

Lincoln---1860 Debs---1908

A Remarkable Article Written in 1895 by the Great New York Journalist--John Swinton.

When Eugene Victor Debs came to New York from Chicago last year he made a speech in Cooper Union which I heard. I sat near a spot at which I had sat at another meeting held in the same place, thirty-four years previously, which was addressed by another speaker who came to New York from Chicago. The western speaker who stood on that platform in August, 1894, was to me a reminder of the other western speaker who stood there in February, 1860. Both men were tall and spare in figure; the complexion of each rather dark--darker in the one than in the other; the face of each was rather gaunt, that of the earlier speaker much more gaunt than that of the later; both were men of good and strong features; there was something intense about the facial expression of each; both were men of commanding and impressive manners.

I recalled the somewhat peculiar and shrill voice of the speaker of 1860; I heard another voice in 1894 which resembled it. As they spoke, it was easy for a New Yorker to discern that they were both men of the west. The man to whose speech I listened in Cooper Union in February, of 1860 was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois--born in Kentucky, the man who spoke from the same platform within my hearing last year was Eugene Victor Debs, of Illinois--born in Indiana.

I recalled the appearance, the manner, the voice and the speech of Lincoln as Debs stood before me thirty-four years afterwards.

It seemed to me that both men were imbued with the same spirit. Both seemed to me as men of judgment, reason, earnestness and power. Both seemed to me as men of free, high, genuine, generous manhood. I "took" to Lincoln in my early life, as I took to Debs a third of a century later.

In the speeches of both westerners there was cogent argument; there were apt illustrations; there were especially emphatic passages; there were moments of lightning; there were touches of humor, and there were other qualities which produce conviction or impel to action. Each speaker was as free as the other from gross eloquence. I confess that I was as much impressed with the closing words of Debs' speech as I was with those of Lincoln, when he exclaimed, "Let us have faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

As Lincoln stands in my memory while looking far back, Debs stands in it as I saw him in Cooper Union a year ago.

Lincoln spoke for man; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for right and progress; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for the freedom of labor, so spoke Debs. Lincoln was the foe of human slavery; so is Debs.

I was in the deepest sympathy with Lincoln when he came here, as I was also with Debs when he came here. I had striven for Fremont in my youth, as I have striven in later years for principles that are the logical sequence of those of Lincoln and are represented by Debs.

Let no admirer of Abraham Lincoln--I do not mean the apotheosized emancipator, but the Lincoln of 1860--offer objection to aught that has been here said. At the time I have spoken of Lincoln was regarded by millions of people as a cross between a crank and a monster. In hundreds of papers and by hundreds of speakers he was called the "Illinois baboon." Every epithet that hate could invent was applied to him; every base purpose that malice could conceive was imputed to him. To the "Satanic press" of New York Lincoln was an object of loathing and derision, a "nigger lover," a clown, a subverter of the constitution and the law; and above all, he was a blatant fool who would destroy that indestructible "system of labor" which had existed of old, which was upheld by the supreme court and the lynch law court, the church, the army, the press and the capitalist, as also by congress--both houses. Why, the Debs whom we have with us in our country today is a harmless citizen compared with the Lincoln of 1860, as he had been described before he came to New York. It looks to me as though the newspaper slubberdegullions and plutocracy in our time had lost that power of cantankerous invective which was possessed by their contemporaries of 1860, now mostly dead and forgotten. I have read some assaults upon Debs, but all of them were poorly done.

Lincoln's name was less familiar to



New York masses at the opening of 1860 than Debs' was in 1894. Lincoln had campaigned in the west, but the west was much farther away then than it is now, and western men were less known in the east than they are now. Lincoln drew a crowd to Cooper Union, but not as large a crowd as Debs drew.

Well, when I heard Debs' speech here I had half a notion that it might be the prelude to an incident like that which followed Lincoln's speech. There were few people, at least in New York, who could have believed that within three months from the day of Lincoln's speech here, Lincoln would be a candidate for the office of President of the United States. "Some say," he said while in New York then, "some say they may make me Vice-President with Seward."

It was always the opinion of my old friend Raymond, the founder of the New York Times, whom I long served as chief of his editorial staff, that it was the Cooper Union speech of Lincoln that made it possible for him to be a candidate for the presidency, and that it was most potent in making him acceptable to the Republican party in the east. I certainly was a factor of influence in the nomination in Chicago the following May.

No matter about that now. When, in Cooper Union, a year ago, I heard the speech of Eugene V. Debs, which, in so many ways, reminded me of that of Abraham Lincoln long ago, I felt sure that nobody could deny that here again, in this new western leader in the struggle for labor's emancipation, there might be the stuff for a presidential candidate.

And this suggestion would have been made by me at the New York meeting but for the jam of perversity on the platform.

Debs in Cooper Union reminded me of Lincoln there. As Lincoln, of Illinois, became an efficient agent for freedom, so perchance might Debs, of Indiana, become in the impending conflict for the liberation of labor. Let us never forget Lincoln's great words, "Liberty before property; the man before the dollar."

The Congress of American Plutocracy

Absolutely Nothing Done for the Great Mass of the People by Billion Dollar Congress.



"We, the People," the wires for the ensuing campaign, to fool the people once more.

After serving the capitalist corporations in Congress, they return to "their constituents," trying again to play the roles of good fellowship.

The last session of Congress has stamped itself as the billion-dollar congress, says the Miners' Magazine. Regardless of the fact that an army of men and women are standing on the threshold of want and wretchedness, yet our statesmen at Washington have been blind to the signals of distress and have made extravagant appropriations that are destined to wipe out the surplus in the treasury in the very near future. The following are some of the financial items:

Sundry civil, \$12,000,000; legislative, executive and judiciary, \$33,000,005; army, \$95,382,000; postoffice, \$221,765,000; pensions, \$165,000,000; fortification, \$11,500,000; agriculture, \$11,641,000; naval, \$122,662,000.

It will be noticed that the appropriation for the army and navy, in conjunction with fortifications, reaches the enormous sum of \$229,544,000--almost one-fourth of the expenditures of the government for all purposes.

For the present fiscal year, the deficiency will reach \$60,000,000, and for the next fiscal year, ending June 30,

DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket

1909, it is predicted by the most conservative men at Washington that the deficiency will reach \$150,000,000 thus completely wiping out the surplus in the coffers of "Uncle Sam."

Our prophetic statesmen declare that the revenues of the government for the next fiscal year will not aggregate more than \$900,000,000, and may fall as low as \$50,000,000. The people of the United States may well view the extravagance of congress with considerable alarm. There is not a single indication that adversity will be dispelled in the near future. Many of the mines, mills and factories are still closed, and those that are operating are being conducted with such a reduced force that fears are entertained that ere the year 1909 is ushered in that hundreds of thousands more will be thrown upon the streets to search for the opportunity to earn the means of life. The individual who has looked beneath the surface and has an intelligent grasp of economic conditions that have been made by congress prove conclusively that our national lawmakers have never for one moment felt a sentiment of sympathy for the hundreds of thousands of men and women who, through idleness, are enduring the misery of a lingering death.

Labor slowly starving to death in many of the large cities of this country has escaped the notice of the men at the national capital who in a few short months will be standing on the political rostrum paying glowing tribute to the "dignity of labor" and appealing to the hungry millions to cast another ballot for a system that bequeaths to labor the miserable legacy of hunger and want.

Not a single dollar was appropriated with the object in view of furnishing employment to the needy millions of people, and yet the Cicerones of the two old parties, in the face of industrial depression and universal poverty among the laboring people, will endeavor to chloroform the masses of the people with glittering promises that will be broken as soon as the ballots are counted and the spoils of victory won.

More than \$200,000,000 are appropriated for an army and navy, but not a dollar for labor. Millions for destruction, but nothing for construction. Millions to keep the privileged few in affluence, but nothing for the brawn and bone of a nation whose poverty is felt in every state of the Union.

Great government!

The Republican Party and the Unemployed

New York Evening Call.

With six million workmen in the United States vainly hunting and begging for a chance to earn their bread by hard and useful labor, with the miseries resulting from unemployment growing more intense and more widespread every week for the last eight months--and all with Republicans in power at the White House and in the Capitol, and in most of the state houses and city halls of the land--yet the Republican national convention has the effrontery to say, "the Democratic party finds fault, the Republican party finds work."

After all their years of boasting over prosperity, the bottom has fallen out of the "full dinner pail" as suddenly, as completely, as disastrously as it did under Democratic rule in 1893. If Cleveland's party was to blame for the hard times that began fifteen years ago, as the Republicans have always charged, then Roosevelt's party is still more clearly to blame for the hard times that began last year.

The Socialists alone are in a position to say, "We told you so"--not in a tone of triumph, but in one of warning. For years the Socialists have been predicting the hard times, because they understand the workings of capitalism and have no reason to conceal the truth. Whether the old parties could not foresee what has come, or whether, foreseeing, they dared not speak of it, is for them to say. The fact remains that, without completely accepting the Socialist program, neither of them has the power to remove the evil.

Taft Known to Unions

Herman Robinson, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor, stated yesterday that the union men know Mr. Taft, the presidential aspirant, as a former judge who rendered anti-labor decisions in all labor matters, and that they have not forgotten that fact.

"Mr. Taft," he said, "is generally known among the labor unions as the 'father of injunctions,' and in the injunctions which have been recently granted against the unions his decisions have been adopted as precedents. While I cannot say officially what organized labor will do, I personally believe that Mr. Taft, judging from his decisions on the bench will not be acceptable to the labor unions."--New York Evening Call.

Why Debs Was Chosen

Montana News.

Seldom, if ever, in history has one man been called upon to bear the banner of his fellow thinkers for the third time, in a contest whose outcome could not possibly be achievement in the sense of final and decisive victory.

Debs responded to the call of the Socialists of America because when they said, "We need you", that wish was law to him.

He heard that call as a mighty, swelling aspiration of the working class. He saw the struggle, the smoke of battle; he saw men fighting, going down to awful death and darkness; saw them grasp helplessly at hopes that were stricken from them, heard the dying groans, saw the pitiless sky and the brutal foe, and--when that cry came across the desert wastes, Debs stepped to the front and grasped the standard.

No other man could do so well in the same situation. That was why Debs was chosen.

When workmen cease to be the tools and voting cattle of capitalist politicians, there will be a chance for protecting the interests, honor and dignity of the working class.

This will be the banner year in the history of the American Socialist movement.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The various "reform" movements

Two Days SOCIALIST PICNIC Two Days

LEMP'S PARK Thirteenth and Utah Streets

EUGENE V. DEBS

Will Speak

SATURDAY, JULY 11

—AT—

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

FRED G. STRICKLAND

—OF INDIANA—

Will Speak

SUNDAY, JULY 12

—AT—

4 AND 8 P. M.

PARK OPENS AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

CONCERT -- SONGS -- DANCING

Admission Tickets, 10 Cents a Person. Children Free

Both Days

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

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9—A graduated income tax.

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

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

12—The abolition of the senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18—The free administration of justice.

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

Where the Money Comes From

This paper is brought to your door, free of charge, by the combined efforts of working men and women of St. Louis.

They pay 25c dues each month to the Socialist Party and contribute additional small sums as they are able. This money is then used to pay for literature and papers like this one. No trust, no corporation, no "big cinch," will give one penny to the

Socialist Party. It would not be accepted if they did. The expenses of the Socialist Party are paid by the rank and file of its membership, and, as a result, the rank and file absolutely control the party. The corporations and the "big cinch" control the Democrat and Republican parties because they foot the bills for those parties.

If you want a thing well done you must do it yourself. The political party of labor must be built up and supported by labor. Our masters will not aid a labor union, neither will they support the political party of labor, the Socialist Party. That is just the reason why you should do so. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share in the struggle for labor's cause. Any small sum that you are able to contribute will be gladly received; the same will be received in the columns of our official paper, St. Louis Labor, from week to week. Send all contributions to the Socialist Party, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Missouri.

The Signs of the Times

From the Machinists' Monthly Journal How long shall empty, willing hands Their function be denied? Their claim to equity and right And justice be defied? Cast off your shackles men, and rise Today to duty's call; For justice, toll and liberty Shall triumph over all.

All who have ears to hear and eyes to see, with the ability to read the signs of the times aright, can not help marveling at the rapidity with which the change is coming upon us. Many fear that it will come too suddenly and find us unprepared to receive it, while others strong in reasoning power declare that the change is impossible until we are prepared to make it.

Our greatest thinkers and our clearest-headed economists recognize it and discuss it as the coming force that is to revolutionize society. They recognize its power, its importance and its widespread influence.

A generation ago the labor class movement was scarcely recognized as an obscure potentiality in the electoral world. In 1867 its voting strength was 30,000. In 1871 it rose to 100,000, in 1884 it was over half a million, and in 1889 over a million. In 1892 the working class vote was 1,798,391; in 1893, 2,585,898; in 1895, 3,033,780; in 1898, 4,515,591; in 1902, 5,253,054; in 1903, 6,285,374; and in 1905 it passed the seven million milestone, with constantly swelling cohorts.

