

Socialist Party Demonstration Attended By Ten Thousand

Eugene V. Debs Speaks for Over Two Hours and is Given an Enthusiastic and Rousing Reception-- Fred G. Strickland Addressed Thousands of People on Sunday--Comrade Rocker Delivers Address in German--Considerable Literature Sold.

There were fully 5,000 people assembled at the speakers' stand at Lemp's Park last Saturday evening when our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, appeared on the platform. He was greeted with an outburst of cordial applause and enthusiasm.

In view of the fact that it was an exceptionally hot day, and a week day, everybody seemed to be agreeably surprised by the splendid attendance of the campaign demonstration.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock the United Socialist Singing Societies appeared on the platform and rendered some of their best songs of Labor and freedom, for which they were liberally applauded.

Comrade Louis Volker sang the solo, "Labor Day," which was well received and fully appreciated.

At 8 o'clock Comrade Fred G. Strickland of Indiana was introduced as the chairman of the meeting. "We do not need any leaders like the old party voters, because we know what we want and where we are going," said the chairman. "Soon the men who work together in factory, shop and mine, who strike together and who suffer together, will learn how to vote together, and how to vote right, too. When that time comes they will vote for their own party, which is the Socialist Party."

The chairman then introduced Comrade Debs, amid great applause and enthusiasm, as already stated.

"From the earliest days of human history we see the workmen in subjection. The working people who did the world's useful and necessary work were condemned to carry the burden of society. Society up to the present day has always been organized on the exploitation of labor, on the robbing of the many wealth producers by the comparatively few idle drones. In ancient society the philosophers may have been justified in saying that social progress and civilization was impossible without slavery. Then the means of production, the tools of work, were of such primitive construction that it required long hours of daily toil by the masses of the people to feed, clothe and house all of them, and to enable a few to become educated and lift their eyes to the higher ideals of life. However, the times have changed. The means of production have been revolutionized; by means of powerful machinery moved by steam and electricity the world's work is done today. There is no longer need for long hours of labor for misery and want. In eight, six, or four hours of labor we can produce enough to provide all the people with the means of life.

"And today, like in ancient times, it is the working people, the oppressed class, who are running the machinery of production where-by enormous wealth is produced. Today, as of old, the wealth-producers, you workingmen, are condemned to live in want, while those who do not apply themselves to useful labor, but who exploit you, are enjoying all the benefits of modern industrial and social progress.

"Ignorance stands between you and your emancipation. Your masters tell you that it takes brains to run the business of the country; they forget that the industries of the country and the business throughout the land is not run by the capitalists, but by the workmen. Every clerk, every foreman, every superintendent, etc., is to-day a wage worker. He may feel flattered for receiving a 'salary' instead of 'wages,' but what's the difference? Our entire industrial structure of Capitalist society is based on your labor.

"These unjust economic conditions, these conflicting class interests, cause the class struggle, and mind you: we Socialists are fighting the battles of the working class in this modern class struggle. We did not start the class struggle, but we will end it. (Applause.) Everybody must take sides in this great struggle for human rights and Labor's emancipation. The most contemptible creature is the man who in the name of Labor will deceive and mislead the working class.

"I do not pretend to lead you. I do not wish to be your leader, and if I could lead you blindly into the promised land I would not do it, because some capitalist politicians might lead you back again the following morning. I am anxious to show you how to lead yourselves, how to educate yourselves, how to attend to your own business, how to become free men and women, by striving for a better system of society where labor shall no longer be a commodity.

"You must cease voting the same old way your fathers and grandfathers voted, because since your grandfathers' days everything has changed but you. You are still the 'lower classes,' the hewers of wood, because you permit others to sit high up on your back and call themselves the 'upper class.'

"You are called upon to again follow the old soiled banners of the Democratic and Republican parties. What have these political parties ever done for you?

"The Democratic party gave you a meaningless, worthless anti-injunction plank in its platform, an empty promise, like most of the promises that party ever made. What good is that promise to the five million men and women out of work? For a hundred years the Democratic party has been in absolute control of the southern states. There is no more curse-laden country for the working class than the southern states, governed by the Democratic party. Labor legislation in those states is more neglected than anywhere in the country. Child slavery and cheap woman labor has been the curse of the Democratic South for decades. And today Mr. Bryan and his Tammany friend Murphy call upon you to support the Democratic 'labor' party.

