meeting its prominent people. There the Socialist movement is fairly strong, and its caliber excellent. Pretotia is as pleasant as Johannesburg is repulsive, and I was sorry not to be able to afford more time to it. From there I went to Bloemfontein for the week, and from thence via De Aar, where I spent a day with Olive and Cronwright Schreiner, to Cape Town.



New Locals.

Newton County gets another local of 11 member at Granby. Comrade Berry of Joplin was the organizer. J. H. Branam lands another local in Scott County at Hoe School House; 8 members. H. M. Fouty organizes Mountain Grove with 11 members. W. L. Tryplett gets a local of 13 members over the plate at Congo, Shannon County. Dunklin County comes to the front again with a local at Senath of 7 members. R. F. Liddell conducted the negotiations. Cassville, Barry County, takes a front seat with a local of 9 members, organized by H. Chapman The Italian coal miners of Novinger

Chicago, May 11, 1908.

The Socialist National Convention will almost have completed its work by the time this issue of St. Louis Labor will reach the subscribers.

Debs and Hanford

Biggest Convention

of

SOCIALIST PARTY

Enthusiastic and Re-Nomi-

nates Ticket of 1904

The convention was called to order by National Secretary Barnes vesterday, after I o'clock a. m. Comrade Hillquit of New York was elected temporary chairman, and Frederic Heath of Mil-



EUGENE V. DEBS FOR PRESIDENT.

waukee, as temporary Secretary. Next'a number of telegrams of congraulations were read from the Independent Labor Party of England and from Socialist locals and organizations all over the country

A credentials committee was elected, which reported the presence of 219 delegates. The report of the standing committee on rules of order caused considerable discussion, especially the question of having a special committee on farmers' program of action. Queer as it may seem, most of the delegates from the rural districts opposed the recommendation of the committee, while most of the city delegates were in favor of it. The latter took the ground that a program: for propaganda and organization work among the rural population was badly needed.

The first real "line up' came at this morning's session, when the committee on rules of order recommended the election of a commitcommittee on rules of order recommended the election of a commit-tee on Trades Unions. Right here was a chance to observe the historic spots can be seen. But it was not to see these that I visited weakness of the very people who favor "Revolutionary Unionism" on the soap box and don't know where they are at whenever the question is put up to them pointblank. Comrade Pope of St. Louis opened the debate in favor of the committee's report, after Goebel had opposed it. Delegate Goebel of New Jersey declared that his state had instructed the delegation to oppose any declaration on the trade union question. He was followed by Delegate More of Pennsylvania, who supported the motion, declaring that in his state the appeal of the



BEN HANFORD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Socialist Party was made directly to the whole working class and no distinction was made as to organized or unorganized.

the hospital. Within in a narrow room, wasted and wan, and almost voiceless, lay Willie Johnston, one of the pioneers of the movement in Edinburgh, an engine driver by trade, and now dving of con-sumption. When he realized who the unannounced visitor was who was bending over him such a love-light came into his eyes as brought the mist to my own. I gave him all the news about the stalwarts at home, and great was his joy at what I had to tell about the progress made of late years. It was evident that his days in the land were to be few in number, but this did not seem to concern him. It was enough to know that the Cause was flourishing. His fellowworkmen are doing what they can to keep the wolf away from his

ken till Azreal brings the great peace. We wound round Majuba Hill early on Sunday morning, and about five in the afternoon reached Johannesburg. At each station from early morning there had been a knot of people who invariably gathered round the carriage window where I was, and on several occasions I had to say a few words. The farming element, as a rule, stcod aloof, sullen and scowling, whilst the young jingos indulged in what were meant to be witty remarks, and sometimes indulged in some rough horse play. The reception at Johannesburg station was not nearly so rough as I had anticipated, though it was bad enough for all practical purposes.

Next day I was driven round the city accompanied by Mr. Connolly and an old-time comrade and co-worker from the north-east of England. I don't know why, but Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" was much in my mind not only then, but all during my stay in Johannesburg. There is an air of desolation about the suburbs which is positively depressing. Nor are the main streets much better. The talk of its people, whether they be workmen, shopkeepers, or business men, is all cast in the same doleful key. And strangely enough, they all date their misfortune from the Raid of twelve years ago. Following the Raid came Milner and the war, and of the three plagues Milner is universally held to have been the worst. This man, who a few short years ago was presented to the people at home as a demi-god, is only spoken of now in South Africa in terms of contempt and revilement. The Milner administration after the war is synonymous with incompetence, corruption and jobbery. From the day he set foot in the country he was never more than the fly on the wheel of the mine owners' chariots, though it suited them to make it appear that it was his iron will and mighty brain which were responsible for raising all the dust. To-day it is known to all

have organized a branch of Local Bevier.

Hannibal Election.

Two years ago the Socialist vote of Hannibal was 42.' At the recent election the Socialist vote increased to about 150. This gives the Hannibal comrades official standing. They are very well pleased with the result and expect to set a new record in November.

Barton County Convention.

All Socialists in Barton County are called to meet at the Courthouse in Lamar on Saturday, May 23, to suggest candidates for the Socialist Party to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, and to devise ways and means for a more perfect organization. All locals are requested to send delegates and all unattached Socialists are requested to be present.

Caleb Lipscomb, Chairman.

The Petitions.

Locals that have received a set of the state petitions should bear in mind the urgent need of returning them to the state office without delay. Secure the necessary signers at once, as time is required to verify the petitions and file them with the secretary of state. The petitions for district candidates must be completed very soon. If filed at the last moment there will be no opportunity to correct errors.

County Candidates.

Candidates for county offices must file a declaration of their intention with the county clerk. The required forms for this declaration can be had from the state secretary. As many as are required will be sent on application. No candidate for a county office can go on the primary ballot unless this declaration is made.

Salary of the State Secretary.

In view of the additional time and work required to attend to the business of the state office, the Quorum recommended that the salary of the state secretary be increased from \$30 to \$40 per month. In compliance with the requirements of the state constitution, the recommendation was submitted to the state committee and they have voted as follows:

Transparent Frame-Up in idaho Court --- Is Orchard the Murderer to Be Officially Saved From Death in Order to Commit Other Murders by Perjury on the Witness Stand at the Behest of the Mine Owners?

(By Ben Hanford.)

There are beautiful and lovable, but child-like spirits in the labor movement who, with admirable courage, but almost inconceivable folly, suffer the belief that William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone had fair trials before a stern but impartial and disinterested judge. Such persons should read the remarks made by the Hon. Judge Fremont Wood, in passing sentence of death upon Mr Harry Orchard-after reading the words of Judge Wood, one is tempted to say the Hon. Mr. Harry Orchard.

Orchard, having been convicted of murder in the first degree on his pica of guilty thereto, Idaho's statues require that he be sen-tenced to death, which Judge Wood did. At the same time in the strongest terms the court recommended that the Idaho State Board



BEN HANFORD.

of Pardons remit the death penalty. For its recommendation that mercy be extended to Orchard, the court gave two reasons (not to cali them excuses):

One was that Orchard should not be executed by the state of Idaho because his testimony might be wanted in the courts of Colorado, should that state make further efforts to convict members or officials of the Western Federation of the crimes charged against them by the powers that be in Colorado and in the Mine Owners' Association.

A further reason given by the Hon. Judge Wood why the Hon. Harry Orchard should not pay the statute penalty for the honorable murders to which the right honorable gentleman, the prisoner at the bar had made most honorable confession, was that his testimony before the juries which tried Haywood and Pettibone was true. In other words, Judge Wood declares that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty of a series of murders most foul.

In a state whose every official was an economic and political enemy, the prosecution, having indicted and charged him with the most infamous crimes, was unable to find enough evidence on which to call Charles H. Moyer to trial. But Hon, Judge Wood, who would gladly have presided at such trial, says Moyer is guilty. In a state whese every judicial and executive official was an economic political enemy, with hundreds of dirty dollars at their disposal, with scores of dirty detectives proud of the dirty work they had already done and anxious to do more, the prosecution brought Haywood and Pettibone to trial before two different juries.

Neither jury was fair.

Neither jury was disinterested.

On each jury were men who declared they were prejudiced against the defendant. Yet an unfair and unprejudiced jury did not find Haywood guilty.

And an unfair and prejudiced jury did not find Pettibone guilty Nor did either of those juries fail to agree upon a verdict. Out of twenty-four men on those juries, not one was willing to hold out and it sist on his belief in the guilt of the defendant, even to the extent of causing a disagreement of the jury.

Twelve men on Haywood's jury declared him "Not Guilty." Twelve men on Pettibone's jury declared him "Not Guilty." mes Judge Wood, who presided at the trial ot each of these men: Judge Wood, who heard the jury in each of these cases declare the defendant "Not Guilty;" that same Mr. Wood who as judge is supposed to be impartial and disinterested-that Hon. Judge Wood, asking mercy for the self-confessed murderer of nearly a score of men, declares to the world that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are guilty of all the crimes Orchard charged against them. The juries that tried Haywood and Pettibone did not require the pros cution to prove their guilt. They were tried by prejudiced juries-juries that required them to prove their innocence. Those juries declared they were "Not Guilty.

and declare him "Guilty," despite a verdict of "Not Guilty."

As to the saving of the Hon. Harry Orchard from the gallows, no Socialist will complain. We do not believe in capital punishment. and the life even of an Orchard is sacred. But because we would not execute a murderer, it does not follow that we would not restrain him from the commission of further murders. In this case, however, there is good reason to believe that one of the strongest motives for the saving of Orchard from paying the death penalty for his murderous crimes is that he may commit still further murders -using the courts of so-called justice for his purpose, bearing false witness therein against innocent men, to the end that those innocent men may swing from a scaffold for crimes which they did not com-mit, but which were planned and executed by Orchard and his defenders.

Workingmen of America, you have to destroy capitalism or capitalism will destroy you.



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 trust.

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 dependent 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 trouble.

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.

Gee, vice president of the International Union of Elevator Constructors; Eugene A. Clancy, vice president of the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Walter E. O'Connell, vice president of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of America; William Bell, vice president of the Wood, Wire and Lathers' International Union; J. Dennis, vice president of the Amal-gamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union; William Nolan, vice president of the Operative Plasterers' International Association; Henry Ullner, vice president of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; J. C. Skemp, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, also made short addresses appropriate to the occasion,

Cleveland L. Dam, Attorney for the Building Trades Council of California, and O. A. Tveitmoe, secretary of the local Building Trades Council, also spoke. There were selected musical numbers, interspersed with singers, the dedication being followed by dancing until an early hour.

During the afternoon the building was open to the public, a concert being given from 2 to 5 o'clock on the main floor.

The new temple is three stories high, with a basement. It has a frontage of 90 feet on Guerrero street, extending back 132 feet on Fourteenth street. The building is supported by a steel frame and inclosed on two sides with concrete fire walls.

There are twelve halls in the building, two of which are located on the first floor. On this floor is also the main assembly room, one of the largest of its kind in the country, the approach being from a wide entrance from the street. Beautiful chandeliers light the room, there being 285 incandescent lamps attached.