That this great movement is growing cannot be doubted nor the reason for its rapid development questioned. When it is remembered that every member of this vast army of over 7,000,000 the world over is an enthusiastic missionary, a propagandist pledged to convince his fellows who have not yet joined that their place is by his side; that their hopes are there can be no wonder at the marvelous and their mission divine, ous growth the above-given figures reveal. Its magnitude is immense, yet immense though it is, the proposition it indicates is simple and easy of comprehension. It is this: Seven million men (and millions of women, too) of the working class have declared that the mismanagement of the present capitalist system must cease and that those who are responsible must retire with the management taken away from them and placed in more competent hands under a system of co-operative beneficence. Not only this, but these 7,000,000 men are getting the rest of the working class to join with them. And this is being done so rapidly that nothing could now stop the movement, it is irresistible. Its onward march is peaceful, for it believes in ballots and not in bullets, but where force is used to prevent its peaceful progress it does not hesitate to employ the same means to overcome such opposition. It stands for peace and a warless world and the practical application of what Christendom has supplicated for 2,000 years: Thy Kingdom come. It is the movement for peace on earth and good will to men—who can stop it?

Men and women, you who do the world's work, fall in line with the Socialist Party movement.

Brotherhood of Man

The crest and crowning of all good, Life's final star, is Brotherhood; For it will bring again to Earth Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth; Will send new light on every face; A kingly power upon the race. And till it come, we men are slaves, And travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way; Blind creeds and kings have had their day. Break the dead branches from the path: Our hope is in the aftermath—Our hope is in heroic men, Star-led to build the world again. To this Event the ages ran: Make way for Brotherhood—make way for Man.—Edwin Markham.

St. Louis Labor, Socialist Weekly, \$1.00 a year. Address: 212 South Fourth Street.

The Primary Elections

The primary elections will take place on August 4, in accordance with the new primary law. All the political parties hold their primaries on the same day and at the same voting places. It is of vital importance that the Socialist citizens take a lively interest in the primaries. The Socialist Party will have a full ticket in the field.

Be proud to be known as a Socialist citizen! Any lickspittle, Indian voter-for-a-drink, or coward or ignoramus may be a Democrat or Republican, but it requires some moral courage and manhood to be known as a Socialist.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

President—Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana. Vice-President—Ben Hanford, of New York.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—W. L. Garver, of Chillicothe. Lieutenant Governor—U. F. Sargent, of Springfield.

Secretary of State—F. Baker, of Poplar Bluff. Auditor—Frank Foster of Hannibal.

Treasurer—C. E. Etherton of Kansas City. Attorney General—J. F. Williams of West Plains.

Railroad Commissioner—U. S. Barnesley of Monett. Supreme Court—L. G. Pope of St. Louis.

Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling of St. Louis. Electors-at-Large—W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Tenth District—G. A. Hoehn. Eleventh District—Phil. H. Mueller. Twelfth District—Wm. F. Crouch.

STATE SENATORIAL TICKET.

Twenty-ninth District—Wm. M. Brandt. Thirty-first District—Wm. Kreckler. Thirty-third District—Wm. E. Kin dorf.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE TICKET

First District—William Ruesche, William Klages, H. Siroky. Second District—William Reznicek, Charles Goodman, Christ Rocur.

Third District—Daniel Burkhardt, Jacob Wunsch, F. W. Schulz. Fourth District—Henry Schwarz, P. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.

Fifth District—E. B. Story, Walter Ablng. Sixth District—F. L. Robinson, Joseph Barratt.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

Judges of Circuit Court—William Worman, Otto Pauls and Frank Heuer; Circuit Attorney—L. E. Hildebrand; Sheriff—T. C. Stephens; Public Administrator—D. M. Haskin; Coroner—Dr. Emil Simon.

To Working Women From Striking Bakers

The Union Bakers of the St. Louis bakery trust, incorporated under the name of American Baking Co., are still on strike in defense of their union.

Like most of the big trusts this concern is fighting Organized Labor. Journeymen Bakers Union of St. Louis, by nearly 25 years of hard work, has succeeded in reducing the daily hours of work from 16 and 18 to 9, and the weekly workdays from 7 to 6. We improved the conditions of the men employed in our trade.

For this reason we are opposed by the trust bosses who are anxious to break up our Union.

We request the working women to assist us by not buying any bread from the trust bakeries. Buy only Union label bread. The Central Trades and Labor Union declared the boycott on the following trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., St. Louis Bakery Co., Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co., Fround Bakery Co., The Home Bakery Co., McKinney Bakery Co.

Tell your grocer that you will not buy any bread from these boycotted trust bakeries until they recognize Union labor and grant the reasonable demands of their striking employes.

PETER BEISEL, Business Agent of Bakers' Union, No. 4, of St. Louis.

The 500 Pound Ticket

"Taft and Sherman weigh five hundred pounds," says the Globe-Democrat.

Taft and Sherman—who are they? Why, they are the Republican presidential nominees.

It is customary at the stock yards to buy cattle and sheep by the pound but it is something entirely new and unusual to weigh presidential tickets by the pound. According to this conception of things the Republican convention held at the Chicago coliseum simply nominated five hundred pounds of human flesh.

Rah, Rah, Rah Five Hundred Pounds—Taft and Sherman, Rah, Rah, Rah.

BEN HANFORD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT!

Hanford's response is also the call of a man who heard the voice of duty. He is sick, frail and fighting for life. But these men both stand up, pale and determined, with the hosts of struggling protest and revolt around them, and the long line of their courageous

march goes swinging down the ages. Working voter, this is where you belong.

St. Louis County Socialist Party

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALIST TICKET.

County Judge, First district: Jos. Sturtz. County Judge, Second district: Henry Kelp.

Prosecuting Attorney: F. G. Cassens. Sheriff: George Lewis. Assessor: C. L. Ross. Treasurer: John Mound.

Public Administrator: W. S. Eklies. Surveyor: Herman Georges. 25th Senatorial district: G. W. Boswell.

Tenth Congressional district: G. A. Hoehn. First Representative district: A. Jeske.

Second Representative district: Louis Meyer. The St. Louis County Socialists have adopted a county platform which will be ready for distribution within a few days. Never before has there been such a strong Socialist organization and such a lively propaganda work in St. Louis County as in this campaign and a strong Socialist vote may be expected.

Brentwood Socialists Give July 4 Picnic

The Socialists of Brentwood, St. Louis County will give a picnic on Saturday, July 4 (commencing at 2 p. m.), at Modern Woodmen's Grove. Visitors are assured of a grand time. There will be games and amusement for everybody. W. L. Garver of Chillicothe, the Socialist candidate for governor, and Col. H. M. Rogers will speak. Mr. Rogers, yet young, though 73 years of age, will sing several baritone solos. Good music for concert and dance. The grove is on the banks of the River Des Peres. Admission 10 cents; children free. No charge for dancing. You get to the grove by taking Suburban or Market street cars going west, connect with Kirkwood cars going south, which takes you to Brentwood. Get away from the smoke and sweat and enjoy a smile with nature.

G. W. BOSWELL.

Wanted: Soup-Houses

The Republican prosperity commenced with the "full dinner pail" delusion and ended with the industrial crisis and the free soup-houses. In order to make a successful campaign the Republican managers would do well to establish precinct soup-houses throughout the city where the "free, independent citizens" who voted for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in 1904, could secure a plate of soup and a "Jungle" bone once a day, in order to keep body and soul together at least until November 3, when their votes will again be required to put Injunction Bill Taft and Trust President Sherman into office.

Who Owns St. Louis?

Who owns the daylight? God and the people. Who owns the Sunlight? God and the people. Who owns the light for the night? God? No! The people? No! Who does? John I. Beggs and his North American Co.

Who is John I. Beggs? Is he a representative of God? No! Is he a representative of the people? No! Does he represent the devil in hell? No. The devil would not admit John I. Beggs through the gates of hell.

Why not? Because he is afraid that this monopolizer of gas and electric light and power might also get a monopoly on the fires of hell and charge exorbitant prices that the devil might be compelled to put hell out of business.

The people of St. Louis are easy. They permit Beggs to own the gas and electric light and power plants. They permit Beggs to own the entire street railway system. After a while they may grant him the privilege of "re-organizing" the city water works for the benefit of the North American.

Perhaps, some smart Aleck will some day in the near future invent a process whereby the sunbeams and the sunlight can be "kettled" and "boilered" up and sold to the people of St. Louis by the cubic foot, and John I. Beggs will then have outwitted even God Almighty.

To many thousands of poor people in the central part of the city fresh air has already become a monopoly under John I. Beggs' management. If you haven't got 5 or 10 cents for car fare on John's street railways you will never inhale the fresh air in our public parks.

What fools we people are! Why haven't we sense enough to establish our own municipal lighting plants and put John I. out of business? He may go back to the butcher shop where he came from, where he could sell jungle meat until the Health Department would call a halt.

The Republican platform is Theodore Roosevelt. The Democratic platform is William J. Bryan. And truth to tell there's very little difference between them. The Republican managers would probably be for Mr. Bryan

if it were not that he would, if elected, have the appointment of an Attorney General.—The Mirror.

Presidential Campaign Opening at Lemp's Park, Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12.

Socialist Picnic Committee Meeting.

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

THE SECRETARY.

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.

The Socialist Party Stands Unqualifiedly for Equal Political rights for men and women.

Debs and Hanford are the candidates of the working class in the presidential campaign of 1908.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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

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

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

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



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Missouri Socialist Party

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

Maplewood... (3443 Commonwealth)...H. L. Howe McCracken (Route 1, Sparta).... M. B. Davidson

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

Monett...U. S. Barnesley Morley...J. H. Bryant Mt. Vernon...G. A. Cammack Milan...R. D. Morrison

Minaville...W. W. Cosby Myrtle (Jeff)...J. U. Lionberger Nevada (628 E. Cherry)...J. H. Amos Neosho...L. B. Jones

New Harmony (Sikeston)...L. Love Novinger...Alex Nimmo Oak Grove (Blodgett)...J. T. Schneider Olivette (Route 2, Clayton).... J. E. Lehner

Oran...Z. L. Glenn Pineville...Frank Gardner Phelps (Route 2, Miller)...F. A. Bryant Piedmont...G. R. Martin Pleasant Valley (Blodgett)...C. Forrest Poplar Bluff...C. Kuecht Puxico...B. S. Montgomery

Raley Creek (Galena)...Dick Myers Reeds Spring...L. McCullah Rockview...E. C. Jones Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)... A. F. Ruser

St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).... Otto Kaemmerer St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)...A. Tschlrner

St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.).... R. G. Lobb Sedalia (9th & New York)... J. W. Barnett

Sikeston (Blodgett)...J. W. Adams Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)... E. B. Schofield

Stotts City...C. F. Krueger Thayer...F. W. King Trask...C. H. Dawson

Trenton (700 Florence)...H. H. Perrin Tribune...E. C. Bailey Turnback (Route 1, Aurora).... H. L. Cottingham

Unionville...O. R. C. McCalment Vanduser...W. R. Vowels Valley Park...P. Hohl

Verdella (Route 1, Iantha).... F. Eddleman Wappapello...R. Wilson

Warrensburg (Route 7)...W. F. Sutton West Plains...J. F. Williams Willow Springs...N. B. Wilkinson

Winnipeg...E. F. Nelson

Arnett...E. J. Lewis Ava...Allen Miller Aquilla (R. 2, Bloomfield)...C. Walker

Aurora...J. E. Dunn Bartlett...Ed. Merrill Bevier...J. L. Pico

Bernie...W. Nightingale Bleda...F. J. Amrhein Blodgett...J. T. Mars

Bonnetterre...Wm. Winston Brentwood (Webster Groves).... G. W. Boswell

Burlington Junction...E. D. Wilcox Cape Fair...L. D. Bolen

Carey (Route 1, Benton)...B. Wyatt Cardwell...W. Francis Chesterfield...G. Lewis

Chillicothe...W. L. Garver Chaffee...T. E. Lee Commerce...H. G. Anderson

Connellsville...J. E. Whitehouse Crowder...Amos Acord

Cross Plains (Benton)...F. Scherer Delhi (Leasburg)...J. J. Benzick

De Soto...B. A. Bell Dexter...J. W. Sprinkle Desloge...Edw. Randolph

Diamond...J. G. Mustain Edna (Illmo)...J. T. Williams Eldon...C. C. Trevillyan

Fairhaven...Frank Gray Flat River (Box 277)...G. W. O'Dam

Ferguson...A. Tschlrner Fry School House (Eminence).... C. A. Powell

Gifford (Route 1, Yarrow).... J. W. Bradigum

Greenfield...Inda McInturff Hamburg...Jno. Russell

Hannibal (107 Grace st)...F. Foster Hickory Grove (Benton)...J. M. Crow

Jasper County Central Committee 912 Central Av., Joplin...R. R. Ristine

Jennings...F. G. Cassens Johnson City (Route 2, Appleton City)...R. J. Smith

Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand Ave.)...J. M. Brazel

Kennett...Jasper Long Kirksville (913 S. Florence).... T. C. Haller

Lamar...H. A. Thomas Leadwood...R. C. McCrory

Lemons (Blodgett)...J. Chwening, Jr. Liberal...Martha Mellor

Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis) L Meyer Lusk (Charleston)...Louis Probst

Lynchburg...J. C. Quinn Marceline...B. McAllister

Cigars PEN MAR - 10c SUNRISE - 5c Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

From Chicago To Denver

Having been ignominiously turned down by the Republican convention, the labor leaders who have been humilitating themselves in Chicago will move to Denver to repeat the process before the Democratic convention. It is quite probable that they will receive a somewhat different reception there, says the Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Democratic party is hungry and thirsty. It is willing to promise anything. The party that refuses to extend protection even to babies in the only states where it is in complete control, the party that is responsible for the most backward labor legislation in the South that is to be found in any pretendedly civilized country, will undoubtedly be willing to declare against child labor and in favor of factory laws.