"There are over five million people out of work today. This makes the unemployed problem the leading question of the campaign, but you know that neither the Republican nor the Democratic national convention dared to even mention this most vital of all the problems of today.

On the other side, the Republican party claims to be entitled to your support. Mr. Taft pretends to be your friend. Here are a few facts:

"When the great A. R. U. strike was on in 1894 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers issued an order enjoining its members from handling the cars of the roads on which the strike was in progress. These labor men were fighting for the rights of the men who worked on the railroads.

"There was an engineer named Lennon on the Detroit, Cleveland & Northern Michigan. Rather than disobey the order of the brotherhood Lennon quit his job. Lennon was arrested, fined \$50 and sent for ninety days to jail.

"The man who fined Lennon and sent him to jail was William

Howard Taft. Taft through that whole strike more almost than any other one man served the master class in its effort to destroy Organized Labor. When Taft, running on an anti-injunction plank, asks for the votes of the workmen he shows what respect he has for the workers' intelligence. I don't say this simply in the cause of Socialism, but because I want the workers to maintain their intellectual integrity."

Debs then told of the centralization of industry. "The Socialist in this campaign comes forward with the plan of industrial democracy. At present we have the socialized production of wealth and private appropriation of the fruits of that production.

"The day is not far distant when those who do the world's labor will enjoy it; when the hardest punishment which can be meted out to anybody would be to condemn him to idleness; when justice will displace charity, for charity humiliates the recipient and robs him of his manhood; when women will not be compelled to work their lives out by scrubbing for the crumbs that fall from dehumanized social drones; when men and women will no longer crawl in submission before their bread masters, but when they will stand erect like the

IMPORTANT!

Do not fail to vote

—AT THE—

Primary Elections

—TO BE HELD—

Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1908

In Every Precinct of St. Louis

VOTE THE SOCIALIST PARTY BALLOT STRAIGHT, WITHOUT ANY CHANGE. ALL YOU MUST DO IS TO WRITE ON THE LAST LINE OF THE BALLOT, UNDER THE HEADING "SOCIALIST PARTY WARD COMMITTEEMAN" THE NAME OF THE COMRADE WHO IS PROPOSED TO FILL THIS OFFICE FROM YOUR WARD.

HOW TO VOTE.

When entering the voting place you must ask the election judges and clerks for the ballot you wish to vote. I. e.: Socialists must ask for a Socialist ballot, etc.

The polls will open at 6 o'clock a. m. and remain open until 7 o'clock p. m.

The following is a list of names of the comrades recommended for Socialist Party Ward Committeemen by the Executive Board:

Our Proposed Ward Committeemen.

- First Ward—Julius H. Kramer.
- Second Ward—L. F. Rosenkranz.
- Third Ward—Harry Ryan.
- Fifth Ward—M. Maier.
- Sixth Ward—P. A. Waldron.
- Seventh Ward—Wm. Reznicek.
- Eighth Ward—Roy Brown.
- Ninth Ward—John A. Weber.
- Tenth Ward—F. F. Brinker.
- Eleventh Ward—F. J. Kloth.
- Twelfth Ward—E. M. Simon.
- Thirteenth Ward—Wm. H. Worman.
- Fourteenth Ward—Thos. C. Stephens.
- Fifteenth Ward—Daniel Burkhardt.
- Sixteenth Ward—Fred Giesler.

- Seventeenth Ward—Wm. L. Bachmann.
- Eighteenth Ward—Wm. E. Kindorf.
- Nineteenth Ward—Peter Frank.
- Twentieth Ward—Fred Werner.
- Twenty-first Ward—L. E. Hildebrand.
- Twenty-second Ward—C. A. Oakum.
- Twenty-third Ward—J. E. Wilson.
- Twenty-fourth Ward—D. M. Haskin.
- Twenty-fifth Ward—Henry Siroky.
- Twenty-sixth Ward—E. J. Hilliard.
- Twenty-seventh Ward—Otto Kaemmerer.
- Twenty-eighth Ward—F. L. Robinson.

The members of the Ward Clubs are requested to circulate the Primary Elections announcement cards issued by the Executive Board. Come and get some of them!

Every registered voter is entitled to take part in these primaries. Socialists of St. Louis, do your duty! Get out a strong primary vote on August 4th! Agitate among you comrades and friends everywhere to be on deck August 4th! Be proud to ask for the Socialist ballot and be known as a Socialist citizen!

The Socialist Party of St. Louis.

best and noblest of God's creation; when they will all be comrades in the common work, comrades in the noble work for human progress and a higher civilization."