There are eight billiard and pool tables, twelve chess and check-er tables and the same number of reading tables. This large room will be the lounging place for the mechanics when at leisure or in search of pleasure and recreation. This floor has also many offices of the financial secretaries and business agents of the various unions.

The second floor has a number of halls, varying in seating capacity from 400 to 200. All the rooms are elaborately furnished and richly illuminated with incandescent lamps.

We join with all the citizens of San Francisco (out-side of the Citizens' Alliance"), in congratulating the officers and members of the Building Trades Council for being foremost in the upbuilding of our beloved city, which cynics said was doomed to rise no more.-The Star.

Breaking Up the Home

Bird and beast and fish and reptile, as well as man, need some fixed and sheltered place in which to rear the young. This primal necessity of race evolution has struck the idea of home deep into the mind of the race.

So it is that, when capitalism raises the cry "The Socialists proose to destroy the home," it touches chords that run back and through all of human history and through all of life.

Capitalism, however, is only the pickpocket crying, "Stop thief," to divert attention from its own criminal action. It is capitalism that is today destroying the home.

To the profit-seeking, ruling class of today the propertyless wage workers are but so many productive units, like the wheels, cogs, belts and pulleys of the machine, to be moved hither and thither, and used where profit will be greatest.

Hundreds of thousands of men are torn from their families to work in great gangs in mines, railroads, harvest fields and lumber camps. They must leave behind whole cities of women and children. Such an unnatural condition is absolutely impossible even among the lower animals or savages.

The idea of home implies permanence. It is the "old home" of which we are told in song and story. About 60 per cent of the population of the great cities of America change their places of residence every year. They move from flat to flat, from tenement to tenement, as paper titles to wealth are moved from pigeon hole to pigeon hole in the desks of their capitalist owners.

A mighty army has been ever moving across this country from east to west, seeking access to the land, which no man created and which should be the common heritage of all.

Another multitude moves each year from the farm to the city. For all of these the idea of home as a permanent resting place is lost.

The workers are crowded together in holes in great brick-andwood cliffs along the canyon-like streets of our large cities. Here they must live, cat, sleep, be born and die, sometimes in the confines of a single room.

In a report on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago," by the City Homes Association, the statement is made that "It is a fact that the mass of people in tenements have not what people commonly call a home. It is a place of shelter for the sleeping hours of the night and

in hot weather is often abandoned even for that purpose." Clerks, office employes, public teachers, the "hired girl" of the city and "hired man" of the farm, are all forbidden even to dare to think of marriage and a home.

But the blackest and most ghastly of all travesties of home in present society is furnished by the ever-growing army of miserable, helpless girls, who walk the streets of our great cities to ply, beneath the lash of starvation, their horrible trade in their own bodies.

Nor must we forget that mighty army of outcasts, registered upon the books of police stations, charity organizations, wood yards and municipal workhouses as "homeless men." Capitalism has already well nigh abolished the home.

Mindless of the evidence, regardless of the verdicts, reckless of his judicial position, Hon. Judge Wood, pleading in behalf of Hon. Harry Orchard, declares that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; who have been acquitted, are guilty of a long procession of foul and deadly crimes.

Oh, learned judge!

Oh, impartial judge!

Oh, upright judge!

Roosevelt, chief executive of the nation, practically pronounced these men guilty before trial!

Wood, presiding magistrate at their trial, declares them guilty after acquittal!

McDonald and Gooding, the chief magistrates of two states, and eight out of nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, declared that stealing men and taking them from the state of their residence without an opportunity to appeal to the courts was legal and due process of law.

Workingmen of America, what think you of the courts of your masters? What of your chance of justice when you find yourself involved in them? How would you like to be tried before a judge who, on the word of a murderer and a monster, declared men guilty after a jury had declared they were not guilty.

When a master charged a slave with an offense, the slave had already been found guilty because his master was his judge. So, American workingmen, when capitalists charge you with crime, you have already been judged and found guilty without trial because you workingmen are compelled to plead in the capitalists' courts. In those rarc cases where, notwithstanding a class-prejudiced judge, the workingman can wrest a verdict of acquittal from a jury of his enemies, thereby saving his neck from the hangman's noose, the capitalists' judge on the bench will proceed to gibbet his character

rancisco's labo

The New Labor Headquarters One of the Finest Buildings in the Pacific Coast Metropolis.

San Francisco, Cal., May 2 .- The Building Trades Council of San Francisco dedicated its magnificent Temple on Saturday night last, in the presence of thousands. The structure is not only a credit to the Council and an ornament to the city, but a monument of honor to the bold, brave, courageous, public-spirited men who dared to suggest it right after the never-to-be-forgotten April 18, 1906, when San Francisco prostrate was in ashes.

The \$100,000 steel, frame and concrete structure was brilliantly illuminated and every part of the assembly room on the third floor was taxed to its utmost when President P. H. McCarthy opened the ceremonies with an address of welcome to the assembled hosts and the various officers of the International Unions that came across the continent to participate in the dedication.

Mr. McCarthy in his address dwelt upon the plans that led to the decision of the building artisans to erect a home of their own where they could for all time conduct the business of their organizations.

Less than a month after the ashes had cooled the local Council came to a determination to purchase a site at Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, paying \$11,000 for a lot, and early in June, 1906, plans had been ordered and the arrangements made for securing the requisite funds to erect a magnificent hall to cost over \$90,000. Mc-Carthy said the result was due to the wise management of the board of directors and officers of the Temple Association, who gave closest attention to the erection of the structure and saw that everything of the best and most modern construction was used.

James Kerby, president of the National Building Trades Council, in an interesting speech reviewed the history of trades unionism and the benefits of co-operation by the wage-earners. He congratulated the building artisans on the handsome building.

Permanence, ownership, family relations, already are going or gone for great sections of the population.

From sweatshop, mill, mine and factory, arises anew the old cry of the Carpenter of Nazareth, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man hath not where to lay his head.

Such homes as these, Socialism would destroy.

Socialism would return the father and mother to the family circle, permit the selection and maintenance of a permanent place of residence, shut the woman and child from the factory, and the factory from the home.

It would do away with the army of the underpaid. It would abolish at once the prostitute, the tramp and the parasite. It would secure the entire product to those who produce it.

It would thus restore all that humanity has learned to love in the name of "home."-Chicago Daily Socialist.

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



ST. LOUIS LABOR.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE By Vernon-Halliday, University

The history of the advance of political ideas is not a record of rapid and brilliant progress. It is rather a process of slow evolution Out of the experience gained from centuries of struggle-struggle embittered by persecution and oppression-has been builded the fundamental of civil liberty upon which our national government now rests.

of Illinois.

Prejudice and the custom of ages have alike arrayed themselves in opposition to this progress. Revolutions are the milestones in its path. Thus, gradually have unfolded wiser and more liberal con-ceptions of civil life. Among these is the principle of equality and the right of the governed to a voice in the making of the law. Today men are awakening to a further application of the principle of justice. Custom and prejudice have sought to throttle it. But each succeeding decade swells the vast army of its supporters demand-

ing its recognition. I speak of the right of equal suffrage. On the ground of abstract justice woman's claim to the ballot ought not to be denied by any one. Certainly, it can not be denied by the people of our own country. Equality is the life blood of our democracy. The idea that led to a conception of a republic is linked inseparably with that kindred idea—the inherent right of every intelligent person to a voice in the government. With admirable directness, we find this principle summed up in these words: 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, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." We can not believe that this source of just powers "the consent

of the governed" was meant to include only one-half of mankind. Is woman not subject to the laws of this nation? In case of the transgression of those laws, she can be tried, be condemned, be punished even to the extent of death. Is she not, therefore, governed as truly as man? Let us be honest! Let us be consistent! Since we would not excuse her from those restrictions which our laws impose, let us place the ballot in the hands of every qualified woman. How else may we surmount this obstacle-this contradiction between practice and principle?

But the opponents of equal suffrage say woman is different from man: that, if abstract justice did not oppose it, expediency would withhold the ballot because she is unsuited to the exercise of that right. This idea must be understood in one of two ways; either that she does not know enough, or that from her possible duties as wife or mother she should not vote because these duties would incapacitate her for holding office.

A century ago, the theory that women do not know enough to vote might have seemed plausible. But, today, when we observe the overwhelming majority of girls in our public schools; when we note the increase in attendance at our seminaries and colleges for girls; when we consider the number of co-educational institutions throughout our country, we can reach but one conclusion.

We need woman in politics. We need her for the promotion of peace-for the maintenance of purity in state and nation. The dawn of the twentieth century marks the beginning of a new era in the world's history. War is being stripped of its guise of righteousness to reveal its true self-its lust, its loathsomeness, its horror. International arbitration is the thought of the day. As the strength of the sword declines, the power of the ballot is directly increased. Without the possibility of an appeal to arms, it alone must direct a wise and prudent policy.

The objection is often raised that women do not want to vote. Doubtless there are many married women who would not care to vote because their husbands sufficiently represent them now. But shall we, for this reason, deny the ballot to those who do want itto unmarried women, to widows, and to women who are not fitly represented by their husbands. Surely we do not think that woman is fairly represented whose husband votes for the very things which may be the curse of her life; when he stands for elements which make for the destruction of home and the social condition of his wife and his children. The ballot would never be compulsory. It is obvious that those who do not want it need not use it. Do not deny it for this reason to intelligent women who do wantit.

We hear the oft reiterated statement that the enfranchisement of women, thereby doubling the number of voters, will double the difficulties attendant on every election. That, besides such an inauguration will only serve to ruin domestic tranquillity, resulting in the overflowing of our divorce courts and untold misery and crime. However logical this theory may appear at first glance, it is not grounded on truth. We are not dealing with vague fancies, the products of a fevered and distorted imagination.

Equal suffrage is not an untried experiment. It is a fact. Look at Colorado. Look at Wyoming. Their records show that, with the enfranchisement of women, there was no sudden upheaval or disorder. At the first election, scarcely one-tenth of the women voted. Gradually, this ratio increased to nine-tenths as compared with eighttenths the ratio among men. Where are those disastrous calamities which had been predicted. Only good has been the outcome. Let me quote from Gov. Hoyt of Wyoming. "Under equal suffrage, we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, better morals, and a higher social condition than could otherwise exist. Not one of the predicted evils such as loss of native delicacy or the disturbance of

But freedom from fear of want through failure of harvests has given place to another fear even more to be dreaded in some respects than famine. That is the fear of failure to find foreign markets. How long, for instance, could modern Britain, Germany or Japan exist as industrial civilizations without foreign markets to take the surplus of their products? Their life is as much dependent upon outside markets as that of the body is dependent on the atmosphere. All of their imports are bought by exports of one kind or another in the long run. They pay their bread and meat bills by their factory products. The highly developed nations have ever before them the alternative of arresting their development or maintaining their markets. The fear of either or both leads to militarism as a means of self-preservation if not of conquest.