The fact that chattel slavery still persists in the turpentine camps and lumber towns of Democratically controlled states will not prevent the national Democratic party from pronouncing in favor of protective labor legislation. Undoubtedly some of the judges who have assisted in railroad men into slavery as vagrants and who have refused to prosecute guards for murdering "escaping" workers who had been condemned to the chain-gang will declare themselves in favor of an anti-injunction plank.

The Republican party is as frankly and brutally capitalistic as it dares to be. The Democratic party is as simply and hypocritically capitalistic as it knows how to be. That is the only distinction between the two.

And out of these camps Labor is to select its friends to be rewarded. Before these two parties the representatives of two million organized workmen will crawl and beg and threaten and bluster. It is something to make every trade unionist blush with shame.

Prohibition or Temperance?

"We stand for temperance, progress and freedom, but our conception of temperance excludes fanaticism, inquisitorial and compulsory methods productive of hypocrisy and cowardice.

"We are decidedly in favor of prohibiting the adulteration of the food and drink supply, because we consider such adulteration one of the fundamental causes of intemperance.

"We hold that every public improvement will advance the cause of real temperance. The establishment of every public library will be a means of strengthening the cause of temperance. The establishment of every little park or public playground in the densely populated residence districts of our cities will help to bring forth those good qualities in man which produce that liberality of temperance which is free of fanaticism, coercion and fear.

"The establishment of public art galleries, museums and other similar institutions would be valuable sources for the education of the people and for the gradual weeding out of intemperance.

"The abolition of the slums and tenement houses, with their immorality and disease-breeding conditions, would greatly advance the temperance cause.

"The abolition of child factory labor and the obligatory school attendance will have a tendency to counteract some of the evils which have been productive of intemperance and drunkenness.

"In order to bring about real temperance, we must follow the golden road of Pestalozzi, Froebel and other great educators of the world, and must not be misled by people of the Carrie Nation or Blue Law Wallace stripe. (From Resolution adopted by Tenth Ward Improvement Association.)

Democracy, Thou Art a Jew!

The Democratic party is badly in need of the workmen's vote. Like an old rag and junk dealer "Miss Democracy" is buying up labor and other skates at any old price, because the Democratic party must be made to appear as the "workingman's party."

What is the history of the Democratic machine? In Southern states the Democratic legislatures killed every labor bill of any importance demanded by the labor organizations. Every attempt to abolish child slavery in the cotton states was bitterly opposed by the Democratic lawmakers. Thousands of little children—mere babies—are still working in the Southern cotton mills, in other factories and mines, and the Democratic lawmakers sanction the crime of child slavery.

Yet they are bidding for the labor votes!

The "National Prosperity Association" that was organized at St. Louis, Missouri, as yet has declared no dividends. This association has been attempting to drug the pauper into the belief that he is rich, that the hungry man has a full stomach, and that the jobless tramp has a master who is paying him his wages regularly. If there were not 4,000,000 of an idle army in the United States standing on the threshold of poverty and want,

the "National Prosperity Association" of St. Louis might be a success.—Miners Magazine.

We will speak out, we will be heard Though all earth system crack; We will not bate a single word Nor take a letter back. We speak the truth and what care we For hissing and for scorn. While some faint gleaming we can see Of freedom's coming morn, Let liars fear; let cowards shrink; Let traitors turn away; Whatever we have dared to think That dare we also say. —WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

The Panic, the Plutes and Political Scheming

Pierpont Morgan and his inklingers on the New York "Sun" say that it is a Roosevelt panic, that Teddy did it with his little hammer. Roosevelt says the wicked millionaires, the chaps with the hard faces and soft bodies whose sons are fools and whose daughters are foreign princesses, the "malefactors of great wealth" conspired to cause the panic to discredit "my policies." We Socialists say that this panic came because ten dollars are bigger than two dollars.

The average workingman in America gets less than two dollars a day the year around; he creates, thanks to machinery, trusts and other modern improvements more than ten dollars worth of stuff or product a day. The wonder is, not that we have a panic with lots of us hunting new slave-drivers to sell ourselves to, but the true wonder is that the panic did not come sooner. Panics are not to be wholly avoided under the wage system. They are caused simply by the inability of the toiling, producing masses to buy back from the boss class the immense product of modern industry.

The present panic was held back for years by the immense destruction of property—the titanic waste—of the Spanish-American war, the Russo-Japanese war, the San Francisco earthquake, the Baltimore fire and other blessings in disguise. But it had to come. The criminal malefactors could not stop it. Roosevelt could not stop it. It hit us last November as Gaylord Wilshire and other Socialists had foretold it would. At first people tried to believe it was merely a Wall Street panic due to defective currency laws and not caused by "overproduction," which we must never forget means that the wages of the workers are so small they cannot buy the things produced by their own toil. But gradually the newspapers were forced to print items about the miles of idle freight cars and dead engines on the sidings in Indiana and other states in the middle west. The number of idle freight cars is now nearing the half-million mark, and even the stupidest of us now are forced to see that the reason men are out of work is once again because, victims of the perverted love for work, they have toiled to hard and produced so much calico and silk their wives must wear rags, so many shoes their children must go barefoot, and so much food they must live on free lunches till their benevolent bosses can succeed in wasting or destroying the surplus.

The sooner the working class realize this and place their whole reliance upon their own organizations, the unions and the Socialist Party, the sooner will panics and poverty be abolished.—New York Socialist.

Did Roosevelt Cause The Financial Panic?

Was Roosevelt the cause of the financial panic?

Did the leading financiers bring about the panic in order to "do up" Roosevelt?

Many people believe they did.

Suppose one man's irrational talk or action would induce the money kings to extreme measures, and suppose these money kings had the power to make or unmake a panic and bring about a serious industrial crisis like the present one, would this not be the best argument in favor of Socialism? If one man in the White House and a few others in Wall Street have the power to throw the entire country into a state of industrial stagnation, and bring bankruptcy, misery and starvation over millions of honest people, is this not an indictment against the entire capitalist system? Is it not high time to abolish capitalist speculation in the means of production, in the means of life? Are the 80,000,000 American people simply the axle grease for the profit-grinding machinery of capitalist corporation?

Are the plow, the tool, the machine, etc., to benefit mankind, or shall these means of production and distribution be forever used by greedy private corporations to crush the people?

The Socialist Party is determined to put a stop to the system of modern capitalist highway robbery.

Kies, Russia—Mme. Sherstnova, who was confined in the political prison here, was shot and killed by one of the prison sentinels, who discovered her signaling with a mirror to some of her co-prisoners. She was standing at a window at the time, and the sentinel's first shot killed her.

Debs and Hanford are the candidates of the working class in the presidential campaign of 1908.

Notice to Voters

Every day till 6 o'clock, and Friday evenings till 9 o'clock, the Election Commissioner's office will be open.

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

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

The Election Commissioners' office is open every Friday evening in July until 8 o'clock.

The Special Debs-Hanford Edition of St. Louis Labor.

Will be distributed Sunday, July 5, all over St. Louis city, and in many parts of St. Louis County. It will contain splendid campaign matter, including our new national platform, announcements of our campaign opening, picnic and Debs demonstration at Lemp's Park July 11 and 12; also the presidential, state and city tickets and the St. Louis county ticket of the Socialist Party. All orders must be in not later than Monday, June 29, because on account of the Fourth of July holiday we must go to press one day earlier than usual. The comrades in the wards may thus get their "specials" not later than Friday, July 3, which will give them ample time on the Fourth to fold and prepare them for distribution on Sunday morning. Up to Tuesday, June 23, the following orders have been received:

Table listing distribution orders for various wards and branches, including Second Ward Club (2,000 copies), Sixth Ward Club (2,000 copies), etc., totaling 44,500 copies.

Gompers, Van. Cleave and the Injunction Courts

"We demanded of the Republican party that an anti-injunction plank be inserted in the platform. Instead of granting our request or any modification of it, the platform writers inserted a provision legalizing the injunction and asked the courts to make it more definite in its provisions."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The laborites at Chicago asked for bread and were given a whack on the head with the big stick. Small wonder that the Van Cleave and Emerys and other union-smashers who fought the labor representatives before the platform committee are pleased with the brutal manner in which the union officials were treated.

President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers voiced the sentiments of those he represented, as well as the platform committee, to the letter when he scornfully declared in his speech at one of the hearings:

"The threats of what it (labor) will do on election amounts to nothing. Labor has never accomplished any definite results at the polls, and its covert threats should not be seriously considered."

How many times have we mentioned the fact in the Citizen that the politicians have nothing but contempt for the working class! Here they hurl it into your teeth that you are a lot of docile party slaves and nincompoops who deserve no consideration and will receive none.

Every workingman who has heretofore voted the Republican ticket can figure it out for himself how utterly unfair his party is to his interests and principles as a worker.

Those who are not party slaves, who dare to stand up and fight for their rights, who possess a backbone and red blood in their veins, will resent the injury and insult heaped upon them by carrying their boycott to the polls and delivering a blow that will cause the plutocratic politicians and their masters behind the scenes to curse the day when they legalized and commended the infamous system of government by injunction that is making serfs of the working people, and which is practiced nowhere else under the shining sun—not even in Russia—in the shameless, brutal manner that this evil is exercised here.

If a handful of judges are going to rule in this country, and be used especially whenever labor makes an attempt to improve its hard lot, then in God's name dissolve your legislative bodies, abolish your representative form of government, destroy your democratic electorate and return to despotism!

The sorrowful spectacle of it all is that this national campaign will find workingmen ready to kiss the hand that smites them, ready to hug the chains that bind them; but we do not believe that many will have the temerity to call themselves union MEN.—Cleveland Citizen.

St. Louis County Socialist Picnic.

There will be large "doins" out in the county on July 4. A picnic has been arranged at Modern Woodmen's Grove, between Brentwood and Windom. They will have our candidate for governor, W. L. Garver, as one of the speakers, and have also engaged H. M. Rodgers of Washington as a speaker and singer. There will be all the usual entertainment features besides. The Socialists are invited to spend the Fourth out in the county and help the cause along at the same time. Take Kirkwood or Forest Park cars to Brentwood and walk two blocks west. Admission is 10c.

Campaign Subscription Lists.

The national campaign subscription lists have been sent to all locals. The local retains one-half of all collections on these lists, the other one-half is to be sent to the state secretary, who in turn forwards 20 per cent to the national office. The present lists are to be used until July 10 and then new lists will be sent out. The idea is to get quick results, which will benefit the whole party organization.

John W. Brown's Dates.

The dates are set as follows: Jefferson City, July 6; Sedalia, 7; Warrensburg, 8; Windsor, 9; Urich, 10-11; Independence, 12; Richmond, 13-14; Chillicothe, 15.

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

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

Our Book Department

Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Table listing books for sale with columns for Author, Title, and Cloth price. Includes titles like 'The Student's Marx', 'The Religion of Socialism', 'The Evolution of Man', etc.

THE FACT IS

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

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

LABOR.

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

46



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Com-
plaints 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 ap-
pearance.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

GO TO JAIL

Chicago, June 30.—Three prominent officers of the Carpen-
ters' Union, one of them Treasurer John J. Brittain of the Chi-
cago Federation of Labor, were sentenced by Judge Carpenter
today to serve thirty days in the county jail for willful violation
of an injunction forbidding them to boycott the Mears-Clayton
Lumber Co.

The other defendants sentenced are George H. Lakey and
Charles G. Grassl, who, with Brittain, were business agents of
the Carpenters' District Council.

The court, in its opinion, said the defendants were guilty of
palpable and willful violation of the injunction order.

"It is rather difficult for me to understand," he said, "why it
is that union men are found who violate the writs of the courts,
the guarantee of their liberties."—Dispatch in St. Louis Re-
public.

Chicago, Ill., June 30.—John J. Brittain, George H. Lakey
and Charles G. Grassl, business agents for the Carpenters'
Union in this city, were today sentenced to thirty days in jail
for violation of an injunction against the calling of strikes on
buildings under construction issued by Judge Carpenter on be-
half of the Mears-Slayton Lumber Co.—Globe-Democrat.

The Republic dispatch speaks of an injunction forbidding the
boycott, while the Globe-Democrat special refers to an injunction
against the calling of strikes.

It seems that the injunction covered both strike and boycott.
This latest injunction case, coming immediately after the Republican
convention which nominated "Injunction Taft" for President, will be
another eye-opener to thousands of union men.

The officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor and of the
Carpenters' Brotherhood go to jail not as criminals, but as men;
not as violators of the fundamental laws of the country, but as de-
fenders of said laws; not in violation of justice, but in defense of it.