It was half past 10 o'clock when Comrade Debs closed his masterly address amid the applause and cheers of the crowd. He had to take the 11:30 train for Milwaukee, and it required all the power of persuasion and some strong physical pushing to get him out of the crowd which immediately surrounded the presidential candidate the moment he stepped down from the platform. Congratulations, greetings, handshakings, etc., were coming in thick and fast, and Comrades Strickland, Hoehn and Germer were compelled to push the crowds back in order to get Gene to the street car so he would make the 11:30 train.

At 7 o'clock Comrade Rosenkranz introduced Comrade Chris Rocker, who gave a 30 minutes' address in German, which was generally appreciated.

On Sunday Comrade Strickland spoke twice, in the afternoon and in the evening, to about 5,000 people. Space and time do not permit us to give a synopsis of his fine addresses on the records of the old parties and the mission of the working class in this campaign. For several hours these thousands of people listened to the speaker with such intense attention as is rarely witnessed in any meeting. Everybody praised the clear-voiced, jolly comrade from the Hoosier state, and all hope to meet him again in St. Louis before Nov. 3.

The committee on literature reports the sale of \$60 worth of books and pamphlets.

Concert and dance, children's races, and the children's parade, under the leadership of our friend and "Kindergartener," Frank Hillig, and the Socialist Sunday School members, were the cause of much amusement and enjoyment.

Bakers' Union No. 4 paraded to the park in a body at 8 p. m. and was cheered by the crowd. Over 5,000 Union Label fans were distributed by the Union.

The Picnic Committee

Will meet Saturday evening, July 18, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, for the purpose of receiving reports from all sub-committees and the financial statement of the secretary. An auditing committee is also to be elected. Plans for the September demonstration will be discussed.

The Secretary.

OUR COMRADE

STANLEY J. CLARK

OF TEXAS

WILL ADDRESS

A Big Mass Meeting

—ON—

TWELFTH AND OLIVE STREETS

Thursday, July 23, at 8 p. m.

REMEMBER THE DATE! ATTEND AND BRING HUNDREDS OF YOUR FRIENDS.

By order of EXECUTIVE BOARD SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

TO THIS WE HAVE COME

The Few Control the Needs of the Many--- A One Sided System.

How intermembership in directorship and stock ownership has developed and centralized control may be explained as follows:

Nine men control the Pennsylvania railroad system. These nine, with four others, control also the directorates of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western.

These thirteen, with six others, have control of the New York Central & Hudson River and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

These nineteen, with five others, control also the Chicago & Northwestern.

These twenty-four, with one other, control also the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

These twenty-five, with two others, control also the Reading system.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Erie.

These thirty, with five others, control also the Southern.

These thirty-five, with two others, control also the Delaware, Lackawana & Western.

These thirty-seven, with two others, control also the Lehigh Valley.

These thirty-nine, with four others, control also the Great Northern.

These forty-three, with five others, control also the Northern Pacific.

These forty-eight, with two others, control also the Union Pacific.

These fifty, with one other, control also the Rock Island.

The above is based on data published by the interstate commerce commission. The people's railroads are not theirs at all. Instead those the roads serve are at the mercy of a few swollenly rich profit hunters. This development is inevitable under the capitalist system. Nothing else could happen so long as such public utilities are not publicly owned. Socialism demands that the things the people depend on in common shall be in common.

BE MODERATE, MY BOY

By Charles T. Shueler, Editor German-Herold, in The Little Socialist Magazine.

Let me remind you, my boy, that now is the time to begin, if you are to lay the foundation for that grand and glorious structure—perfect manhood.

Now is the time, in the early springtime of your life, when you must decide whether you are to lay a foundation for a ramshackle, tumble-down old hut that is going to be a "eyesore," a shame and a curse to you all your life, or whether you are going to lay a foundation of pure and healthy habits which alone will allow the building of a human structure, that will withstand the ravages of time and bring you the satisfying joys of a happy, well spent and successful life.

Think it over, my boy—think it over seriously, and when you have come to the determination that you want to amount to something in this world, that you want to be a credit to yourself, your parents, and the community then bear in mind that moderation is one of the first requirements.

Make moderation a habit and a study, take it for the cornerstone of your foundation and you are sure to build solid and well.