Under existing conditions of popular thought and feeling there is no escape from this overhanging fear of national decadence. As long as it lasts, the pulsebeats of nations will be measured by the millions of increase or decrease in the balance-of-trade statement. But must this view of things national last always? If machinery forever drove out of the mind of the race the spectre of fear of famine and brought into history a new era of plenty through the ministry of commerce, is there not some promise of emancipation from the enslavement of the nations to the hypnotism of the market which drives men, women and even children with merciless lash to their self-consuming task?

Not unless man, in the hope of nations, comes to be regarded as greater asset than markets; not unless quality is more worthy of developing than quantity, and not until the self-defense of outer freedom shall have yielded to the dominion of inner values, can the world market be made into something better than a fighting machine. What can it profit the nations that the working capacity of every man be increased a thousand-fold, if the profits thereof be only consecrated to galvanizing the brutality of luxury rather than to unfolding of the spirit of truth, the beauty of freedom, and the right to realize the best in life by the great mass of the people?

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

One of the best (if not THE

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

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



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Since the great exposition at the Hyde Park in London in 1851 there A portion of the grounds, known as the Elite Gardens, has been nothing in that country Garden club. It will be the finest summer club ever built. It will contain a of the same scope and magnitude as the Franco-British exposition, now large banqueting hall, a dining-room nearing completion at Shepherd's with a glass front similar to the Bush, ready for opening in another month. It was the dream of Queen great dining-room in the Bois de Bouolgne, and ten smaller dining-rooms Victoria and the prince consort that as well as 24 outdoor dining-boxes. In the exhibition of 1851 would promote the brotherhood of man, and pave the addition to the Garden club there will also be equally magnificent quarters way for universal peace, and now it for the Sports club. has been left for King Edward, by his

Great Britain and other European na-tionalities, and in particular with her

nearest neighbors across the channel.

The idea of a mutual exhibition be

tween the two nations for the purpose

of increasing commercial intercourse

of commerce in London in 1905, and

was eagerly taken up on both sides of

the Mansion House July 11, 1906, to

inaugurate the scheme, and the king

and his majesty's ministers gave their

cordial approval to the undertaking. The duke of Argyll was made honor-

ary president, the earl of derby pres-

ident and Mr. Imre Kiralfy, that prince

amongst exhibition organizers, was ap-

first sod of the grounds of the exhibi-

tion was cut January 3, 1907, by Comte

de Manneville, on behalf of the French

ambassador, in the presence of the duke of Argyll, Sir William Bull, M.

P., the mayor of Hammersmith, and a

representative company of distin-guished people, and now, a little more

than a year after the first sod was cut

a marble city, with halls and palaces.

domes and minarets, has arisen in the

The exhibition site covers 140 acres

and the exhibits will be housed in 20

palaces, and there will be a series of

eight exhibition halls, the largest of

which is the Machinery Hall, which,

with its annexes, covers over 250,000 square feet of floor space. The build-

ings are divided between the French

and British exhibitors and devoted to

the liberal arts, science, social econ-

omy, hygiene, chemical industries and

alimentation sections. Other palaces

are devoted to education, fine arts,

decorative arts, applied arts, music

and women's work, and there is a fine

congress hall for meetings and con-

The Women's Palace is chivalrously

described by Mr. Kiralfy as "the most

beautiful palace in a city of palaces."

Architectually, it is a perfect little

gem, and is set like a holy of holies

in the center of the exhibition in the

court of honor, having the Palace of

Music on one side and the Royal Pa-

vilion, which provides accommodation

for the king and queen and members

of the royal house, on the other side

Some idea of the practical interest France has taken in the scheme is evi-

ferences.

great wilderness of land.

pointed commissioner general.

the channel.

is proposed by the French chamber

A meeting was held at

There will also be an Irish Village actful and statesmanlike policy, to and a native settlement, including an promote a spirit of amity between Indian village from western Canada. Actors will find all the newest the atrical appliances and equipment on show; medical men will see the latest The outcome of the entente cordiale is the Franco-British exhibition. discoveries in medicine and surgery. Agriculturists, gardeners and florists will here be able to study the methods of the greatest modern experts in their art. In a word, the Franco-British ex

PALACE SIDE ENTRANCE

will house the

hibition will cater to all. To the American nation the fea ture of greatest interest is the Stadi-um, built after the design of the famous Coliseum, at Rome. Here will be held the quadrennial Olympic games in which it is hoped all the civilized countries of the world will meet. As generations will pass away before the Olympiad is held again in England, and as at least 22 nations are taking part in the contests, the occasion will be unique in the annals of British

The Stadium has a length of 1,000 feet and is 594 feet wide. The seating and standing accommodation is 75 feet wide and consists of 32 tiers for seats and 65 tiers for standing, the standing being at the circular ends of the building, and the seating at the flat sides, the whole being thus able to accommodate 150,000 people.

In addition to a huge grass lawn where cricket, football, polo and other games will be played, there is a cycling track 35 feet wide with 234 laps to the mile, and a cinder running track 25 feet wide and one-third of a mile in circumference, as well as a tank 240 feet in length and 14 feet deep for the swimming and high-diving competitions.

There will be more than 3,000 repesentative athletes taking part in the varied contests, and the curves of the unning track have been so delicately calculated that a runner will be able to get around a corner at full speed. The Aero club will conduct a number of flying machine contests and competitions. Perhaps the most sensational item in connection with this feature of the exhibition will be the Marathon race, the competitors of which will start from Windsor and finish up in the stadium. This one build-ing, which is double the size of the stadium erected at Athens where the Olympic games were last held, has cost \$250,000.

He Is Running Yet.

Lew Fields has lost a property man, and he fears that the individual may

home relations has followed in its train."

Equal suffrage has been tried and has been found not wanting. If it will be for the advancement of good government, for the promotion of peace, for the establishment of a higher standard in law and order, for advancement in the social condition of our people, for the overthrow of corruption and the purification of our national politics, we ought to turn a deaf ear to reason no longer.

To democratic America, the appeal of equal suffrage must ultimately be irresistible. It involves all those deep-seated and vital principles which alone can give stability and worth to our institutions. Its justice can not be denied; its expediency is already proven. The voice of Custom is loud in opposition. Her watchword is: "It never has been so." But ours is an age of progress. We do not plow the ground with a crooked stick because it was done so a thousand years ago. The rusted key of Custom will not unlock the portals of future progress. We must be honest ! We must be consistent ! And fidelity to our political creed has but one path-the recognition of equal suffrage.

THE FEARS OF NATIONS **Editorial From Wall Street Journal.**

Before the age of machinery the fear which hung over the nations like a dreadful spectre was that of bad harvests. In those times each nation depended mainly, if not exclusively, on itself for a food supply. Failure of harvests meant suffering, starvation and national impairment. It not only weakened the physical powers of the people, but undermined the sentiments of respect for authority and thus led to revolution. The French revolution was largely made inevitable by a series of bad harvests, as Arthur Young predicted only a few years in advance.

Under modern control over the powers of nature, machinery serves not only to produce a hundredfold more abundantly than formerly, but also to bring the distant parts of the world together in the distribution of the surplus. Now that steam has shrunken distances to a fraction of the time used by the sailing vessel in transporting foodstuffs, from countries whose harvests follow each other in monthly succession, the chances of scarcity are so much reduced that no part of the globe lying within the nexus of the world market need ever be really anxious about its food supply.

	Cape Fair	N
	Carey (Route 1, Benton) B. Wyatt	N
1	CardwellW. Francis	N
	ChesterfieldG. Lewis	N
	ChillicotheW. L. Garver	0
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10410	Commerce	
ŝ	ConnellsvilleJ. E. Whitehouse	C
	CrowderAmos Acord	P
1000	Cross Plains (Benton) F. Scherer	F
	Delhi (Leasburg)J. J. Benzick	P
i,	De SotoB. A. Bell	P
	DexterJ. W. Sprinkle	IF
	DeslogeEdw. Randolph	P
2	DiamondJ. G. Mustain	
1	Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams	F
	EldonC. C. Trevillyan	F
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	FairhavenFrank Gray	R
	Flat River (Box 277)G. W. O'Dam	
	FergusonA. Tschirner	18
	Fry School House (Eminence)	
	C. A. Powell	19
	Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow)	
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	GreenfieldInda McInturff	15
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	HamburgJno. Russell	5
	Hannibal (107 Grace st) F. Foster	-
2	Hickory Grove (Benton)J. M. Crow	18
	Jasper County Central Committee	18
	912 Central Av., JoplinR. R.Ristine	
	JenningsF. G. Cassens	18
Į.	Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton	1
	City)R. J. Smith	1
;	Kansas City Socialist Headquarters	1
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	Kirksville (913 S. Florence)	1
ł,	T. C. Haller	U
i.	Lamar	1
	LeadwoodR. C. McCrory	1
	Lemons (Blodgett)J. Chewning, Jr.	V
	LiberalMartha Mellor	
5	Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis)	1
1	L. Meyer	1
Ē	Lusk (Charleston) Louis Probst	1
1	Louis (Charleston) Louis Probet	
	LynchburgJ. C. Quinn	
	MarcelineB. McAllister	-
		STR.

denced when it is stated that out of have come to grief. He would, there-\$5,000 applications for space so far re-fore, be grateful for any information ceived, 19,000 have come from across concerning him. The affair happened the channel. One-half of the entire space available—30 acres, or 1¼ square miles of floor space—is to be devoted to French exhibits, which will played by France at any exhibiton outside of Paris.

tistic structures, built for the most part of steel, iron, concrete and plaster. Wood is conspicuous by its absence, with the result that all the edifices will be fireproof. The giant of the palaces is the Machinery Hall. It is the largest building ever erected at any exhibtion. It covers an area of over six acres, and consists of a main building, running northeast and southwest, joined together at the south end by a building of similar construction, the whole resembling in design the letter "U." Each side building is 661 feet long by 130 feet wide, and the cross building 302 feet long by 310 feet wide. There will be a total floor space in this one building of eight acres.

The next largest is the Indian Court. where the products of the Indian empire will be displayed to full advantage. This structure will be one of the prettiest in the whole grounds. In front of each palace are gardens.

The hanging space for pictures in the Fine Arts Palace is 21/2 times greater than that at the British Roy-al academy.

with their various palaces on either mide, is a huge lake, from which run lagoons. On this waterboats and visitors, the total navigable distance being nearly a mile in length. In all, I in the grounds.

something as follows:

The first act of "The Girl Behind the Counter" represents the interior of a department store. Several figures be more comprehensive than those dis- and wax dummies, such as are used for the display of waists and gowns, are used. In order to protect these The buildings are spacious and ar-figures the property men, after the distic structures, built for the most act, throw the skirts over the wax heads and carry them off to a corner. One day one property man left, and a raw hand was impressed into service. He watched his fellow-workmen carrying off the dummies and then hastily went up to one, flung the skirts over the head and picked it up and started hurriedly away. He had not gone a step when there was a smothered scream, a vigorous kicking of heels and a butting of elbows.