Fourteen years ago a "hunger rebellion" broke out among the
wage slaves of Millionaire Pullman. A general strike followed
under the auspices of the American Railway Union. Every railroad
centering in Chicago was tied up. There was no riot, no serious
trouble. The railroad corporations asked for state troops.

Governor John P. Altgeld refused the demand, saying that such
action was not justified by the peaceful strike conditions prevailing
in Chicago.

President Grover Cleveland (who died last week) was appealed
to, and he complied with the command of his political masters by
ordering the federal troops to Chicago, after some hirings of the
railway companies had burned up some old, worthless box cars.

The A. R. U. headquarters were looted by the "law and order
brigade," injunctions against Eugene V. Debs and the other strike
leaders were issued.

Debs and his colleagues, like true American citizens, paid no
attention to the corporation lawyers' injunctions.

They were arrested, and, without trial, sentenced to imprison-
ment for terms of three to six months.

Debs and his comrades went to Woodstock jail as—heroes!

Debs and his comrades left Woodstock jail as Socialists and on
returning to Chicago were greeted by tens of thousands of brave
men and women.

Pullman, who had nothing to arbitrate, is dead and forgotten.

Cleveland, who suppressed the strike by federal troops, died a
few days ago; he was forgotten years before his death.

Altgeld lived the life of a true man; he died, but millions of
people still honor the memory of the brave governor of Illinois.

Debs and his union were defeated, but that memorable struggle,
the defeat and his march to Woodstock jail made him dear to hun-
dreds of thousands of sons and daughters of toil. Today he is the
standard bearer of the advance guard of the American proletariat in
a most remarkable political struggle, in which Wm. Taft—Injunc-
tion Taft—the father of the injunction against Union Labor, is his
leading opponent.

The carpenters just convicted for violation of the injunction in
Chicago will render great service to Organized Labor of America by
going to jail.

Diaz-Roosevelt-Taft

Sensational reports about a "revolution" in Mexico have been
published during the last few days. The situation seems to be
grave, because the Mexican government ordered troops into the
"war zone."

An official dispatch says:

"Orders have been passed through the ranks of the soldiers not
to take any prisoners when marching against the revolutionists.
Gen. Morez made the statement that political prisoners are very ex-
pensive and extremely dangerous, and are only safe when dead. But
the ringleaders will be taken alive where possible and, according to
the report from Mexico City, they will be given a speedy trial, and,
if convicted, publicly executed. The government has offered a re-
ward of \$100 for every bandit dead or alive after evidence conclu-
sive is furnished to show that he was a member of the party plot-
ting against the government."

The Roosevelt-Taft government in Washington has been ap-
pealed to by the Mexican government to assist in the suppression
of the trouble. A Washington telegram says the rest. It reads as
follows:

"Washington, June 29.—At the request of President Roosevelt,
Secretary of War Taft tonight sent instructions to Brigadier General
Albert L. Meyer, commanding the Department of Texas, at San
Antonio, to send an adequate force of troops to Del Rio, Eagle Pass
and El Paso to preserve the neutrality of the border.

The number of troops and their distribution along the border
will be left to the judgment of Gen. Meyer. The troops will co-
operate with the United States marshals who are now patrolling the
Mexican border.

"This action was decided upon as a result of the request from
the Mexican government that the United States do its utmost to pre-
vent any violation of the neutrality laws. The request of the Mexi-
can government was referred to the Attorney General by the State
Department, and the governor of Texas, in the meantime, was asked
to aid in compelling obedience to the law.

"The orders of the President in sending troops to the border are
understood to have been made upon the recommendation of the At-
torney General.

"Brigadier General Meyer is authorized to ascertain the number
of troops necessary at Del Rio and El Paso, and also to send troops
to any other points along the Mexico-Texas border if found ad-
visable.

"The federal troops will act under the direction of the United
States marshal and United States district attorney. Their presence
will also do much to prevent any outbreaks within United States
territory, and will be of material assistance in the event that bandits
should cross the border."

The following little dispatch shows how President Diaz' rep-
resentatives are working the Roosevelt-Taft machine:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 30.—Senor Manuel Calero of Mexico
and Maria Malina, mayor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, will call at Saga-
more Hill today to pay their respects to President Roosevelt. With
them will come Assistant Secretary of State Bacon."

This means that Roosevelt and Taft will assist in the bloody
work of suppressing the "bandits' revolution" in Mexico.

That American capitalists and speculators have their hands in
this "revolution" seems very probable. Possibly it is a scheme of
the American mine owners in Mexico to secure Mexican and Ameri-
can troops for the purpose of annihilating Organized Labor. The
"revolution" has all the earmarks of a Col. Greene campaign against
the Miners' Unions.

A later dispatch would indicate that this suspicion is fully jus-
tified. It reads:

"Austin, Tex., June 29.—American mining interests are now
jeopardized by the Mexican uprising. While American owned mines
are not in the territory so far directly affected by the revolution, it
is expected that uprisings among the miners will occur at any time.
For months agitators have been working among these miners creat-
ing dissatisfaction. The difference between the pay of Mexican
miners and those in the States, as well as poor working conditions,
have been dwelt on at length. Revolutionary leaders declare that at
a signal practically all the miners will join the insurrection.

"Wednesday will be the most anxious day the republic has wit-
nessed in years. Revolutionary leaders have set that day for a con-
certed revolt.

"Thousands of troops are being rushed to the threatened dis-
trict and suspected plotters are being arrested by the wholesale."

Within a few days we may know more about this latest "Mex-
ican Revolution."

At any rate, it is plain that Roosevelt and Taft are playing a
most despicable role by supporting the Diaz regime and its mur-
derous work against the people of Mexico. We shall know more
about the trouble within a week or two.

Have We Sunk So Low?

A Jewish gentleman named Straus is at present engaged in the
despicable occupation of gathering together a few penniless crea-
tures of his race for the purpose of sending them back to the land
of the Czar.

They are political offenders who fled from Russia to escape im-
prisonment and death. In fighting for a Republic they were at-
tempting to do for Russia what our forefathers did for America.
They were trying to establish in Russia such freedom as exists here,
which probably is the reason the parents of Mr. Straus came to this
country.

Many of these revolutionists are now being spied out by the
Commissioner of Labor, so-called, and the Commissioner of Immi-
gration, an old labor leader, to be sent back to Russia to be mur-
dered.

Have you heard anyone protest? Have you heard any of our
representatives in Congress speak about the matter?

Now let us contrast the democratic procedure in our country
with the monarchic procedure in England.

The other day the King decided he wanted to go to visit his
cousin, the Czar of Russia.

The English Labor Party, which represents the people, vigor-
ously protested against their chief executive having any relations
whatever with the Czar.

Keir Hardie said that "for the King to pay an official visit was
to condone the atrocities for which the Czar's government and the
Czar personally must be held responsible."

He asked that the government withdraw the British representa-
tive from Russian territory unless the Czar's government ceases
murdering and court-martialing political offenders.

Victor Grayson, also a Socialist member of Parliament, de-
scribed the Czar as "the bloodiest monster now in existence."

"England," he says, "is murdering its people with unemploy-
ment, insecurity of employment, pauperism and lack of food, but,
bad as we are, we are too clean to associate with the Czar of Russia."

Altogether the Labor and Socialist members have done some-
thing to arouse the British people to some sense of justice. The at-
titude of the Labor representatives showed pretty clearly that the
masses of people in England have no sympathy for the King's
cousin.

Yet the visit of the King to his cousin is a relatively small mat-
ter compared with what is being done by certain of our public of-
ficials.

We appear to be acting as agents of the Czar by working with
his officials to apprehend those in America who are fighting his in-
famous regime. We appear to be assisting his spies and secret po-
lice to capture noble young revolutionists now in America, and to
send them back to Russia to glut the vengeance of what Victor
Grayson called "the bloodiest monster now in existence."—Robert
Hunter.

FIVE YEARS FOR SHAKING HANDS

It seems incredible that any court in boasted free America would
sentence a man to five years in prison for shaking hands. Yet that is
what a number of uniformed asses did in San Francisco!

A soldier attended one of Emma Goldman's meetings, shook
hands with her, and this was his sentence.

The speeches of Emma Goldman (outside of her denunciation
of acknowledged evils) are almost as absurd as the judgment of that
martial court. But the ridiculousness of anarchy in no wise lessens
the ludicrousness of that judicial pronouncement. There is so much
comedy in this performance that it is difficult for us to see the trag-
edy.

Five years in prison for shaking hands!

And another ass with epaulets on his shoulders solemnly re-
views the decision, decrees that the sentence was too severe and so
reduces it from five years to three years!

And this happens in a city where the most vicious and cowardly
traitors to the country, although notoriously guilty, can not be con-
victed!

Where the most dangerous and criminal assaults upon govern-
ment go unpunished!

Where the most guilty of bribers, bribe takers, boodlers, perjur-
ers and corrupters of government, brazenly walk the streets and
laugh in the faces of the people!

Poor old San Francisco! It does indeed seem as though you
were suffering from visitations! You have been punished with the
plague of knaves; now it is the plague of fools.

These army officers would not need to know much to know that
you can not increase respect for courts and government by having
the courts and government do ridiculous things.

Emma Goldman would never be noticed were it not for the
idiotic and despotic acts of those in authority. The big anarchists at
the top are the cause of the little anarchists at the bottom.

Had the officers of this court-martial been logical, after they had
sentenced the soldier to five years' imprisonment for applauding an-
archy, they would have sentenced themselves for a longer term for
being the real promoters of anarchy. This soldier, if not an anarchist
when he shook hands with Emma Goldman, will be one before his
term of imprisonment has expired. Thus are asinine officials pro-
moting anarchy.

Those dignitaries who profess to be most opposed to anarchy
are really its breeders and fomenters.

Any one who directly or indirectly advocates tyranny and injus-
tice is a promoter of anarchy.

The only real opponent of the doctrines of Emma Goldman is he
who advocates a system where tyranny could not exist and where
justice would burgeon and bloom.

The Socialist therefore is the only REAL enemy of anarchy.—
George W. Downing, in the World, Oakland, Cal.

Editorial Observations

To Lemp's Park Saturday, July 11, and Sunday, July 12.

Get Your Tickets for the Debs Demonstration to be Held Sat-
urday, July 11.

Remember That Eugene V. Debs Will Speak at 8 O'clock
p. m. on Saturday, July 11. Be on time, because the comrade has to
leave on the midnight train for Milwaukee, where he will speak at
a Socialist demonstration the following afternoon.

John I. Beggs, the Gas, Electric Light and Street Railway Boss
of St. Louis and Milwaukee, is mad at the Milwaukee Socialist
aldermen. When Alderman Strehlow asked for better street car
service for the Northwest Side John I. Beggs got mad and ex-
claimed: "To hell with the Socialists!"

Last Week the Former President of the Leading Department
store of St. Louis died, leaving property worth about four million
dollars. As a matter of course, the man was a great philanthropist,
too. So the daily papers claim. But the same department store is
still employing children for two and three dollars a week, and girls
of 18 years of age receive the enormous wage of \$3.50 and \$4 a
week. Here is the secret of the accumulation of \$4,000,000 of profit
in a lifetime.

"I Have a Right to Belong to Any Political Union Labor Club
I please; I am a free citizen!" declared a delegate in a recent meet-
ing of the local Central Trades & Labor Union. Yes, you have that
right! You have the right to become a Judas Iscariot, you
have a right to accept the thirty pieces of silver, and you have a
right to go and hang yourself. But Organized Labor has the right,
the moral right, at least, to put you on record and remember you
whenever men of honor and trust are needed in the movement.

Fifteen Delegates From Pennsylvania Attended the National
Republican convention whose combined wealth represented \$500,-
000,000. Delegates with such princely fortunes that have been made
from the sweat and destitution of impoverished millions can always
be depended upon to accord generous treatment to a labor commit-
tee when begging for the incorporation of a labor plank in a plat-
form. The interests of the master and the slave are so much iden-

tical that the bloated plutocrat could not possibly refuse such an humble request when presented by a representative of Organized Labor.—Miners' Magazine.

Taft's Campaign for the Nomination in the National Republican convention has cost approximately a million dollars, says the Miners' Magazine. A number of writers on Democratic journals have expressed a yearning to know the sources from which this vast sum of money came to groom Taft for the presidential nomination. It is safe to assume that no labor organizations made any donations to the Taft fund. Unless these Democratic writers are exceedingly verdant, it does not seem to be difficult to draw the conclusion that Taft drew his "sinews of war" from the "predatory wealth" piled up by those trusts and combinations that Teddy "busted" with his "big stick."

Grover Cleveland Is Dead. He Died at His Family Home in Princeton, N. J. Cleveland was an aristocrat, never a man of the people. His action during the Pullman strike proved conclusively that as President of the Republic he was the obedient servant of the railroad corporations. In ordering the federal troops to Chicago to crush the A. R. U. strike, in spite of Governor Altgeld's protest, Grover Cleveland made himself immortal as an enemy of Organized Labor. The railroad corporations were victorious, Debs and his colleagues of the A. R. U. Executive Board went to Woodstock jail, but the spirit of that great industrial insurrection is stronger today than ever before. Debs left Woodstock jail as a Socialist and today he is the standard bearer of the Socialist Party in the memorable presidential campaign of 1908.

The San Francisco Star Comments on the Taft Nomination in this sarcastic manner: "When President Roosevelt nominated Taft for President he chose an honest, earnest genial gentleman, who does his duty as he sees it; a man of kind heart and impulses. But President Roosevelt has nominated a man who is blind to the great problems of government, who doesn't know what the real trouble is in America. And this man, against whose personal integrity nothing can be said, has been nominated by methods that will not bear the light of day. For all that the members of the Republican party have had to say about the nomination of Mr. Taft he might as well have been actually nominated by presidential proclamation, without the formality of a convention. He has been 'jammed' on the ticket after being 'jammed' down the throats of state delegations, after a Committee on Credentials, acting under orders from the White House, had decided practically all contests as the man in the White House dictated. Such is the 'free and untrammelled' choice of the Republican voters.

What Will China Do? This Question Is Powerfully Put by Edward Carpenter in his article on "The Awakening of China," contributed to the Co-operative Wholesale Societies' Annual. The following paragraph might well find a place in every young Socialist's notebook: "Already in Japan, in a few short years, the introduction of Western commercialism has brought with it problems unknown before—dire increase of poverty, multiplication of unemployed. What will it do in China? There already the supply of labor is so great that the land is like a cup full to the very brim. Introduce labor-saving machinery, and instantly it will overflow. Millions will be thrown out of work. Terrible commotion and uproar will ensue. Will China plod through all this, through a long period of bloodshed and confusion, to land herself at last only where the Western nations have landed themselves, in the production of a futile society composed of two great classes antagonistic to each other, and both unsatisfactory—one living idly on dividends, and the other in a state of monotonous and squalid slavery? It is hardly thinkable. Or will her genius, already so deeply Socialistic, seize on and transform this factory system into a free organization of guilds, self-dependent and autonomous, sweated by no masters, and ready to use the surplus productiveness of machinery for the shortening of the hours of labor, and the absorption of unemployed into the working ranks? We can not tell. The world can only at present wait, in profound suspense and interest, to see what solution will be given."

Central Trades and Labor Union

Election of Officers. Political Wire-Pulling Continued. The Cowherd-Bryan-Coward Labor Club Again at Work. Considerable "Heat" Exhibited During the Arbitration Report Debate. A Serious Precedent Created by Ruling of President Miller, According to Which a Committee's Report Was Final Without the Sanction of the Central Body Which Created the Committee.

The "hottest of all the hot meetings" which the Central Trades & Labor Union has held for many months took place last Sunday at the Aschenbroedel Hall. It appeared like the summer heat of 1908 had affected the delegates, and in fact, there were very few who managed to keep cool: For a while it looked like some of the delegates were playing baseball, using red-hot potatoes for balls, while the rest were acting in the role of the howling audience.

In the heat of excitement President Miller seemed to take the law into his own hands, which culminated in an appeal from the decision of the chair. This was on the question of adopting the arbitration committee's report on the Beer Bootlers' Union differences. When the vote on the appeal was taken it resulted in a tie—60 to 60—and Vice-Chairman Kinsella gave the deciding vote in favor of the president's ruling.

Without going into the merits of the committee's report, it must be stated that in the opinion of many delegates and visitors, President Miller, in the general excitement prevailing, made a mistake by ruling that the committee's report was final and that the central body had nothing further to say in the matter. Unless full power to act was given the committee at a previous meeting, and unless it was expressly understood that whatever the committee's report might be, it must be accepted as final, the Central Trades & Labor Union was in duty bound to take action on the report. No committee is superior to the body by which it was created.

The committee on arbitration decided that three members of the union who had remained at work during the recent brewery strike should be reinstated as members and that eight others were foremen and did not need to belong to the union. President Miller declared the report final. The brewery workers appealed and the vote stood 60 to 60. Vice-President Kinsella, who presided during the appeal, then cast the deciding vote in support of Miller's ruling. The delegates of the Bottlers' Union claimed that the report contained loopholes inasmuch as it failed to stipulate the procedure of reinstatement of the unfaithful ex-members, who simply wanted to pay up their arrearages at the secretary's office, instead of appearing in the union meeting for reinstatement. On the other hand, the committee claimed that they would not dictate to the Bottlers how the members should be reinstated, because that was the union's business. If the people refused to appear in the union for reinstatement it should be reported to the committee and steps would be taken to compel them to submit to the reinstatement rules of Bottlers' Union No. 187.

The election of officers took up less time than at former occasions, as president, vice-president and financial secretary were re-elected by acclamation. The first contest was on the office of treasurer, with two candidates in the field—Eugene Sarber of the Machinists and Peter Beisel of the Bakers. The vote was somewhat of a surprise to everybody in the hall when Beisel was declared elected by 174 to 42. President Owen Miller, Vice-President J. T. Kinsella and Financial Secretary J. G.

Schwartz were re-elected. The other officers chosen were L. Phillippi, sergeant-at-arms, and Miss Hannah N. Hennessey, J. F. Shanessy and E. J. Mueller, trustees. The following committees were chosen: Committee on Laws, F. Peters, Joseph Haus, W. W. O'Neal, George W. Wilson and Charles A. Smith; Legislative committee, J. D. McDonough, James Shine, W. Michaels, L. P. Negele and E. S. Lynch.

A somewhat sharp debate was occasioned by the appeal of the Building Laborers' Union No. 75 against the exclusion of its delegates. Secretary Kreyling had been accused by former Vice-President Bechtold, in a letter to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, of siding against the new union, which is opposed by the Cement Workers. The Executive Committee made a report sustaining the exclusion of the delegates and exonerating Secretary Kreyling, and this report was approved by the union.

Not since the springtime days of Fred Swaine and Nath Eaton have there been so many great politicians and statesmen on the floor of the central body as during the last few weeks. Hence there is scheming and counter-scheming, political trickery and wire-pulling for purposes unknown to many delegates.

George Bechtold, instead of giving his time to the organization he represents, which has suffered considerably during the present crisis, is burning up his energy and patriotism on the altar of Cowherdism. As secretary of the Cowherd-Bryan Labor Club he sent a lengthy letter to the central body, which was read and tabled, but on Monday morning a copy of the same letter was published in the Democratic organ, St. Louis Republic, sensationally and so cleverly that the average reader was led to believe that the letter had the official sanction of the Central Trades & Labor Union. No doubt this was the only object of sending the letter to the central body. This kind of political work is unworthy of union men; it is cowardly and contemptible, and the club of which Bechtold is secretary is well entitled to have its name changed into "Political Coward Labor Club."

And yet such capitalist mercenary work is done in the name of the American Federation of Labor, as Bechtold and his friends claim.

The World of Labor

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

Canadian Railroad Employees.

It is said that the Canadian government railroads have agreed to recognize the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and that 2,000 employes of the International Railroad have joined the organization.

The Union Label.

There are members of the unions who always forget to look for the union label of some other craft. This is one of the very worst things that a union man can do. The union label is the key to the whole situation, for if every member of Organized Labor would buy nothing but union-made goods the employers would soon give up the cry of "open shop."—Bookbinder.

The Printers' Convention.

The Boston convention of the International Typographical Union will be the "best ever." The entertainment will be in charge of Norman McPhail, Herbert Cooke, Charlie Scott and about fifty other warm ones. The program includes banquets, car rides, automobile rides, steamer excursions to principal points near Boston, reunions of ex-delegates and many other festivities.

Two Large Unions Merge.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Freight and Baggage men of America, held in Lancaster, Pa., last week, it was decided to merge with the Freight Handlers, Warehousemen and Railway Clerks. President Flannery of the latter organization was elected president of the new body by acclamation. Daniel Cronin of Boston was elected secretary-treasurer. President Flannery states that the new organization has an official paper printed in Lancaster and is on the high road to prosperity. He will be in Toledo this summer.

Liability Act in Force in District of Columbia.

The employers' liability act of 1906, which the United States Supreme Court in January held repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and non-enforceable in the States, was held constitutional as to the District of Columbia by the Court of Appeals in the case of Christian A. Hyde, administratrix of Richard Hyde, who sued the Southern Railway Co. to recover \$20,000 for the death of Hyde, an employe. The Appellate Court held that the provision of the act relating to the District of Columbia was clearly separable from the provision relating to the States. The amount of recovery under the statute is also held to be unlimited and unaffected by the District Code, which limits recovery for death to \$10,000.

Arrested for Alleged Conspiracy.

The Citizens' Alliance's attorney of Denver caused the arrest of a number of union officials upon charges of conspiracy because they boycotted the unfair Thompson Marble Co. Unionists claim that the Citizens' Alliance is conspiring to arrest officers of the Trades Assembly, the Building Trades Council and also the officers of the American Federation of Labor when the convention is held in Denver next November. The Thompson company has been chased off four or five jobs and, according to the Alliance attorney, is in a fair way of being put out of business. Boss Thompson has brought a suit for \$50,000 damages against the marble workers and affiliated organizations. Preparations are being made on both sides for a long, hard legal battle.

Fourteen Thousand Men May Strike.

Chicago, Ill., June 29.—At a mass meeting tonight of the freight handlers and clerks employed on all railroads entering Chicago, it was unanimously agreed upon to demand of the various transportation companies a signed agreement covering one year, or 14,000 employes will strike. When the motion was made every man voted to strike if their demands were not met within the time limit. If a settlement is not reached by 6 o'clock tomorrow night the executive board is empowered to declare a strike without further notice. Outside of Chicago the cities within the strike zone are St. Paul, 1,500 men; Milwaukee, 800; St. Joseph, Mo., 400; Davenport, Ia., 450; and the way stations on the Illinois Central, between Chicago and New Orleans, 2,000.

Western Federation of Miners' Convention.

Next month the Western Federation of Miners will meet in their annual convention in Denver. Undoubtedly it will be the most important gathering that that organization has ever had. A delegation from the United Mine Workers will attend the Denver convention for the purpose of submitting a proposition to amalgamate or form a close alliance between these two powerful organizations. At the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers last January W. D. Haywood, formerly general secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, urged that action be taken to bring the two bodies into one great union. The suggestion was enthusiastically received and a committee was elected to visit the Denver convention and obtain an official expression from the Western men regarding the proposition submitted by Haywood. At the present time an agreement exists between the two organizations to render mutual assistance, and many of the active members in both unions are heartily in favor of some form of combination. If satisfactory arrangements can be made and the coal and metalliferous miners are merged the new body will be, by long odds, the largest organization in the country and one of the most powerful labor combinations in the world. It is believed that by the time the details can be completed the new order will have a combined membership of 400,000 men. Some of the officers are of

the opinion that the new union would also have almost complete control of the mining work of the nation, with the result that strikes and lockouts would become almost unknown in that industry. The immensity of a probable contest between labor and capital under such circumstances would naturally deter both sides from engaging in a struggle, and it is thought that all differences would be adjusted in a peaceful manner.

The Printing Telegraph Machine.

A revolution in the sending and receiving of telegraph messages is gradually taking place throughout the United States owing to the telegraph printing machines which are being installed in the metropolitan offices of the telegraph companies. In sending, the messages are "punched" or spelled out in the Morse characters on an endless tape. The tape is then fed into a sending machine where a wheel moves it along and in the right direction. The holes in the tape allow contacts to be made which control the receiving mechanism. The receiving machine is somewhat like an electrically controlled typewriter. Electrical contacts made through the holes in the tape cause the proper type bars to be struck. So fast is this automatic working that the girl operators can receive and send from 200 to 400 messages in nine hours with one machine. The machines work duplex, two messages being sent at the same time.

Beginning to Understand the Movement.

The Atlanta Constitution, the most powerful and influential journal of the South, declared in a recent editorial: "Slowly, but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy for the other classes, but there are still those who can not or will not see the workingman's movement as it is intended by him to be, therefore he is periodically denounced. He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate. He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be a breadwinner, and sent him away from his home with wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart. The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torchbearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul."

Canadian Union Appeals Case to English Court.

New York, June 29.—Determined to fight to the last ditch, the Sheet Metal Workers' Union has sent a representative to England to lay before the Royal Privy Council an appeal from the Canadian courts by which the Sheet Metal Workers' Union was recently condemned to pay several thousand dollars' damages to a Toronto firm on account of a boycott and strike that took place last year in that country. J. G. O'Donoghue, a solicitor for the Trades Congress of Canada, is a passenger on the White Star steamer Adriatic and will lay the case before the Royal Council. The case was decided against the union, although the Toronto judge was compelled to admit that no act of violence had been committed by the union members during the strike nor since. To take the case to England required a deposit of \$2,000 for costs. The amount was subscribed by Canadian workmen. Sir Edwin Cowan, an English lawyer, who has made a specialty of labor legislation, believes there will be a reversal of the decision.

Labor Question Transcends All Others in Importance.