The property man did not stop to discover what had happened. He He dropped the figure in a heap upon the floor and started to run. As far as Mr. Fields can determine he is running yet. For instead of a dummy figure he had picked up a chorus girl. The Bohemian.

New Idea in Addressing Letters.

A new kink in addressing envelopes has been noticed recently by some of the post office clerks. Instead of 'the word "personal" on these envelopes to indicate that the letter is intended only for the eye of the person ad-dressed has been written "Himself." In the very center of the grounds, In each case these letters had been sent from England. In some parts of Ireland the head of the household is always referred to by the members of hunches will flit to and fro laden with the family as "himself," and the influence of that custom may have had its effect on the English writers, or posthere are no fewer than 76 buildings sibly the writers were Irishmen living in England.—N. Y. Sun.

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A BO

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	
1896	
1900	
1904	
SOCIALIST VOTE O	
1867	
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	
1898	
1903	
1906	over 7,000,000

The National Convention

The Socialist National convention is in session in Chicago.

Addresses of welcome, speeches by the delegates, election of committees and committee sessions—this is the usual first three days' work of conventions.

The real work will begin with the committee reports, which will be by the middle of the week, i. e., when our paper goes to press.

In next week's St. Louis Labor our readers will find a complete report. Some of the principal transactions will undoubtedly be reported by the daily press. Our readers will find a synopsis of the first two days' proceedings on the first page of St. Louis Labor,

WASTE OF LIFE

We have repeatedly called attention to the massacres on the American Industrial battlefield. Here is an editorial from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on the same subject:

"Reckless Waste of Life."

"A comparison of fatal accidents in this country with the rate in Europe is an alarming exhibit of what must be called a destructive spirit of carelessness in the United States. The American consul general in London furnishes figures showing that the number of deaths from industrial accidents in the United Kingdom for the year 1907 was 4460, an increase of 341 over the year 1906, and of 207 over the average for five years. The fatalities in mining were 1,273 and in railway employment 487. These figures show an amazing difference against this country. The mining catastrophes for the first three months of 1908 have been the worst ever known in the United States.

"In the last seventeen years over 23,000 men have lost their lives in American mines. The rate is 3.40 per cent in the United States, in Great Britain 1.29, and in Belgium and France each less than I per cent. The showing on the railroads is even worse. Proportionately six times as many persons are killed on American railroads as on those of Europe. It is estimated that 272,000 factory employes in the United States are injured annually. In New York City alone the average of violent deaths has reached 3,400 a year. In fire losses and fatalities a similar margin against this country is seen. A spirit of recklessness exists in these matters that demands investigation and action on the part of congress and every state legislature.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

FREE SPEECH

"The community which dares not protect its its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves." These words come down to us as a patriotic inheritance from the eloquent lips of Wendell Phillips. The same sentiment flowed in metrical lines from the pen of James Russell Lowell, who wrote that "they are slaves most base, whose love of right is for themselves and not for all the race." To these classic appeals to the higher motives of men, Henry D. Lloyd added a practical appeal to the sense of self-preservation, when he said: "Encroachments upon rights of free speech and free assem blage which we have looked upon with indifference because they were for opinions which to us seemed false or hateful, we have suddenly found applied to ourselves. Here is repeated again for us the warring of which all the histories of liberty are but the record. The outposts of our rights are to be found in the maintenance of the rights of the least of our brethren. The more odious they, the more do we need to keep our lamp of vigilance trimmed and burned for their defense. It is through the weak gate of their uncared for liberty that the despot will steal upon us."-The Public.

THE SCAR By ERNEST POOLE.

Big Franz Czebech has already been in New York two years, and he had worked in a foundry. A tall, bushy-haired, stoop-shouldered, Hungarian giant—he stood in a small caged room, looking steadilythrough the cage at a doorway—waiting. This was "Lover's Lane," the spot on Ellis Island where the forerunners meet the wives and children whom they have sent for. An inspector here swore to me that he had seen hundreds of thousands of kisses a year. Here the forerunner is caged until he can prove that this woman is his wife, these children his children. In the human order of things, this is soon done; by the glance of the eye, an explosive breath, a loud, sudder laugh, an excited capering child, or a torrrent of words—swift questions and answers, all of which often continue right through the inspector's interrogations—and comes to a climax when the cage door is opened! Greetings doubly dramatic from the contrast in garb and in bearing.

Big Franz was now an American. The stiff Sunday suit, collar, red tie and gray felt hat—these were but surface signs. Deeper signs—the jaws had set, since the days in the dull country hamlet; the huge calloused hands had been trained to a steel mill job; the face had grown leaner and filled with the lines of new thoughts, new desires, new struggles. The eyes once accustomed to fields and primitive plows and sleepy old horses and distant chimes—these eyes had been fixed on strange night pictures, furnace mouths, steam hammers, spurting steel. "Heigh, you! Wake up! Look alive!" The peasant changed into a workman.

Big Franz pulled a cheap silver watch from his pocket. Ten minutes past five. The night gang went on at seven. With a quick, impatient jerk of the head, he glanced at the door. And just at this moment Hungary entered! Hungary, light haired and rosy beaming; face framed in a white and red shawl; below it, a gay red checkered homespun dress; below that, big wooden shoes clattering, hands dragging Marie and curbing plump, tiny Franz, Junior. One eager look, a flash, a quick cry and a laugh, and-but here the smiling inspector stepped in. Bewildered, she turned to his desk and impatiently answered the questions; while by her side, with one chubby hand buried deep in the safe skirts of his mother, the other chubby hand plunged deep in his gaping mouth-Franz, Junior, stared at the big man in the cage, whose face was twitching and grinning, and whose eyes showed an alarming hunger. Franz, Junior, solemnly stared. Suddenly, with one jerk, he pulled his first from his mouth, inclined his stout little body slightly forward, looked hard, frowned -and then slowly an answering grin spread from his mouth to his ears-and the next instant he turned and dove far into the skirts of his mother.

At this moment big Franz turned and saw us—impudent, grinring bystanders. He scowled and his face grew embarrassed. And when the door was opened and the beaming woman came rusking to meet him, he looked down awkward and sheepish. Then he laughed, manfully kissed her—hard, and lifted the plump one up into his arms, and bent his shaggy head, his big gnarled hand pressed tighter and tighter, and when the head lifted there was a vivid red spot on the cheek of little Franz, Junior.

greater importance, again adopt a national platform. Here is a point from which we may look backward and forward.

A little handful of us can remember with pleasure the first presidential convention of the party. It was a very small band of pioneers who assembled in Indianapolis, in March, 1900. One of the best recollections of that convention will always remain, for those who heard it, the eloquent and thrilling nomination speech made by Comrade Frederick O. McCartney, then member of the Massachusetts legislature. Since that day the infant party of 1900 has developed into a sturdy and growing youth.

Four years later, the convention held in Chicago showed how much the party had increased in numbers and ripened in experience. Here the great question was between the Constructive Socialists and the ultra Impossibilists. These extremists held that it was useless to try to make things better except by one sudden stroke, which would overthrow the whole capitalist system. On its ruins the Cooperative Commonwealth could then be built up. The Constructives showed that this was not Nature's system, that changes come by evolution and gradual development. They argued that we must improve the condition of the workingmen in the present as far as possible, if for no other reason, at least to make them good fighters. A physically and mentally deteriorated working class is unfit to carry on a successful class struggle. They held that a gradual change of the capitalist system into the Socialist Republic is the only possible manner in which the social revolution can be brought about.

Between these two points of view there was every possible shade of intermediate belief in the Chicago convention of 1904. On this issue every measure was argued. The Constructives finally won out to some degree. Since then the idea of Constructive Socialism has been steadily gaining ground in our party.

So much for the past. What of the future?

Everybody with open eyes and ears can perceive the great unrest that today is stirring the American people. The public has something of that irritable and restless feeling from which men and animals suffer just before a thunderstorm. Everything is ready for the rise of a tremendous Socialist movement, such as was never seen in this or any other country on the face of the globe.

Everything is ready—as far as conditions go. But unfortunately, the people themselves are not ready. They have no clear ideas. They know neither what they want nor how to get it. The Socialists have a great deal of teaching to do before they can educate all this vague unrest.

But first of all we must educate ourselves. We must make very clear in our own minds the right policy for the American Socialist movement to pursue. Whether the approaching national convention will adopt the right policy or not is the all-important question for the future.

On the action of the convention is hanging the history of our party for the next four years.

What Our Delegates Must Do.

What will be the great question before the Chicago convention? Whether this man or the other shall head our presidential ticket? The personnel of our candidates, although a matter of importance, is a minor question compared with our platform and tactics.

Since our last national convention, one remarkable change has taken place in the history of Socialism. England has swung into line. It used to be argued, because of the backwardness of England and America in the Socialist political movement, that there wa's something radically opposed to Socialism in the Anglo-Saxon nature. Now slow John Bull is really getting his Anglo-Saxon blood roused. The British working class is fast coming over to Socialism. It has sent a splendid Socialist representation to Parliament. What a terrible shock to the British capitalist, who thought the English workingmen would sleep forever in their purest and simplest of all conservative trades unions!

Now what lesson has this for us?

If England can swing so quickly and unexpectedly into the Socialist army, why not America? Why can we not have Socialists in Congress?

English institutions are much nearer to ours than are the institutions of any other European country. For this reason, the tactics that have brought about this great change in England are very interesting for American Socialists. It is probable that similar tactics would have the same result in this country.

The most striking point in the methods of the Socialist political movement of England, as it is working today, is its co-operation with the trades unions. The English Socialists in Parliament work with those Laborites who were not elected as Socialists, and, in fact, are not Socialists in their personal views. But Socialists and non-Socialists work harmoniously together for the betterment of the conditions of labor. Thus they have secured such splendid measures as the employers' liability act-a grand and sweeping reform, of which both Socialists and trades unions may be proud. In this way the English Socialists are securing two ends. First, they are gaining the confidence and good will of the trades unions. Secondly, they are educating the British workingmen to political action. And whenever workingmen take up independent political action, no matter how prejudiced they may be against Socialism, they are on the road to the Socialist program. They can not long act politically without becoming class-conscious, and Socialist principles follow class-consciousness as naturally as day follows dawn. The Socialist party of America ought to get in closer touch with the trades unionists. Wherever this has been done, our movement has grown correspondingly. In Milwaukee, for instance, where we have the best political movement of any American city, there the trades union organization and the Social-Democratic organization

WHAT SOCIALISTS HAVE ALREADY DONE By ROBERT HUNTER.

Modern Germany has no dire poverty.

Broken-down workmen, suffering from tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism or other forms of invalidity, maimed and injured workmen, incapable of further labor, weary and exhausted veterans of toil are no longer forced to maintain an agonizing and futile struggle for bread.

In six months I did not see a single beggar in Germany.

Coming from a country where workmen, as soon as their days of usefulness are over, are thrown on the scrap heap and degraded as paupers and beggars, I asked of every one the reason for this difference between Germany and America.