Dr. William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York delivered an address recently on the "Religious Import of the Modern Labor Problem." Dr. Guthrie said: "We live in an electrical age, but with all this progress we must take heed lest the nation go down as did nations of old. There is no problem today greater than the labor problem. These great bodies of laboring men, organized and unorganized, are gradually arousing a sentiment which in time will grow into a cult, almost a religion, and if the church and religion are to have their part in this movement the church must become a more universal influence in these organizations." The speaker said that the industrial conditions of the present time prevented the laboring man from going to church, and he declared that after working for sixty hours all the week the man was too exhausted to go to church on Sunday. He also said that many men had to work on Sunday. He favored a law prohibiting Sunday labor absolutely. He declared if the laboring man would not or could not go to church the church must go to the laboring man.

Missouri Federation Is Growing.

The Missouri Federation of Labor is receiving many additions to its ranks, and during last month a number of local unions joined. President Colville and Secretary Manuel of the United Mine Workers' District No. 25, composed of about sixty unions, have been working for months to affiliate all the miners' unions of Missouri and have at last succeeded. At the recent convention in Kansas City a motion was passed that the District organization hereafter add the per capita due to the Missouri Federation of Labor to the dues of the locals and collect the per capita the same as international dues. The motion went through with a rush, and now Secretary Manuel will pay the per capita of the miners' local unions in a bunch. Every cigarmakers' union in Missouri belongs to the Federation, and all but three typographical unions. Prospects are good for a big convention and much work to be done at the convention called to meet in Hannibal Sept. 21. Unions from all over Missouri will be represented and plans mapped out for future work in the interest of Organized Labor of the state and the southwest.

The British Trade Union Group and the Labor Party.

We read in the London Labor Leader: It is announced that the Trade Union Group in the House of Commons has decided to accept, as a basis of united action with the Labor Party members, the following resolutions, which have also been indorsed by the Labor members: "1. That monthly meetings of the Labor Party and the Trade Union group be held during each Parliamentary session, and that special meetings be called as agreed upon by the officials of the respective groups. 2. That the Labor Party and the Trade Union group agree that their members shall in no way oppose either members of the Labor Party or the Trade Union group, or candidates indorsed by the Parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and by the executive of the Labor Party." The Trade Union group was not unanimous on the question—the voting being 16 for and 8 against. The minority includes Mr. Maddison and Mr. Vivian, neither of whom is, however, entitled to rank as Trade Union representatives. Both these members have, it is said, intimated that they will not be bound by the decision. It is understood, however, that should any member of the Group contravene the spirit or purpose of the agreement he will be expected to cease to act with the Group.

Industrial Crisis and Its Effect on German Trade Unions.

Stuttgart, June 29.—A report was recently issued by the commission of the Berlin trade unions on their activity in the year 1907. The first part contains information on the financial achievements of the trade unions, strikes, etc. The second part contains the report of the labor secretary and brings material on the labor insurance laws and their wording. Unfortunately, in the first part, the fact has to be faced that the trade unions have lost in a measure in membership owing to the bad state of trade and the lack of employment. Nevertheless, when all the circumstances are taken into account, the trade unions feel that they have every reason to be glad that they did no worse. The membership in Berlin in the central organization fell from 252,069 in the previous year to 235,980, or a loss of 16,089 members. Among the unions which lost in membership were the builders' laborers, which lost 4,996; the builders, 4,600; wood workers, 3,845; carpenters, 1,157; painters, 949; transport workers, 2,532, etc. Among the trade unions the metal workers stand first on the list with 63,109 members; the transport workers, 31,200; the wood workers, 24,200; the builders, 11,124; printers, 9,838; tailors, 8,901; builders' laborers, 6,427; bookbinders, 6,393; factory workers, 6,011; municipal employes, 5,839.

Wants Socialism Because It Offers Economic Freedom to Womankind

By Josephine C. KaneKo.

Some time ago, in an article, "The Sex Struggle and Socialism," published in St. Louis Labor, I said: "A brilliant woman who has run the gamut of women's clubs and the suffrage movement, in her search for woman's liberty, said to me: 'I don't see any outlook for women save in the Socialist Party. I have tried the others, and they are sadly wanting. I am ready to join the party now.'"

In an article on the steps taken by the National convention in regard to work among women, the appointment of a woman's committee, pledging itself to work for the suffrage of women, etc., Comrade Sherlie Woodman cites my quotation as a "horrible example" of what the bourgeois female will do with the Socialist Party, once it lets her have a place in its ranks. She says the woman I have quoted comes into the movement desiring to use it as a "cat's paw to win suffrage for women," after which she will have no more use for it.

In defense of the comrade quoted, and of those women who are anxious that all women shall know what Socialism means for them, I wish to say that Comrade Woodman has made a mistake in her judgment. The woman comrade who sought the party as the only place of refuge for women did so on economic grounds, and not because she wished to use it to get suffrage for women. She is not one of those who are anxious for the right to vote, as she says it can not be more than educational under the present system. She says that women can not be free until they are economically free, and only Socialism can give them that freedom.

I do not know whether Comrade Woodman is one of those who are afraid if women are allowed too much rope in matters Socialistic they will change the movement or not. But I do know that since the days of Adam there have been those who were mortally afraid of womankind; afraid to give them liberties, afraid to allow them rights, afraid to educate them. Let not the Socialist Party show this fear and this prejudice. Women need economic freedom more than men do; more than men they ought to be told about it. Even more than the workingmen. For practically every woman is a slave, and the thought of the ages in this respect weighs heavily upon her. The drudge at the washtub, and the plaything of the millionaire parasite, are both to be pitied; both are enslaved, both in need of that liberty which will give them the right to useful productivity, and to the control of the product and of themselves.

The only social arrangement that will do this is Socialism. Then let us teach women the truth, and give them credit for having brains enough to know how to use it.

Mother Jones--a True Story

MOTHER JONES--A TRUE STORY.

In May, 1904, I was in Trinidad, Colo., center of the lignite coal region. For a long time the miners had been on strike. Their demands were for the enforcement of the eight-hour clause of the Colorado State Constitution, more air and better ventilation of the mines, abolition of the pluck-me company stores, payment of wages in money instead of checks, and the amelioration of other wrongs which have followed the miners in all the coal camps of the United States.

Inasmuch as the miners demanded that the eight-hour mandates of the constitution be enforced for their benefit, they were at once declared to be in rebellion, the militia were ordered out, and Trinidad was placed under martial law. Of the strikers, some were beaten, killed, jailed, bull-penned or deported. There was no outrage known to savage or civilized man that was not visited on the defenseless miners of Trinidad by the mine owners' detectives, deputy sheriffs or militia. In these outrages the mine owners were at all times aided, abetted and protected by Governor Peabody--good friend of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. Do not forget the latter, Mr. Workingman. You have a right and a duty to hold him responsible for his friends.

It was not a sufficient vindication of the majesty of the law and the power of the "good people" of Trinidad to deport men strikers and sympathizers. One day--late one night, rather--old, white-haired Mother Jones was taken from her bedroom in the hotel, placed in front of fixed bayonets, marched to a train, and taken to the Territory of Arizona.

During my stay in Trinidad I met one of its leading citizens, a lawyer. Discussing the strike, I asked him if he did not think the mine owners might have limited their war to a fight on the men, and inquired if he did not regard it as pretty low down to use the militia to attack and deport a white-haired old woman like Mother Jones. At mention of the name of Mother Jones the fellow's face turned fire red with excitement, and he swelled up like a poisoned pup.

"Mother Jones!" said he. "Mother Jones! We ought to have deported her long before we did."

"Well, what did Mother Jones do?" I inquired as gently as I could.

"What did she do?" howled the lawyer. "What didn't she do?"

"Well, just mention what she did," said I.

"What did she do? She--she talked!" he answered, and he was livid with anger.

"Do you mean to say that you would take an old woman in the 60's and run her out of the state because she talked?"

"By G--d, you ought to have heard what she said!" he replied. "And those d--d miners believed her, every word."

"What did she say?" I questioned.

"She said everything. She deserved to be deported."

"Well, now, what was the very worst thing she said? What did she say that was not true?"

"She--she said that 'Labor produces all wealth.' I heard her myself--right out in the street there, in front of this very hotel--and a whole army of those d--d strikers heard her, and believed her."

"Is that the worst she said? Did you deport Mother Jones because she said that 'Labor produced all wealth?'"

"No--not entirely," said Mr. Lawyer. "She said other things--and worse. She said 'Labor should have all it produces.'"

"Do you deny that 'Labor produces all wealth?' and that 'Labor should have all it produces?'"

"Deny it? Certainly I deny it. Everybody knows it isn't so."

"And so you deported Mother Jones for saying what everybody knows isn't so?"

"Well, d--n her, she made them think it was so!"

"It seems to me," said I, "that you might have found ways to lessen Mother Jones' influence over the miners much more effectual than that of running her out of the state."

"How?" he asked, anxiously. "How? What else could we do? We had to get rid of her somehow."

"You are a lawyer?" I questioned.

"Yes."

"A college graduate?"

"Yes."

"Accustomed to addressing judges, juries--able to make a public speech before your fellow citizens in a creditable way, doubtless?"

"Well, my friends say so," he admitted, most genially.

"Then," said I, "let us look at it this way: We'll just suppose that old Mother Jones is out on that street corner now, and that she is telling a lot of miners that 'Labor produces all wealth.' Now, you know that is not true. You know that labor does not produce all wealth. You are a man of learning. More--you are a man of trained mind. Better still--you are familiar with the forum; it is a habit with you to reach the reason of a judge, to rouse the emotions of a

jury. Now, then, if Mother Jones was out in the street tonight, telling people that 'Labor produces all wealth,' it would be absolutely foolish for you to deport her. There is a much better way than that--a way in which you can destroy her influence absolutely. Besides, it's legal--and as a leader of the bar, of course you know that deporting women for talking out loud isn't legal--that is, not strictly."

"Well? Well? What is that way?"

"Simplest thing in the world. Can't see how you overlooked it. Here you are: Mother Jones out there on an old soap box tonight. She's a stranger in Trinidad--you are well known. She has no education--while you, you belong to a learned profession. She has no standing here--you are a leading, a distinguished citizen. Mother Jones goes on with her speech. She says 'Labor produces all wealth.' With your own ears you hear her say so. You know it's false. But you don't need to deport her for that. I can tell you a way by which you can beat her game to a frazzle. Just you"--

"What? What is that way?" said Mr. Lawyer in breathless interest.

"Easier thing never was. Tonight Mother Jones says 'Labor produces all wealth.' You know better. So tomorrow night, on that same corner, YOU speak to the people. You tell them that the statement by Mother Jones that 'Labor produces all wealth' is not so. It is a lie. You not only tell the people it is not so. You prove it. You explain to them just how wealth is produced. You show them just what it is that does produce wealth, and how it is NOT labor. See? There you are. No soldiers, no deputy sheriffs. No need to deport Mother Jones. She'd just have to leave town her own self."

"Oh, what's the use? If I was to make a speech out on that street corner no one would come to hear me. Besides, it wouldn't make any difference if they did. Everybody knows me around here. Nobody'd believe anything I said."

Why should he not appeal to the police, the bad men, the thieves, thugs and militia? How else can his side win? Can they win that way?

That is another story.

SWITCHMEN FOR DEBS

Journal of the Switchmen's Brotherhood Praises Socialist Presidential Candidate.

From Journal of the Switchmen's Union.

Debs has done more than any one living mortal to advance the cause of Organized Labor. For a quarter of a century he has been in the thickest of the fray and at no time or place did he ever falter for one moment in his duty as he saw it. It was Debs, more than Sargent, Hannahan or any other man connected with the Locomotive Firemen, that made the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen what it is today. It was Debs who organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, now the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. And, Mr. Switchman, do you know that Debs lent all his aid and energy in organizing the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association? This being true, don't you think he is a very near relation of ours?

Don't you, yes, all union men, feel as though we owed a debt of gratitude to the man who was ever ready and willing to fight for our cause?

We hear you say yes, a thousand times, yes! Ben Hanford, the running mate of our incomparable 'Gene, is a lifelong union man, and at this very moment carries a paid-up card in Typographical Union ("Big Six") in New York City.

President Gompers and executive officers of the American Federation of Labor tell us to vote for our "friends." The history of the Republican party and the Democratic party proves they are both inimical to the interests of Organized Labor.

What, then, are we to understand by Mr. Gompers' advice?

Are we to understand that we must go to the camps of our enemies seeking friends?

Certainly we are not such a silly lot of asses.

Here we have Debs and Hanford, two bona fide union men, who have struggled with us all their lives, men who have lain in the trenches with us; men who were always first to answer the bugle call to arms when our rights were assailed, and above all, men whom all the gold of the Rockefellers, Morgans and Vanderbilts could not buy.

Now, then, Mr. Switchman, what are you going to do next November? Are you going to the polls dressed from head to foot in union-made clothing with a SCAB ballot in your hand for Injunction Bill Taft?

Or are you going to cast a UNION ballot for UNION men.

Remember this, you have been getting exactly what you voted for, although you didn't want it.

Vote for what you want, and if you don't get it, keep voting until you do get it, and you will never throw your vote away.

The only time you throw your vote away is when you vote for something you don't want.

A vote for Justice and Liberty is never thrown away.

Shall the Bread Trust break up the unions and introduce the old-time coolie conditions of labor which the Unions have fought for so many years?

Decidedly no!

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

Will you stand by Union Labor or by the Bakery Trust?

Take your choice!

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8	2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday		G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday		W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	D. Buckhart
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Slemers
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. E. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19	3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	L. A. Fahrenholz
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
22	2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th	Friday	G. W. Payne
23	3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd	Friday	Jno. A. Mitchell
24	3129A Morganford Road, 1st	Friday	Otto Mehl
25	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	W. F. Abling
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Friday	J. K. Savage
Women's Branch	212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett
Jewish Branch	1410 Bliddle, every	Friday	H. Fagen

Get Your Supply

Of show cards, announcement cards and admission tickets without delay. Time is short! Remember that Eugene V. Debs' voice is strong enough to reach an audience of 50,000, if necessary. Lemp's

Park is spacious enough to hold that many people--if you will make up your mind to get them there!

ASSIST THE BAKERS

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

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are opposed to having their employees join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize any of the boycotted bakeries.

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

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The following trust and non-Union bakeries are "Unfair" and should be boycotted:

- HEYDT BAKERY CO.
- CONDON BAKERY CO.
- ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.
- FREUND BAKERY CO.
- WELLE-BOETTLER BAKERY CO.
- HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.
- THE HOME BAKERY CO.
- MCKINNEY BAKERY CO.

Insist that the Union Label be put on every loaf of bread you buy. The Striking Bakers of St. Louis.

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

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

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"

CIGARS

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

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

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

Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

St. Louis Equity Exchange

OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG. EXCHANGE, 202 N. MAIN STREET



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

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

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Some Change of Dates.

Instead of speaking at Chillicothe on July 15, as stated last week, John W. Brown will speak for the Kansas City comrades on that day. Comrade Kennedy of Wright City reported that a good meeting could not be had on Sunday, and the date has been changed so that Garver can get there on July 3, instead of July 5.

Another Preacher Goes Wrong.

"The Rev. J. J. Martin delivered a lecture against 'Economic Socialism' at Lamar last Friday night. He of course missed his mark, as usual. I answered him last night and never had a more hearty verdict rendered that the reverend brother had nowhere to stand when I got through. He was too cowardly to come and hear me, and had sufficient influence with the "sisters" to keep them away. However, many other brothers and sister came, and the universal verdict was that the Reverend D. D. is an old fossil.

"Fraternally,

"CALEB LIPSCOMB."

Want to Get in the Ranks.

Some members of the old local at Eldorado Springs got busy and sent in for a charter. The regular form of application has been sent to them and a good local will soon be on the roll. Comrades of Fly Creek, in the vicinity of Eldorado Springs, also apply for a charter and will be accommodated as soon as the regular application is returned.

To Adopt a State Platform.

The state committee has authorized by a vote of ten in favor of, and one not heard from, a referendum vote on the matter of paying the fare of one committeeman from each district, who is to attend the meeting at Jefferson City on Sept. 9, which is to adopt a platform. The committee also authorized the state chairman and secretary to call a mass convention in each congressional district for the election of one delegates to a convention at Jefferson City on Sept. 8. This convention is to nominate presidential electors to go on the ballot for November. The state referendums have been sent to all locals not more than three months in arrears with their dues. This referendum closes on July 20.

National Referendum on Platform and Constitution.

Ballots for the national referendum on the platform and constitution that was adopted at our recent convention in Chicago have been sent to all locals not more than three months in arrears. Full instructions will be found on each ballot. In addition, the national office has sent a circular letter of instructions to each local.

The National Platform.

Local Bartlett gets 100 and Secretary Gwin of Local Tatem orders some for the use of his local. The price is 25 cents per 100, post-paid. Order some and let the voters know where the Socialist Party stands.

Garver's Dates in North Missouri.

After speaking in St. Louis County July 4 Garver will speak at the following points: Wright City, July 3; Middletown, 6; Mexico, 7; Saverton, 8; Hannibal, 9-10; Ewing, 11-12-13; Baring, 14; Rutledge, 15; Marceline 16; Clarence, 17; Shelbina, 18; Shelbyville, 19; Bethel, 20.

Berry Catches an "Easy" One.

I will tell you of a little fun we had at Jasper last Saturday. When I got off the train there to fill a date that evening I was told they had a debate framed up and had rented the opera house.

The subject had already been chosen and agreed upon. The opera house was filled to the limit of its seating capacity. It was planned that I should speak first. This was to give my opponent a text. He was expecting me to build up a nice little utopia which would afford his legal talent great opportunity for display in tearing it down. I gave him an analysis of the capitalist system, revealing the cause of panics and the remedy as proposed by the Socialist platform adopted at the last convention at Chicago.

I insisted that he explain what the Republicans mean by "individualism" when they declare they are for "individualism and against Socialism."

He evidently didn't like my text, for he didn't attempt to discuss it. By "want ads" he endeavored to prove that there is no enforced idleness in this country if men are willing to work for "a reasonable wage."

The proposition of tearing down the Socialist philosophy was so different to what he had expected that he became so confused that in his last rebuttal he flatly contradicted statements he had made in his first argument. At this the comrades cheered him heartily.

Time was divided as follows: I spoke the first hour, he the second. I had 15 minutes for rebuttal and he closed with five.

It is not very often that we Socialists get an opportunity to get our enemies to show the weakness of the claims against us by an attempt to tear down our argument in a public discussion, but this gentleman from a large city like Kansas City seemed to think that a common miner in a rural district would be an easy subject for amusement as well as a display of superior wisdom. Fraternal yours,
Clyde A. Berry.

Socialist News Review

Danish Socialist Speaker Coming.

Comrade A. C. Meyer of Copenhagen, Denmark, member of the Folketing, which compares to our Congress, will visit this country for a lecture tour beginning about Aug. 1. Comrade Meyer is a machinist by trade and has been an active advocate of unionism and Socialism since 1876. He is considered one of the best orators in the Scandinavian language, regardless of party affiliations. He has had a wide experience on the party press and is an author of considerable repute; has been active in athletic and temperance movements, and two years ago represented the Danish delegation in the Olympic games at Athens. He has been a member of the Folketing since 1895, each time being re-elected with an increased majority. At the late elections his votes outnumbered those of the opposing candidates three-fold. Applications for dates for Comrade Meyer should be filed with the national office at once.

Cleveland Socialists Nominate.

The Socialists of Cleveland, O., nominated the following ticket: Judges of Common Pleas Court, Theodore F. Lockwood, D. H. Jenkins, August Altenbernd, A. Kowalski; probate judge, H. Messerle; sheriff, R. J. Salhouse; auditor, William Bessemer; clerk, C. S. Frank; recorder, Noah Mandelkorn; treasurer, Henry Butler; commissioners, C. E. Powell, T. M. Steinman, Anton Pilawski; coroner, George Levensgood; prosecutor, Anthony Schroeder; decennial appraisers, E. Wagenknecht, Henry Schmetzer; state senators, Frank Place, L. A. Katz, M. Youtz, representatives, Frank Haas, Frank Vaillant, R. W. Patmore, Fred Ruppel, Linaeus Cheyney, C. H. Hockenbrouch, Frank Tancek, Perry Svensen, M. Kosminski, W. B.

Slusser, E. J. Brais; surveyor, W. C. Firth. City executive committee was authorized to fill all vacancies that might occur. The Twenty-first congressional district convention nominated Max S. Hayes for Congress and Isaac Cowen for presidential elector.

St. Louis Socialist Campaign Fund.

John G. Rosenberg	\$2.00
Mrs. Susanna Scharoschy	1.00
Wm. Jacques	.50
Math John	.50
(Wm. Ruesch's List No. 74):	
Wm. Fisher	.50
T. F. Fetch	.50
John B. Becker	.50
(Mrs. Ray Kean's List No. 8):	
Mildred Allan, Glen Burnie, Ill.	5.00
David Allan	5.00
(Hy. Siroky's List No. 96):	
Phil Hoffman	.25
Jacob Rothberg	.25
J. Cassel	.25
Wm. Simon	.25
Joe Betlach	.25
H. Schneider	.20
Hy. Schemmer	.25
J. F. Herdman	.25
D. Falk	.10
C. Chaloupsky	.25
J. Provaznik	.25
A. Cohen	.25
Jac Wuest	.25
F. Drapalik	.25
Chris Krueger	.25
Sam Weiss	.10
Max Blum	.25
F. Patera	.40
Vojta Wuch	.10
Jan Wuch	.15
Michael Ehrenreich	.10
H. Siroky	5.00
A shop meeting of Custom Tailors' Union	5.00
(Otto Pauls' List No. 10):	
Aug. Silber	.25
Max Inger	.25
Hy. Buehl	.25
W. Dauernheim	.25
John Taschner	.25
Otto Pauls	.75
Previously reported	288.50
Total	\$320.65

Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Walter Thomas Mills Prevented From Speaking.

Spokane, Wash., June 24.—Manito Park presented an animated scene here when Mayor Herbert Moore, with several stalwart policemen, appeared on the green to prevent local Socialists from carrying out their prearranged program of having Walter Thomas Mills of Seattle, Socialist lecturer and author, deliver an address to the 1,500 people who had gathered on the grounds. When the city's chief executive learned that Mills was slated to speak and that no permit had been obtained from the park board, he notified the police station and went himself in person to see that the proceedings were stopped. Many local Socialists were present, including C. H. Bungay, E. J. Tamblin and J. S. Lichty. They were somewhat irritated at the obstacles placed in their way and protested vigorously when the privilege of speaking at the park was denied the lecturer. The presence of six policemen, who patrolled the park prepared to suppress any disorder that might arise, excited the curiosity of everybody in the park. Visitors crowded around the central figures, eager to learn the cause of the excitement. While the mayor and Socialists were arguing the situation Socialists moved about in the crowd distributing pamphlets advocating their doctrines. The manner in which the Socialists viewed the situation when the squad of policemen appeared, the persistence with which they pressed their claims and the running fire of remarks which many of them kept up when disputed points were being argued with Mayor Moore greatly interested the large crowd which surged about the principal figures in the controversy. "Speak here? Why certainly we can't speak here. Why, look at the policemen they have sent," said one Socialist. "Why, they have brought that notorious Shannon, and even the big colored policeman along." Mills took the matter calmly and after he had conversed with Mayor Moore for a few minutes he decided to accede to the orders of the latter and withdrew to a grove across the street, followed by the throng. No arrests were made.

Financial Aid for Fred W. Long.

Comrade Fred W. Long of Philadelphia, a pioneer of the American Socialist movement, has been almost hopelessly ill for some time and the Philadelphia comrades have sent out an appeal in his behalf. The appeal is signed by Committee Socialist Party of Philadelphia: Ed. Moore, secretary; Jos. E. Cohen, treasurer; E. H. Davies. Contributions may be forwarded to the treasurer at room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. In endorsing the appeal Comrade Eugene V. Debs says: Fred W. Long is one of the pioneers of the Socialist movement in the United States. Years ago when Socialists were persecuted without mercy Long boldly declared himself and stanchly stood his ground as the champion of the working class movement until his means were depleted, his health impaired and his vitality exhausted. The Socialists of this day owe Fred Long a debt they can never pay: All they can do is to contribute of their means without stint to nurse him in comfort and to win him back to health and strength again. Long has not only an exceptionally clear mind, but his mental capacity amounts to genius and if we can put him on his feet again he will indeed be a tower of strength in the movement.

French Socialists Protest Against Official French-Russian Friendship

After the visit of the King of England to the Czar, that of the President of the French Republic is to follow. That the official heads of the two most democratic nations in Europe should in succession pay a visit to the crowned murderer of Muscovy vividly illustrates the moral callousness of politicians in high places. In France, however, as in England, the projected visit of the official chief of the State has been subjected to well-merited reprobation. The National Council of the United Socialist Party unanimously adopted a resolution protesting with indignation against the forthcoming journey of M. Fallieres to Russia to visit the Czar at the moment when the Russian government is hanging, shooting and deporting people to Siberia in increasing numbers. In this it was declared that the Socialists were following the example of their Italian comrades who in 1903 prevented the Czar from visiting Italy, and were imitating the recent action of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons, who had protested against the voyage of King Edward to Russia.

Awnings for Headquarters.

The "undesirables" in the office at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, are no longer subject to the fervent afternoon rays of old "Sol."

Through the generosity of Comrade Allan and wife, and the good workmanship of Comrade Jennings, the office is now nicely equipped with awnings. Those in the office are duly grateful, as this "sunshine prosperity" leaves nothing over for awnings after the printer is paid.

A Useful Gift.

Each year Comrade David Allan presents the "St. Louis Labor" office with a new directory. He walked in the other day with the

current issue under his arm. It will be appreciated many times during the coming year.

TO THE PUBLIC!

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

The trust comprises the following concerns:

HEYDT BAKERY CO.

CONDON BAKERY CO.

ST. LOUIS BAKERY CO.

FREUND BAKERY CO.

WELLE-BOETTLE BAKERY CO.

HAUK & HOERR BAKERY CO.

THE HOME BAKERY CO.

EUGENE V. DEBS
JULY 11
Lemps Park

Dry Goods Gents' Furnishings
MENNEMEYER'S
23rd and Dodier.