For over twenty years they have had compulsory insurance.

Today practically every workman in Germany is insured against sickness, old age, invalidity and accident.

Every year a hundred million dollars is distributed in pensions to these unfortunates. Every industrial "outcast" has his little patrimony to keep him from want.

Austria has a similar system, France, Belgium, Italy and other countries are following the example of Germany.

In all these countries the workmen have their own political party, forcing upon their various nations these great changes.

The trade unions of America have accomplished great things for the workers. The Germans also have their trade unions, more powerful at the present moment than our own.

But can trade union action anywhere show benefits equally great s with those won in Europe by political action?

Franz, Senior, looked down at his wife and laughed—a low, deep, bursting laugh; and pushed back his hat and leaned over to tickle Marie, who still clung to her mother. As he did so, the wife gave a quick cry of horror. He stopped and looked at her astonished. She was staring up at his high forehead.

The hat pushed back had revealed a long, livid line, which began just over one eye and ended in the shaggy locks over his right temple. Just for a moment that beaming look of hope had left her face, and dread was in its place. As for little Marie, she took one look and jumped quickly behind her mother. But not so wee Franz, Junior. He knew. With a bound he was up again and feeling the livid scar and chuckling. And his father chuckled, too. A few of those strange Hungarian words, and the wife knew what many wives know about steel mills. Later on Marie was to learn about other things—the night shift, sliding scales, Wall street panics, strikes, lockouts, unions and the like. But just now big Franz's chuckle was wonderfully reassuring.

With a toss he landed the chubby one on his shoulder. He stopped and seized her knobby red bag, and strode off down the hall at a pace that made one Marie trot and the other Marie positively scamper. Off to the tenement rooms and the mills glaring in the sky—to make the steel which goes into ships and bridges and engines, into rails and skyscraper beams, machines and tools and even schoolhouses. The face of big Franz showed how deeply happy he was—with that tremendous, irresistible hope which makes the fuel of the cities.

At the end of the hall he stopped, dropped the bag and jerked out his watch. The night gang went on at seven.

The Chicago Convention

Once more the Socialist Party of America has reached a milestone. Since the tenth of May it is assembled in national convention. Again it will choose a presidential ticket, and, what is of still

are the two arms, as has often been said, of the labor movement. To bring about such a state of things throughout the country

should be the chief object of the Chicago convention.

And to do this we must accustom ourselves to understand the trades unionist's standpoint on all measures. The trades unionist is eminently practical. He wants some improvement now. He wants better labor conditions today. No Utopias for him.

Certainly we must not forget our final goal, the Socialist Republic. But neither must we forget the working men and women and their children of the present day. The practical sense of the English Socialists has promoted them to the front. Practical sense will do the same for the American movement.

Less of fine-spun theories, more of getting down to everyday facts, is what we demand from our delegates to the Chicago convention.—The Vanguard.

Boycott the McKinney Bread Co.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

By EDWIN J. BRADY.



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The Rev. T. R. Williams Creates Quite a Stir Among the British Congregational Clergy By His Strong Criticism of Church Af-

fairs--Has Strong Faith in Socialism and Labor Movement. Sheffield, England, April 9.—"Spiritual Socialism is the basis of economic Socialism." That utterance was the keynote of the ad-dress on "Christian Socialism" delivered by the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams to a crowded meeting of the members of the Yorkshire

Congregational Union yesterday afternoon. The discourse was characterized by a tone of argumentative force and unimpassioned delivery which impressed the audience favorably. Mr. Williams treated his subject from the standpoint of a Socialist and a church member, and considered that the ideals of both Socialism and Christianity were similar.

The Rev. D. Walters, president, in introducing the speaker, referred to the question as one of the most living subjects of the present hour.

Mr. Williams opened by explaining that by the words "Christian Socialism" in the title of his address he did not mean anything that fell short of economic Socialism-that Socialism which aimed at the gradual transference of the means of livelihood from private to public control. Socialism meant a program of economic changes. That program was, of course, not to be found in the New Testament, no more than they could find there rules for managing Sunday schools and running motor cars, which nevertheless were very necessary in their times.

If by Christianity was meant what Paul, or Peter, or John taught, it was certain from his point of view that a good deal of the Christianity of to-day, must be dropped, and a good deal of what was not Christianity must be adopted. If they put the New Testament forward as a sufficient guide for all their social activities, as a book of prescriptions for every need and attitude on questions of their time, they would do life serious wrong, they would wrong the New Testament, and they would wrong the church, too, for the modern world would simply sweep past such a church, as it had already largely done, and leave it to scramble as a piece of useless antiquity.

Other Times, Other Methods. The early Christians did not look forward to the process of evolutionary betterment, but to a catastrophic end. To-day, however, they had seen that the world was not going to be ended, and therefore they had made up their minds that it must be mended. The wisdom of what the writers of the New Testament prescribed for their own time might be very well argued and, he thought, proved, but the foolish thing was to treat it as adapted to the present time. In what sense, then, could be connect the word "Christian" with the word "Socialism?" Well, only in the sense that the word "Chris-tian" was held to denote faith in Christ and a certain spirit of life in-carnated in Him, and a spirit that submitted the individual interest to the general good.

If to be a servant of all, if each for all and all for each, if to make life a service of good instead of the service of gold, if to desire nothing for oneself, if never to take an undue advantage of one's neighbor, but to love him as oneself-if these were taken as descriptive of the Christian faith and spirit, then, he said, the competitive system was doomed, because it was impossible to embody those principles in it. By joining these words together, he concluded, first, that the Christian spirit was the true motive force of economic Socialism; and second, that economic Socialism was, so far as industrial organization was concerned, the proper embodiment of the Christian spirit. If he were to hold sincerely to the Christian ideal of relationship that ought to exist between men, he must be a Socialist. That was to say, he must seek for a way in which that ideal could be embodied in business.

Christianity Out of Business Hours.

To-day, declared Mr. Williams, the Christian ideal was chiefly for use by men out of business hours. (Hear, hear, and "No.") Whenever a Christian man-and, of course, there were thousands and thousands of them in the competitive system-wanted to practice his Christian principles in his business he could only do it by modifying and curbing the system of competition. In all countries the number was ever increasing of those who saw that their fundamental need was a change of the principle on which life was organized from that of competition to that of co-operation, in which every man should be taking the others along with him.

Socialism was first of all a recognition of a new ideal. It was first and foremost a spiritual revolution, and by that the speaker meant something radical; he meant a revolution of the spirit-instead of living in the spirit of personal gain they must be living in the spirit of general good. They could not give three-fourths of their lives to making gold. Some sound spiritual conversion though he was a new theology man, he thought conversion in the true Christian sense was a great necessity-from the self-seeking spirit to the spirit of the Cross was the only thing that would make a Socialism which would be worthy of the name of Socialism. Spiritual Socialism was the true basis of economic Socialism. That doc-trine was preached from the inside of the movement as eloquently as it was preached from the outside. He believed that the spiritual idea was the mainstay of the Socialist movement of to-day. The cause the union men and women bought their products. Today the enthusiasm put into the movement was like that of the Crusaders. He had known of men in the labor movement who had pawned their watches to get money to get through an election. They found in the Labor party more self-denial than anywhere else. There was an amount of moral earnestness in the labor movement which the church would do well to turn aside to see. "The bush burned and was not consumed," and it was his earnest conviction that if the church would only listen it would hear that God had a message to speak from that burning bush.

For you, my lord, the millions toil, for you the spinners spin; For you the workers delve and sweat, for you their daughters sin. For you, my lord, the mother leaves her own to waste and pine, That yours may live to feast and fat and drink the mellow wine. For you the sculptor hews the stone, for you the anvil rings; For you the artificer shapes a thousand lovely things. For you the fruitful earth is tilled, for you the seed is sown; For you the fruit is ripened, and for you the grain is grown. For you the herdsman tends the flock, for you the fleece is spun; And from the heart of Mother Earth for you the ore is wrung. Before your gold both young and old bow down and bend the knee, Whilst you alone, 'mid sigh and groan, stand fetterless and free. For you, my lord, the toiler leaves his broken-hearted wife, That yours may live, in careless ease, a wasted, useless life. To you the poet brings his lays, for you the author strives, To please your sickly vanity, or gratify your wives-Tis you the painter tries to please, at you the singer sings; For you the harpist softly tunes the sweet, pathetic strings. For you the specious lawyer pleads, for you the cables lie; For you the millions toil and fight, for you the millions die. At your request the helot's breast is bared to meet the steel, And War and Fire, at your desire, go forth for woe or weal. By you, my lord, the laws are made, by you the scales are strung; By you is virtue sent to goal, by you the thief is hung. By you, O lord, the Acts are made, by you the Acts repealed; By you the deed is framed and writ, by you the deed is sealed. For you, in fine, the earth was made, and yours are all the lands, And sacrilege, indeed! it were for you to soil your hands; And doubtless, too, for you alone the suns and planets roll-The Lord above, the Lord of love, no doubt will save your soul; Or if you should by any chance depart from ways of grace The king below will keep for you in hell a special place.

Oh, potent lord; oh, mighty lord; oh, lord of earth and sky! When shall your power and presence fade, when shall your kingdom die?

> When the earth is rent and shaken, When the sons of men awaken, When the souls of men are strong; When the hearts of men are true, When the death of olden wrong Ushers in the golden new.

THE INTER - NATION.

5

The things that are really Caesar's are only those that are any man's—the right to be one of all, and to be a brother. The deepest among the "causes of the present discontent," to use Burke's phrase. is that the enlarging conscience which has pushed aside King and Priestcraft feels itself pushing with its tender shoots against the hard crust of the institutions of property. * * * And there come times and places of exaltation, the bedside of Socrates, the cross of Christ, the pyre of Savonarola, the scaffold of Vane, when an ecstasy from the universal conscience without pours a new strain into the "still, sad music of humanity" which is never again as still or sad. Man, responsive, bends the very rocks and trees, codes and constitutions, to fix its waves in things of beauty, and as the rapture grows becomes every day more a friend. * * * The only individualism which is fit" and can survive is that of the brother, the friend, the citizen, who have learned that to gain their rights they must give them, and that the more they give the greater they are. Silence and Conscience are about to extend to industrial life that compromise between the inequality of the animal and the equality of the brother by which all civilization has become possible-which is civilization. The scrambling of mankind over each other for property is but a passing phase of the moon. In the name of "property" we are producing the millionairism and squalor which denies property to a majority of millions. True property can only be got as citizenship was got, by giving to all that we may receive from all. Those who come after us will be able to see that only idiots could have believed that we, a minority of thousands against millions, could succeed long in holding up a system under which we eat and glow, while those who raise the food and dig the coal watch us in hunger and chill; a system under, which, to make our homes shine with jewels, and gold, and happy faces, a mournful procession of fathers, mothers and little children issues forth every winter morning, while it is yet dark, out of thousands of homes, and return, again in the dark, squeezed dry by us and for us, to gain the precious boon of sleep, enough to be given another such day, literally cutting off their day to add to ours. * * * The prophets are already born who are to lead us into the new dispensation which shall enlarge our narrow policy into the glorious fullness where all shall be free not only to hear the truth, but to live it; where peace shall be the atmosphere of life; where the service of brother; widened to the service of countrymen, shall grow into the service of all men; and where the wealth of the few shall sink to rise again in the Commonwealth. * * * The new nation-the Internation-is almost born, in which every man will be a sweater, but only of his own brow. In this broadening of these brotherhoods beyond the limits of calling and locality, in their universal demand for arbitration instead of war and strikes, we see enter that greatest personage of all -- the people .-- Henry D. Lloyd.

THE 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.

three of them were entitled to the use of the union label. It was ity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of intromainly through the efforts of Organized Labor that those concerns proprietors of those establishments, having become part and parcel of a trust and monopoly, have no further use for the Unions of their employes.

\$5 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 !" vou: This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are today 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 bak-

ery business of St. Louis!

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

Hevdt 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 Up to the time the consolidation of these concerns into a trust, not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not bread huv anv

Socialists Cold-Shouldered.

Referring to the fact that in many cases Socialists had been ostracised by churches. Mr. Williams maintained that that attitude on the part of the churches was not only hurtful to themselves but most damaging to the souls of those men. (Applause.) To say the least, a Socialist should be as welcome in the Christian church as in any other-(hear, hear and applause-and seeing that on its idealistic side Socialism was identical with Christianity in the sense that he had interpreted Christianity, it should secure for its economic proposals at least full and friendly consideration.

Universal Socialism, like universal Christianity, was a dream, If a man were to wake up one morning and find the world converted to Christianity there would be a great many changes. It would be necessary to shut up a great many kinds of business. (Laughter.) He asked them to think of all the parsons and policemen who would be out of work. (Laughter.) He asked them to think of all the religious press would have to be smashed up, and then there would be the "Daily Mail" to bury-(laughter)-and they would have to bury it so deep that no trump of resurrection should ever disturb it. (Laughter.) He was rather glad to say that God was not likely to do anything so awkward as that. It was a dream, and it was realizable, though slowly. Let them not talk about the danger of going too fast—in England! (Laughter.) The part he wanted to

going too last—in England, (Laughter.) The part he wanted to play was to speed up the slow-going coach of reform, and he wanted the churches to help a little more. (Applause.) The theme of Mr. Williams' address created considerable dis-cussion, in which Rev. A. S. Le Mare, Leeds; Rev. I. Gelbflaum, Leeds; Rev. J. E. S. Ottey, Principal Griffiths Jones and Mr. Stew-part York cortisicated art, York, participated.

Rev. A. Sykes moved that the meeting should thank Mr. Will-iams for his earnest address, and that they wished him Godspeed in his work. Mr. Beerman Smith, Leeds, seconded, and the motion was adopted .- Sheffield Daily Independent.

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 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street.

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 support 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? 1. 10 31

Decidedly no!

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

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

Assisting the Striking Bakers

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

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

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co. Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

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

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

UNION LABOR IN POLITICS VERSUS **POLITICIANS IN LABOR UNIONS**

"Politicians in Labor Unions' have created events-disgraceful events-fast and furious since the adjournment of the fiasco nominating convention at Aschenbroedel Hall as reported in last week's St. Louis Labor.

Failing to choose candidates at the mass convention, the legislative committee called district meetings for Friday, May 8. The Twenty-ninth senatorial district meeting was a failure and made no nominations, as reported to the legislative committee. The Thirtyfirst, at Eleventh and Locust streets, and the Thirty-third district meeting, at Broadway and Benton, made selections for only part of the legislative offices for each district.

State Senator Thomas E. Kinney was unanimously indorsed to succeed himself in the Thirty-first, and this meeting also indorsed the "ambition" of McSkinming for the office of congressman from the Eleventh congressional district.

This Mr. Kinney is the notorious politician who is best known as "Snake Kinney" and whose present elegant buffet is the rendezvous for certain "politicians in labor unions."

Turning to the 26th page of the report of the Joint Labor Legislative Board of Missouri on the record of Mr. Kinney relative to labor bills we find him not voting on Telegraphers' Eight-Hour bill, on Prison Investigation, on Scaffolding Bill and absent when the vote on the Initiative and Referendum bill was taken. The same report says: "Even worse than the action of the members of the House committee was the action of Senator Thos. E. Kinney. "While those Senators had pledged themselves to support this measure (Railroad Telegraphers' Eight-Hour bill), in reality they endeavored to defeat it in committee." And yet this man was the unanimous choice of the "union men" of the district.

Chief interest centered in the Thirty-third district. In this meeting vere present McSkimming, Jackson, Woodward, Conroy, St. Clair, Sarler, McDonough, Pepoon, McCullen and about forty other persons. Selections were made for State Senator on the Republican ticket, Chas. J. Eisenring, paperhanger; Joseph Brogan, mailer, on the Democratic ticket, who claimed to be the choice of the Demoeratic party ward organization and had been requested to ask for the "Union Labor" indorsement.

J. F. Wade, until recently an attache of the sheriff's office, and C. J. Howell, machinist, were selected for the Legislature on the Republican ticket. The third place was left open for some unknown who would be sure to be nominated and carry the two with him. Things had come on quite sareaby up to this juncture. Sorbar lat Things had gone on quite serenely up to this juncture. Sarber let primary election on August 4 by writing names of certain Repub-loose the "dogs of war" by requesting information whether the meet-ing could not indorse candidates for Congress, since report had different parties held their primary elections apart. The man who reached the hall that McSkimming had been indorsed in the Thirtyfirst. Early in the evening Chairman Woodward declared on the same point that no selection for Congress would come before the meeting, but now entertained the proposition. Jackson hurled the accesation of a "frame-up" at his opponents. His "friends would have been brought down to the meeting' had he been aware that congressional indorsements were on the program. He was supported by Goodenough, secretary of the meeting. Charges and counter-charges were shouted across the room and bedlam reigned supreme. In the midst of utter confusion a motion to consider indorsements was carried. Jackson insisted on trying to tell how Sarber, Mc-Cullen, Corroy and Woodward had "fixed" it to roll him and, he said, "not give him a chance for his white ally." Chairman Woodward refused to permit him to explain. Jackson and about tifteen followers then bolted the meeting. This was followed by sweet, oily talks of regret by McSkimming and some well-acted denunciation by others

At the C. T. and L. U. meeting Pepoon reported "**Progress**" for the legislative committee. He failed to indicate that fierce conten-tion and repulsive rivalry was rending the political venture.

Was this a fair report?

The central body was, however, destined to get a little of the offensive odor that is exhaling from the "politicans." The motion that no candidate be indorsed unless his union record be clear was the bombshell which resulted in the disgraceful spectacle of a rushed adjournment of the central body by the "politicians in the labor unions" to keep the lid on the filthy political mess. McSkimming took the floor in a defense of his own record, and while counter thrusts were passing between him and Jackson the smooth people forced adjournment.

In the evening the Trade Union Political Convention brought about one hundred holders of union cards together. Pepoon presided. With one or two minor changes the district committee reports were received and unanimously adopted. Not a note of resentment or criticism was heard against the Kinney indorsement. Conroy referred to the Eleventh district as "the most easily plucked plum;" deprecated that any "ward politics should enter into our work;" re-signed his "aspiration" to "pluck the plum" for the purpose of se-curing harmony; knew there was no "frame-up" against Jackson in the district meeting because he knew the men present and they were all schooled in ward politics.

Jackson replied with reiteration of his charge that there was a Hear a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing nigh, frame-up; that the people who talk so innocently about ward politics When the cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die! can't fool him; that he wants no sympathy from Conroy and that he He that dies shall not die lonely, many a one hath gone before, is for a big general congressional district convention, and if there is money going to be used he wants to see it done openly in public, in the big meeting; he don't want to see any of these district frame-McDonough of the legislative committee characterizes the Thirty-third district meeting as a disgrace.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

McSKIMMING NOMINATED.

At Phoenix Hall, Jefferson and Cass avenues, on Thursday evening, by call of the Legislative Committee, the Congressional nominating convention for the Eleventh District, composed of union members and interlopers, selected Hugh I. McSkimming with 127 votes against Joseph Jackson with 36 votes. During the balloting every voter was asked to show his union card. Jackson challenged several who produced union cards signed by Earle of the printers union who died two years ago. Two cards issued to "Sidney Stewart" by Earle were found on the floor at the ballot box. Jackson challenged socalled printers cards not having any of the strike assessment stamps affixed as fraudulent. One man was said to vote on Earle's name, the deceased former secretary of the printers. The rough and tum-ble crowding around the ballot box made the vote a farce. Expressions of disgust were heard from many after the result was an-nounced. It was asserted that the notorious criminal Bottoms gang was maneuvering in the hall. A ward politician, recently an employe of the City Water Department, went boldly to the front for a blank card before the voting began; he never belonged to any union. Just before the vote was taken there was so much tumult that Conroy shouted, "Now, boys, please keep order here a little while, so we can get out of here and get some beer." The gangsters shouted at Jack-son, "Oh, you old sorehead," and "Put dat feller out o' de hall," when Jackson rose to speak. The request of the Republicans to indorse Blaettermann of the Electrical Workers was turned down roughshod. The nomination of two opponents in a senatorial district was previously championed by those who now objected to equal recognition to the two old party union men. The chapter of legislative nom-inations under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union-Building Trades Council, is practically closed, and it is probably the most disgraceful chapter in the history of organized labor of St. Louis. It will redeem itself and finally profit by this experience in the proportion as it furthers the earnest study and adoption of a real labor political policy, on the lines of our English cousins with their Independent Labor Party, its counterpart by our German brothers with their Social Democratic Party, and our own American Socialist L. E. HILDEBRAND. Party.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRIMARY LAW.

The Central Trades and Labor Union has been drawn into a bad position by its adoption of Delegate Woodward's Primary Law resolution and the appointment of the committee to attack the new primary law in the courts.

The change demanded by Woodward would simply legalize ar action which was considered a crime under the old law and punished by one year in prison and a fine of five hundred dollars (Sec. 25, Law of 1901). The desire of the Central Body's legislative committee is to allow a Democrat to vote for Republicans and vice versa at the wanted to vote at more than one party's primary was considered a criminal and dealt with accordingly when caught. Because the pri-maries of all parties are held on the same day does not alter the principle involved.

Because of its close and compact organization the Socialist party cares not a straw about these questions, but with the loose organization in the old parties the question is so vital that they make it a "crime" to violate it.

Any observer knows that there are special powerful interests who try to make the nominations on both old party tickets. They employ criminals and "Indians" to execute their designs. They were highly successful under the old primaries, but the new law will probably force them to use some new tricks.

The Central Trades and Labor Union was moved by honest impulses, but it is apt to be drawn into more situations like this unless it comes to realize that it cannot hope to use the political machinery of its enemy. The power behind both old parties is the Capitalist Class and it will not allow organized labor to slip into office its representatives via the old party machines unless they are satisfied such representatives can be used.