Full Line of...
UNION MADE
SUITS, SHOES and HATS
...At Reasonable Prices
Rothgiesser Bros.
MENS OUTFITTERS.
BROADWAY & CHESTNUT.

Our Branch Store: 2100-02 South Broadway

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

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

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

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

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

Bell: Main 133. Kinloch: Cen. 3892.

T. C. Stephens
Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.
Undertaker and Embalmer
UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
1325 MARKET STREET.

R. MEDERACKE
BUILDER

GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING.
Plans and Estimates Furnished.
Kinloch, 2426L Victor. 3456 Hartford St.

HANS BOECK..

4019a KENNERLY AVENUE.
TEACHER OF MUSIC
(ZITHER, VIOLIN AND PIANO.)
Music Furnished for all Occasions.
Telephone: Kinloch Delmar 3942x

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg
Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints
OILS, STOVES, RANGES

DR. L. H. DAVIS
Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 248.
Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch 8056; Bell, Olive 1297-L.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
FINE CIGARS..
Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

Lemp's Park Demonstration Notes

Important Notes and information. Remember that Debs will speak on Saturday evening only! Speaking will begin at 8 o'clock sharp, because Comrade Debs must leave St. Louis on the 11 o'clock train in order to reach Milwaukee in time to speak at the great Socialist picnic in that city on Sunday afternoon. The Committee on Speakers.

Ready for the Debs Reception.

We are informed that at last Sunday's meeting of Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 6 over 200 tickets were sold, and these were not half enough. Two hundred more are wanted.

Bakers Will Come in a Body.

Bakers' Union No. 4 will attend the Lemp's Park demonstration in a body. After their meeting on Saturday afternoon they will go to Lemp's Park in a body and give Eugene V. Debs a rousing reception. One hundred admission tickets were bought by the union last Saturday evening.

The Carpenters Will Be There!

Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union No. 257 secured one hundred tickets for the Debs-Strickland demonstration, which is the best proof that the union carpenters will be on hand to hear the Socialist candidate for President. Local Union No. 1596, as we have already reported, took similar action two weeks ago.

The Cigar Makers—as a Matter of Course.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 will make strenuous efforts to sell 400 tickets through their shop committees. It wouldn't be a bona fide Socialist demonstration without at least 75 per cent of the union cigar makers present.

Coopers' Union No. 3, the Old Standby,

Will Take a hand in the Lemp's Park campaign opening. On hundred tickets were bought for the occasion and the members were called upon to be on hand July 11 and 12.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 187

Will be strongly represented at the Debs-Strickland demonstration. Two hundred admission tickets were secured for circulation.

Painters' Union No. 46

Surprised the committee for our Lemp's Park affair by buying 100 admission tickets. You will see some Union painters at the Debs and Strickland speakers' stand.

Mailers' Union No. 50

Sent \$5 for admission tickets; mention of this union was already made in our last week's issue.

Pattern Makers' Union

Decided to secure 50 admission tickets and urged its members to hear Eugene V. Debs Saturday, July 11, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The German Freethinkers' Society of South St. Louis,

Which is composed of the most progressive German citizens, bought 25 admission tickets. Every member will be at Lemp's Park July 11 and July 12.

Stone Masons' Union No. 22

Gave our committee a most cordial reception at last Saturday's meeting at Dieckman's Hall. The union decided to honor Eugene V. Debs and the party he represents by attending the Lemp's Park Demonstration. One hundred tickets were bought.

And the Bricklayers!

Bricklayers' Union No. 1, at its last meeting, bought 50 tickets for the Debs meeting at Lemp's Park.

Other Unions Follow.

At Car and Coach Painters' Union No. 20 20 tickets were sold, at Granite Cutters' Union 11, at Brewery Firemen 4, at Brewery Laborers 11. Several other unions have not yet reported, but we are informed that they decided to take part in the demonstration.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs

Writes to the editor of St. Louis Labor: "The situation is brightening every day. There never has been such a fine chance for Socialism. I am very glad all is looking so well for our St. Louis meeting, and I am looking forward to it with unusual pleasure."

Remember:

That Debs will speak Saturday evening at 8 o'clock sharp! The following day he will be in Milwaukee, Wis.

Remember:

That Strickland will speak twice on Sunday—at 4 o'clock and 8 p. m.

Remember:

That there will be a children's parade on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Socialist Sunday Schools.

Remember:

That the children's games and races are on the program for Sunday afternoon.

Remember:

That nearly 50,000 copies of the Debs-Hanford edition for the Lemp's Park demonstration must be distributed Sunday morning, July 5.

Remember:

That every party member will be considered a member of the Committee on Order at Lemp's Park.

Remember:

That of the 50,000 announcement cards there are still 10,000 on hand which should be distributed in the factories and shops.

Remember:

That for Sunday, July 12, the following Program for Races has been agreed upon:

Decided to have ten races—boys and girls separately from 4 to 6—6 to 8—8 to 10—10 to 12—12 to 14.
Girls from 4 to 6—50-foot race.
Boys from 4 to 6—50-foot race.
Boys from 6 to 8—75-foot race.
Girls from 6 to 8—75-foot race.
Girls from 8 to 10—Egg and spoon race.
Boys from 8 to 10—Potato race.
Boys from 10 to 12—Egg and spoon race.
Girls from 10 to 12—Potato race.
Girls from 12 to 14—Old-fashion race.
Boys from 12 to 14—Putting on shoe contest.
Races on Sunday only! Music!

Martha Fries.

British Socialist Paper on Debs' Nomination.

Justice, organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of Great Britain, has this comment on the choice of the American Socialists for President: "Once again our comrades of the Socialist Party of the United States have chosen Eugene Debs as their presidential candidate. At their recent convention in Chicago he was decided upon with acclamation. Of the three principal candidates—Taft, Bryan and Debs—our comrade is undoubtedly miles ahead of the other two as regards ability and political insight. A matchless orator, a wit and epigrammatist, a poet, a brilliant leader, Eugene V. Debs possesses all the attributes that are necessary to rally around him the whole American movement. Men who have known both say that Debs has all the earnestness and eloquence of Abraham Lincoln. Tall, lithe and active, as restless as a panther when on the platform, enthusiastic and inspiring, he makes a splendid standard bearer on behalf of a great cause. He is proletarian to the core; he has suffered imprisonment through waging the battle of his class. Roosevelt once said that he should be put against a wall and shot—and that is the feeling felt towards him by the whole capitalist class. We wish him well in the coming campaign."



SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

Increase of Socialist Vote.

The official vote of Coos County, Oregon, for election held June 1 shows a straight vote of 628. Vote in the same county in 1904 was 342.

Socialist Book Mark.

Comrade Harold D. Pyott of Lancaster, Pa., has issued the first series of a "Socialist Bookmark;" price 5 cents. The first series contains quotations from Lowell, Tennyson, Wells, Lincoln, etc.

Finland's Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of Finland has just issued a statistical account of its growth from 1900 to 1906. The membership was in 1900, 9,165; in 1902, 6,980; in 1904, 16,610, and in 1905, 84,003. Of these 84,000 almost 19,000 are women.

French Socialist Paper's Seventh Birthday.

L'Union des Travailleurs, the bright Socialist French weekly published by Louis Goazion at Charleroi, Pa., celebrated its seventh anniversary. The progress made by this paper is good, and the outlook is encouraging. French-speaking comrades should subscribe.

Increased Subscription Price of "New York Socialist."

The New York comrades have taken an important and necessary step for the benefit of their weekly organ, "New York Socialist," by increasing the subscription price to \$1 a year. No weekly paper with a limited circulation can exist on 50 cents a year.

Comrade Debs' Next Speaking Tour.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, will speak at Coalgate, Okla., July 4, in the afternoon, and in Convention Hall, Oklahoma City, July 5, 8:30 p. m.; Ft. Smith, Ark., July 7, and Pine Bluff, Ark., July 8; St. Louis, Mo., July 11, and Milwaukee, Wis., July 12.

Polish Priests Working for Reaction.

The Polish priests last Sunday preached against the Progressive Club. This is a club organized by the Polish young people of Milwaukee. The Polish priests at once scented danger of Socialism, and have instructed all their parishioners to forbid their sons and daughters to attend any meetings of the club.

Membership of Socialist Party of Sweden.

In Sweden the Socialist Party has increased its membership from 8,000 in 1889 to 45,000 in 1900 and 133,000 in 1907. The party press is composed of six daily papers, seven issued three or four times weekly, one twice weekly and two weeklies. All in all, sixteen these, 25 trade union papers are supporting the party program.

Women Joining the Socialists.

Besides the Countess of Warwick, the Duchess of Manchester, Countess Russell, Lady Henry Somerset and the Duchess of Sutherland are now reckoned by the capitalist press as converts to Socialism. Lady Warwick is an enrolled member of the party. Whether any of the others have joined the organized movement we do not know.

New Locals in Unorganized States.

Charters have been granted by the national office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Clifton Forge, Va., 5 members; Rawhide, Nev., 15 members; Dodson, N. M., 6 members; Elkins, N. M., 7 members; Covington, Va., 5 members; Omaha, Neb., (Jewish) 13 members; Grady, N. M., 7 members; Fremont, Neb., 13 members; Laurel, Neb., 11 members; Wayne, Neb., 9 members.

Ready for Nominations.

The Wisconsin comrades are now busily engaged in selecting county tickets and candidates for the Legislature and Congress. The primary laws of this state compel us to begin this work early in the summer. Social-Democratic tickets are being put up in localities where we never before had a Socialist ticket. Everything looks bright for a good Socialist vote in Wisconsin this fall.

Tschaikovsky Faces Enemies.

political publications, with a subscription list of 156,000. Besides St. Petersburg, June 25.—Nicholas Tschaikovsky was taken out of the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul today for the first time since his imprisonment, seven months ago, and was led to the headquarters of the gendarmerie, where he was put through a searching examination. The formal charges against Tschaikovsky have not been drafted.

Oklahoma Wide Awake.

The State Legislature of Oklahoma adopted a primary law on the 28th of May, which was first published on the 12th of June, and provides that petitions containing 1,000 signers of qualified electors, properly sworn to, had to be filed by minority parties on June 25. Comrade Branstetter, state secretary, reports that they have met the issue and the petitions for State and Congressional tickets and for about seventy members of the State Legislature were filed on time.

"Socialism and the Drink Traffic."

The Independent Labor Party of England has just issued a new volume of the Socialist Library, "Socialism and the Drink Traffic," by Comrade Philip Snowden, M. P. In this volume Mr. Snowden deals with the Temperance Movement, Labor Organizations and Drink, Social Reform and Temperance Economics, Prohibition, Local Option and Public Control and Municipalization of the Drink Traffic. He discusses social and industrial conditions in relation to drink, and may be said to give expression to the view of the Independent Labor Party. In conjunction with the discussion on the Licensing bill at the present moment the volume will be found of exceptional interest.

Mayor Rose and the Brewers.

Mayor Rose and the brewers, who supplied his campaign funds, have made a long blacklist of Milwaukee saloons to which they would refuse licenses. Thus they posed as "temperance reformers" until one of our Social-Democratic aldermen pointed out a curious fact. He showed that the saloons on the blacklist, with scarcely one exception, were owned by individuals, while the saloons owned and controlled by the brewery trust were exempt, no matter what their past record might be. Thus Rose and the brewers thought to kill two birds with one stone—to get credit for their "reforms" and at the same time destroy competition against the trust. This sort of "reform" our Social-Democratic aldermen will thoroughly expose.

Ministry Hit by Socialists.

Paris, June 15.—The government was given a bad quarter of an hour by the questions of the Socialist deputies concerning the shooting of the peaceful strikers at Reville. Clemenceau was compelled to denounce the actions of his own police and to declare that there had been no occasion for the attack. He further stated that the officer in charge had made a very serious error, for which he would be punished, and that the president of the department of the Seine, as well as the officer in charge of the cavalry, who had refrained from

shooting, would be rewarded. When the interpolation was renewed Clemenceau accepted a motion expressing sorrow for the action, but including a vote of confidence in the ministry. This motion was carried by a vote of 429 to 63.

The Real Socialist Party Work.

Comrade Burbank Hall writes in the Los Angeles Common Sense: The German Socialists have advocated anything that is for the immediate benefit of the working class. It is the course necessary to take to win the working class to Socialism. You can't take the capitalist mind and by a few strokes develop it into a revolutionary Socialist. By voting the ticket through interest in immediate demands a man develops a receptive mind for the fundamental truths of Socialism. I am not one of those who are afraid of a big vote. We can become so afraid of being steered into a ditch by a big vote that we get to where we won't go at all. The Socialist Labor Party was not scientific when it adopted a course which necessitated another Socialist party. In England the Social Democratic Federation was not quite broad enough for the working class—hence the organization of another Socialist party—the Independent Labor Party, and of the thirty Socialist members in Parliament only one is from the Social Democratic Federation. It is too far away from the working class movement.

SOCIALIST STREET MEETINGS.

Comrade Phelps of California Will Speak on Twelfth Street Thursday and Monday.

The Executive Board of the Socialist Party decided to hold meetings at Twelfth and Olive streets Thursday evening, July 2, and Monday, July 6, at 8 o'clock. Comrade L. G. Pope will act as chairman at both meetings.

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

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