The fathers of the present political policy of the Central Trades and Labor Union make frequent allusion to the political success of the labor unions of England, but this comparison is incorrect and there is no excuse for such deception. Not only were some of these men at Granite City, Illinois, and heard Brother Hodge of England say so, but it has been pointed out in St. Louis Labor scores of times that the political movement of England, which has just sent fraternal greetings to the Socialist convention in Chicago, is a Socialist movement with a clear cut Socialist platform and does not merely center around the personal ambition of a few men who are looking for nominations.

If the truth will be respected a little more the present political floundering in the labor unions will, by costly experience it is true, bring the right kind of policy to the front.

L. E. HILDEBRAND.



He that lives shall bear no burden heavier than the life they bore. Nothing ancient is their story, e'en but yesterday they bled, Youngest they of earth's beloved, last of all the valiant dead. E'en the tidings we are telling was the tale they had to tell, E'en the hope that our hearts cherish was the hope for which they

If ye do not feel the chain when it works a brother's pain, Are ye not base slaves indeed, slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women who shall one day bear sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear without a blush deeds to make the roused blood rush Like red lava through your veins for your sisters now in chains, Answer, are ye fit to be mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break fetters for their own dear sake, And with leathern hearts forget that we owe mankind a debt? No! True freedom is to share all the chains our brothers wear, And with heart and hand to be earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who dare not speak for the fallen and the weak. Hated, scoffing and abuse, they are slaves who dare not choose Rather than in silence shrink from the truth they needs must think They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

Candidate for the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

The state committee has voted as follows for the selection of a candidate for the Kansas City Court of Appeals: For S. S. Andrews—C. C. Bibb and C. Lipscomb.

- For C. Lipscomb-Kindorf. Staton, Allan, Hotham and Brandt. For R. G. Lobb-M. J. Halferty.
- F. W. S. Peters-W. Scott.

Comrade Caleb Lipscomb is therefore the candidate for the Kansas City Court of Appeals.



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St. Louis Equity Exchange JATIONAL UNION

Michaels charged that the first Aschenbroedel Hall meeting was a "frame-up" for Jackson.

Woodward, in an abandon of passion, flung the charge of "frameup" into the teeth of Jackson.

Shanessy, deploring the situation, said: "What is the matter here I don't know; if I knew it I would tell it."

Who is the dark horse to follow in the trail of these dark deeds? It is entirely immaterial what his name may be, his political shackels are made in advance by the "interests" behind the "politicians in the labor unions.'

The meeting, disgraceful and stormy as it had been, eclipsed itself when adjournment was again railroaded while McSkimming was charging a "frame-up" against Blattermann, who is supposed to have steered the union labor meeting of his district into his Republican party ward club meeting. The uproar and confusion defeated a fixing of the date for the Eleventh District Congressional convention. This will be done now by the legislative committee.

The Tenth and Twelfth congressional districts have not been mentioned so far by the committee.

Candidates who have been indorsed are:

First Representative District-Peter Fuchs, Clay Miners' Union; Jos. Summers, Pattern Makers' Union.

Third Representative District-Wm. J. Kiely, Steel Range Workers' Union.

Fourth Representative District-J. F. Wade, saloonkeeper; C G. Howell; Leslie W. Foster, Typographical Union No. 8. Fifth Representative District-R. A. Blattermann, Electrical

Workers' Union; Wm. A. Haller, painter boss (not ratified). Sixth Representative District—B. W. Newton, Painters' Union

Jos. W. Wood, Stationary Engineers' Union; B. Long, lawyer. Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District—None. Thirty-First Senatorial District—Thos. C. Kinney. The Eleventh congressional district selection of a candidate has

been set for Thursday evening, May 14, at Phoenix Hall. Every sincere union member should keep a sharp lookout for Men whose boast it is that ye came of fathers brave and free,

more queer bed-fellows for the union.

fell.

In the grave where tyrants thrust them lies their labor and their pain But undying from their sorrow springeth up the hope again.

Mourn not, therefore, nor lament it, that the world outlives their life; Voice and vision yet they give us, making strong our hands for strife Some had name and fame and honor, learned they were and wise and strong;

Some were nameless, poor, unlettered, weak in all but grief and wrong.

Named and nameless all live in us; one and all they lead us yet, Every pain to count for nothing, every sorrow to forget. Hearken how they cry: "O happy, happy ye that ye were born In the sad, slow night's departing, in the rising of the morn.' Fair the crown the Cause hath for you, well to die or well to live. Through the battle, through the tangle, peace to gain or peace to give!

Ah, it may be! Oft me seemeth, in the days that yet shall be, When no slave of gold abideth 'twixt the breadth of sea to sea, Oft, when men and maids are merry, ere the sunlight leaves the earth, And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth, Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old, Ere the toil of strife and battle overthrow the curse of gold; Then 'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn thoughts of us shall rise; We who once were fools and dreamers then shall be the brave and wise.

Then amidst the world new-builded shall our hearthly deeds abide, Though our names be all forgotten, and the tale of how we died. Life or death then, who shall heed it, what we gain or what we lose? Fair flies life amid the struggle, and the cause for each shall choose. Hear a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing nigh, When the cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die!

TRUE FREEDOM.

If there breathe on earth a slave, are ye truly free and brave?

302 CENTURY BLDG.

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HAYWOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA

A Rousing Meeting at New Castle **Opera House.**

New Castle, Pa., May 4.-Rarely before has such a large audi-ence as that which greeted W. D. Haywood, the western Socialist leader, congregated in the New Castle opera house. Haywood made his first visit to New Castle Sunday afternoon. They were packed from pit to dome and were standing up around the sides and in other parts of the house.

There was an orchestra in attendance which rendered several beautiful selections and kept the audience from getting uneasy during the 45 minutes it had to wait until the meeting opened. It had been advertised to take place at 2:30, but it was long after 3 o'clock be-fore the first speaker, Luella Twining of Colorado, who travels with Havwood, was introduced. She made some remarks and the audience listened to a brief address by A. B. Wilkinson before the principal attraction, W. D. Haywood, made his appearance. He was greeted by a deafening applause.

Haywood spoke for nearly two hours. He gave a history of the labor troubles in Colorado and of the way the mine owners had treated the poor toilers who made them rich. He also talked at length regarding the use of state militia and government troops to break the strikes and shoot down workingmen. His address was on the same line as those he made in Pittsburg and other nearby towns.

One of his greatest hits was this declaration. Old Vanderbilt said, "The public be damned." I want to say "To Hell with Injunc-When the speaker uttered this climax to a little burst of tions." oratory there was a great many in the audience who cheered and clapped their hands, while some of the women covered their faces with their handkerchiefs. Some of the men expressed their glee by slapping each other on the back. Haywood waited until order had been restored and every one who wanted it had a hearty laugh.

His address here was under the auspices of the New Castle Socialist organization and was labeled "Undesirables." It consisted of a great many western witticisms, more or less epigrammatic, each one a little broader than the one before. The crowd laughed uproar-ingly at each sally and there was unbounded enthusiasm when he declared that a man who wouldn't violate an injunction wasn't a good American citizen. "Why," declared the speaker, "I have been plastered so thick with injunctions that I did not need a suit of clothes."

The Speech in Outline.

After being introduced to the audieince, Haywood said: "Fellow citizens, Brother Socialists and others: I live in Colorado, where they have strikes, militia, injunctions and judges like yours here-judges who issue injunctions. Judges are all the same. He started right in to rap William Taft, candidate for president, as being the inventor of the injunction. He said Taft was the man who took money to Wall street to relieve the situation there and was the same man who said he did not know what to do for starving workers.

He got off some funny jokes at the expense of the Republican and Democratic parties. Another declaration that received great applause, was one where he said a man had a right to beg, borrow or steal, but not to starve. For, by starving, he said, one was committing suicide, and to commit suicide was against the law.

The man who will stand by and see his baby starving and refuses to steal, has no place in this free country of ours. (Applause.) Out in the west we are known as wild and wooly. We carry guns-and I have mine with me. (Deafening applause.) His guns, he said, were cards-one being a paid-up policy in the Western Miners' As-sociation, and other in the Socialists' order. "I would not give up my Socialist gun," said the speaker, "for with it we can drive the capitalists out of existence, and after we get what is coming to us, the capitalists can take what is left.

"J. P. Morgan, the father of trusts, says the standard of living was too high and that labor would have to be starved into submis-sion. Well, your bread line shows that the war is on. I want to ask you if you are going to submit, and wear a cheaper grade of clothing, shoes and eat cheaper victuals that Morgan can purchase priceless pictures abroad and so the pampered daughters on Fifth avenue and Michigan avenue in New York, can buy lords, counts and no-accounts at so much per pound and twisted tailed bull dogs at \$1,000 per.

Mr. Haywood, who was called an undesirable citizen by Teddy Roosevelt, had to get back at the president and gave him a few knocks, just to let him know that he was still on his trail. He also took a fall out of United States Supreme Justice Brewer, and in speaking on injunctions, said that no man should pay the least bit of attention to them. He said it robbed a man of his liberty and while the constitution of the United States gave a man the right of trial by jury, he said the injunction robbed him of this and that the only way a person can get even is by ignoring the injunctions.

Haywood is opposed to the use of troops during strikes and says every wage-earner should protest against it also. Before closing he gave a history of wage troubles in Colorado and what caused them, and of the horrible manner that the miners had been used.

The Female Speaker.

Luella Twining, who is traveling with Mr. Haywood, is usually the first speaker at meetings where he is booked. She prepares the audience as to what to expect. She usually occupies a half hour in telling how great the Colorado miner is and that he is growing in popularity every day of his life. She also roasts President Roosevelt to a beautiful brown for ever having said anything uncomplimentary of Haywood. She said she has as much respect for Orchard, the Colorado criminal, whose confession of a number of murders implicating Haywood and others, as she has for President Roosevelt. She tried to make light of his efforts to get four new battleships at an expenditure of \$40,000,000, when the starving people of the United States should have had the money. She told the audience that they just ought to get up and go to Washington and demand this money to keep from starving .- New Castle News.

Socialist Veteran, take heed. Your work was not in vain. The seec has taken root. The plants are growing. There is to be a har-vest, and a bountiful one. Thanks to the work of the pioneers, thanks to you, Comrade, old Comrade, Socialism to-day is everywhere the

subject of thought and discussion. Socialist Veteran, take heed. The Great Cause has grown. As it has grown, it needs you the more. In that past day, you had to beg, to fight, to get a hearing. Now the world listens. The day you have longed for is here. Your brothers will be your comrades now if you show them the way. This is the year for which you have watched and waited.

Those who have fought you, those who have shunned you, those who have scorned you in the past, now are ready to listen with anxious ear.

Socialist Veteran, take heed. More than ever the Socialist Party needs you now. It needs your counsel. It needs your service. Never before could your efforts count for so much. The armies of Socialism and Capitalism are lining up for the great conflict. No man can be spared-least of all, the Socialist Veteran. Day by day, year by year, you have seen the movement grow, and this year its growth is to be greater and grander than in any of the years that have gone before. It depends on you, all of you, and each of you, as much or more than on any other man or men.

Socialist Veteran, take heed.

Not a man or woman can be spared.

You may be old and weak, but you can and must do something. The invalid must rise from his bed-this is the year to do or die; it may be, this is the year to do and die. Ah! But those who die in the Cause, and those who die for the Cause-they will live indeed!

All furloughs are revoked. Every man to his post. The cripple must light with his crutch. Every man not in his grave clothes must get on the firing line.

Socialist Veteran, take heed. Have you seen our great party grow? Have you seen its membership doubled, and tripled? Do you know that this is to be the greatest opportunity for the progress of Socialism that we have ever had in America? Do you know that this year we have the greatest opportunity to work for Socialism that the Comrades have ever had in any land, in any time?

This year we are going to conquer the right and power to carry out a peaceful, orderly revolution. Comrade! Old Comrade! This year we are going to raise the banner of freedom higher than it has ever been before.

Comrade! Old Comrade! Socialist Veteran, take heed. In the name of the numberless little wage slaves robbed of their youth and life; in the name of the countless women robbed of home and love; in the name of the world's missions of disinherited men-

This year you must do and dare. This year you'll lift the load of lead from the hearts that are all but dead. This year you'll begin to make the new world-a world of brothers, a world of lovers-a world of Comrades!

The Real Anarchists From The Trackman.

The other week an insane man made an assault upon Chief of Police Shippy of Chicago, and was himself shot and killed. A few days before, another man, crazed by unemployment and despair, murdered a Catholic priest in Denver. Both of these assaults, as the newspapers tell the stories, were unprovoked, lawless, terrible. They were the acts of madmen. No sane man will attempt to justify them upon any ground of right or reason. Even supposing that these poor fellows had been the victims of great wrongs, that is not the way in which wrong is to be righted.

Since the commission of these crimes, the newspapers, the lawmakers, the judges, and all the other great powers with a voice, have been making a tremendous outcry against "anarchy," simply because these two insane men were said to be members of the anarchist party-the party which believes that society could get along better without law. "Anarchy must be suppressed," say the excited folk, and they are busily engaged in discussing ways and means for suppressing it.

But doesn't it strike you that there is another sort of anarchy far more terrible than that of these madmen? Murder or violence is heard of only now and then, in connection with the avowed anarchists; but with the other sort murder and violence are a trade, which is followed for the profit of it, and followed under the cowardly cover of hypocrisy and false pretenses.

This sort of anarchist is a highly respectable fellow. He directs immense business interests; he teaches in the Sunday schools; he contributes large sums of money to the campaign funds of the great political parties; great organized charities are named after him; he owns and directs and manages half the earth; he and his kind make what the world has been taught to call "the foundations of society.

Yet beneath all his smooth, smug surface is another man-the real anarchist. This is the man who does murder-not once in a while, in a fit of passion, but every day of his life, in cold blood. He murders little children in the mills; he murders men and women in the sweat shops, in the mines, on the railways. His weapon is not the knife or the pistol, but a weapon far deadlier-the system of reaping profits from the labor of others. Out of every one of these deaths he takes a profit; for it would cost him money to improve working conditions in his mills and shops and to make his mines and r



Comrade! Old Comrade By BEN HANFORD.

"Come forth from the valley, come forth from the hill, Come forth from the workshop, the mine and the mill. From pleasure or slumber, from study or play, Come forth in your myriads to aid us to-day. There's a word to be spoken, a deed to be done, A truth to be uttered, a cause to be won. Come forth in your myriads! Come forth every one!

"Come, youths in your vigor; come, men in your prime; Come, age, with experience fresh gather'd from time ; Come, workers! You're welcome; come, thinkers, you must. Come thick as the clouds in the midsummer dust, Or the waves of the sea gleaming bright in the sun! There's a truth to be told, and a cause to be won-Come forth in your myriads, come forth every one."

The Socialist Veteran! Comrade! Old Comrade! What memories the words recall. To be a Veteran in this great army. To have joined the army of the Great Cause when the soldiers were few and the battles many. To have "decided yourself" when doing so meant the sneers of some, the contempt of others, the open or concealed hostility of all. To have been a Socialist in the day when to be known as such was to be fired by the foreman of the shop, shunned

by your neighbors, and scorned by your brother wage slaves. Socialist Veteran, take heed. Remember how you worked all those years-sowing the seeds that seemed never to sprout. How many years you worked, worked, and waited, and saw no sign.

Is this right or wrong? Have you any doubt about it? against the frightful inhumanity and the deadly effects of this tem the law does not so much as lift a finger. The Mighty Law it is administered in our land today, suffers the work of this sys to go on unhindered.

Why? The law-books are filled brimful of fine-sounding wo -"rules," "regulations" and such like. But the slaughter goes nevertheless, and increases from year to year.

Why? No man need be ignorant as to the reason. It is beca this anarchist has bought protection for his practices, and does fear the law. With part of the profits won by his system he matains a pay-roll for corruption. He buys the men who sit in seats of the lawmakers; he buys the man who wears the judg gown; he buys the officer whose duty it is to see that the lives the workers are safe-guarded. The highest-priced lawyers of the tion, the shrewdest, the cunningest, the most "respectable," he had and keeps to invent for him ways for beating the law's enforcement Say to him that the law expresses the will of the people, and w answer do you get? "The people be damned!"

The whole nation is shocked, terrified, by the solitary acts these two madmen, and cries out against the awful peril of "anarch but in the face of the organized and protected anarchy of the mig masters it is dumb. How long, O Lord, how long!

SEVENTEENTH WARD MASS MEETING.

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

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W.	15-1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd ThursdayL. L. Wylie 16-1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd TuesdayJul. Siemers 17-2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd TuesdayW. W. Baker		
very-	18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesda 19—3939 North Nineteenth, 1st Tuesda 20—3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesda 22—2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th Friday 23—3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	ay	
Mrs. ction ools.	Women's Branch-212 S. 4th St., 1st	4th Tuesday	

Socialist News Review

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 an-other 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 Drimery Rocks New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books to conform to his new residence. Transferring of voters addresses on the registration lists will

go on uninterupted throughout the year except for five days pre-ceding and five days following a primary election or regular election. All reports made to the contrary are incorrect.

The British I. L. P. Conference.

The Independent Labor Party of England met in Huddersfield in annual conference. The Labor Leader, commenting on the convention, says: The Huddersfield conference of the I. L. P. was a triumphant manifestation of the advance of Socialist thought and organization in Great Britain. With the exception of the International Socialist Congress, held in London in 1896, no delegate meeting of Socialists comparable to it has ever been held in this country. There were 401 delegates present, representative of branches in almost every country in England, Scotland and Wales, together with several delegates from Ireland. The enthusiasm and political ardour of the conference was unbounded. The delegates, men and women, sat in almost unbroken ranks throughout the whole time of the sittings of the three days. Many have been the hints and forecasts in the press, as Mr. Hardie points out elsewhere, of dissension and rupture which were to develop in the conference. There was to be a furious contest for the chairmanship of the party, the "young bloods" were to overthrow the 'old gang," and the Labor Party al-liance was to be rent in twain. The wish was father to the thought. Instead of a contest for the chairmanship, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was elected unanimously and with acclamation. Instead of the vet-

erans of the movement being cast out after the manner of capitalism | may yet be reopened. But the Socialists are keeping a watchful eye as "too old at forty," the young propagandists demonstrated their appreciation of the service of those who have led the van of the movement by re-electing them with towering majorities. So far, too, from the conference revealing any desire to break away from the Labor Party alliance, it reaffirmed its conviction of the wisdom and importance of that alliance by restating it in the new constitution of the party almost without a dissentient voice. Even with respect to the Colne Valley dispute Mr. Grayson and his supporters declared, one and all, their full indorsement of principle, if not all the terms, of the united Socialist and Trade Union covenant. Nor did the conference reveal any signs that either the growth or success of the movement, or its political unity with the Labor Party, had in the slightest degree lessened the definiteness of the Socialist purpose of the I. L. P. So far from that being the case the Huddersfield gath-ering has proved the most resolute and "Red Flag' conference which the party has yet held.

The Socialists in Belgian Parliament,

The Belgian Socialists have gained a great triumph. King Leopold and his courtiers were trying to rush the annexation of the Congo, and they have now been compelled to call a halt. It is fine reading-the debate in which this desirable end was accomplished. The Socialists had set their hearts on two things-first, that they would not discuss annexation until the House had considered the conditions of annexation; and second, that they would come to no decision on annexation until the elections in May. The government was unwilling to give way on either of these points. So the Belgian Chambers met in a mood which showed that the fat was in the fire. Destree, who put the Socialist position frankly before the government, certainly did not mince his words. He hinted that obstruction would follow if the Socialists were flouted, and made it very plain that they meant what they said. M. Schollaert, the prime minister, visibly wavered in the presence of this strong attitude. He almost burst into tears as he explained his position; and when another Socialist ran up to cross-examine him, the Chamber became noisy with excitement. The result was that the government capitulated to the Socialists on every point raised, and the Belian Socialist papers are chanting a paean of victory. Of course the Congo question is not yet settled. The Belgian ministers are Jesuits in their diplomacy, and some of the government papers hint that the whole question

on every development of the official mind. Ministers go in ecstasy over the mines of wealth which the Congo will open to the country. They quote the new president of the Board of Trade (called in "Le Peuple" M. Winston-Churchill) on the capacities and potentialities of the country. The Liberal Party, as a whole, have no fight in them on the question, and it is to the Socialists that the people of Belgium lock to save them from a ruinous career of Colonial adventure.

Socialist News From Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4 .- Says the Medford (Wis.) Democrat: The vote of the Social Democrats in Milwaukee at the last election was a revelation to many. The party is a growing power in politics in this country, and while it may be many years before it gains con-trol, still it is making the old party leaders sit up and take notice." The Social Democratic member of the Milwaukee City Council have introduced resolutions for more playgrounds for the children in the workingmen's districts, for more time off for the city firemen, for better street car service, and for track elevation of the railways. The old party politicians for two years have pretended to work for track elevation, but have so muddled the matter as to suggest that they have blocked it purposely. Meanwhile the railway tracks through Milwaukee are a constant menace to the life of the citizens, especially in the factory districts, where workingmen and school children are obliged to cross the tracks daily. Another proof of the fear in which the old parties now hold the Social Democrats is the fact that in the City Council and county board committees twenty members have been given very poor appointments. In former years, before the old parties got together against us, our men were on some important committee where they could do good work for the movement. Now they are placed on those where their work will be least dangerous to the old parties. For instance, on the county board, three Social Democrats are put on the committee in charge of the burial of exsoldiers! But the Republican and Democratic politicians will find that the Socialists have some more live work to do than taking charge of funerals-except the funerals of the old parties.





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