Be moderate in all things. If it is baseball, learn to play well, excel if you can, but don't, don't overdo it. Don't spend all your time at play. Remember that play is a recreation to refresh the mind or body after work or study. As exercise, play is a grand good thing, but if you play too much, you overstep the boundary line of moderation, and it becomes excess—excesses are dangerous. If you want to see the result in after life of excess, just take notice of the steadily growing numbers of physical and mental wrecks which fill the sanitariums of our country. Rest assured, the nervous wreck of today, was the boy who was excessive, and knew no moderation.

Behold the unhappy capitalist, who finds no pleasure in life but to grind down his fellowmen in his greed and selfishness, who has lost all feeling for his own flesh and blood in his lust for gain—he was the selfish boy, the greedy playmate who was never satisfied until he had the other fellow "busted" in the boyhood games of chance such as marbles, tops, etc. Never satisfied—always grasping for more—what a joyless, unsatisfactory life to live.

And think, my boy, when you see the dissipated, low down, drunken outcast of human society, that that man might be a credit to society instead of an outcast if only he had learned the lesson of moderation as a boy. If only he had not been the unsatisfied glutton at the table—always demanding an extra piece of pie, of cake, of pudding, of anything and everything that happened to please his palate.

You must learn to be moderate as a boy. Those selfish desires, those gluttonish cravings, those greedy impulses—you must control while a boy or they will ultimately but surely get control over you in later life. You must learn to master them now or they will certainly become master over you as years roll by.

Therefore my boy—begin now and try to be moderate—moderate in all things the excess of which is harmful. Your reward will be consistent with your endeavor—a long and happy life.

Jacket Makers on Strike.

Nearly 2,500 children's jacket makers have gone on strike in New York for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, which have dropped so low that those on strike are nearly as well off as if they were working.

THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO A REIGN OF TERRORISM AND OFFICIAL CRIME

A Story of the Mexican Revolutionists in the United States--The Villareal Sisters' Letter to Roosevelt--Labor's Horrible Conditions in Mexico--Some Pictures.

THE VILLARREAL SISTERS ADDRESS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN BEHALF OF THEIR BROTHER ANTONIO.

St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1908.

To The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir--We are informed by our brother, Antonio I. Villareal, now confined in the county jail of Los Angeles, California, charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of America, that his attorney, Job Harriman, of Los Angeles, made the following statement to him:

"While I was in San Francisco (February of this year) arguing your appeal for habeas corpus before the appellate court, Attorney General Bonaparte sent a telegram to the attorney of the court to contest your appeal on all grounds, as you are wanted in Mexico."

We ask you, as Chief Executive of the country, in whose laws, courts and officials we have always had abiding faith, to investigate this matter, and, true or false, place the blame where it belongs, upon the one guilty of besmirching the courts of America, or the one guilty of besmirching the honor of one of the chief officials of the nation.

Our brother would not hesitate to go to Arizona for trial, and, if proven guilty of violating the laws, in which he has always had implicit confidence, suffer the punishment, if we could be assured that this report concerning the telegram sent by Mr. Bonaparte is untrue and that they would receive a fair and impartial trial. In view of the kidnapping of Manuel Sarabia, with which you are familiar, and the recent report of the attorney general's instructions, our brother fears that some influence, unknown to you, is being used to spirit them into Mexico, which would mean death.

Hoping and praying that you will in mercy reassure us that jus-

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Ethel Dolsen.

"Hunger makes revolutions; the Mexicans are starving."—Antonio I. Villareal, Secretary Liberal Party of Mexico.

In the month of December of last year there issued from the county jail of Los Angeles, California, a manifesto to the people of America signed by Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villareal, Librado Rivera and L. Gutierrez de Lara, four Mexican reformers who had been arrested several months previous and held prisoners at the behest of the government of Mexico. The document was printed in a local Socialist weekly, the only paper that gave it any notice, a few days after United States Commissioner Van Dyke ruled that the first three men should be returned to Tombstone, Arizona, to stand trial on the charge of conspiring in 1906, to send an armed expedition from Douglas, Arizona, into Mexico to overthrow that government. Mr. DeLara, though regarded as a political enemy of the Mexican government, was not included in the conspiracy case, having been arrested on a separate complaint.

In the manifesto Magon, Villareal and Rivera strongly assert their innocence of the charge and point to the fact that no evidence was offered at any hearing of their case to prove them guilty. They planned a revolution in Mexico, yes, that is very frankly admitted to have been the object of the Liberal Party reorganized by them in St. Louis in 1905 with Magon president, Villareal secretary and Rivera director, and in justification offer the immortal defense of patriots—their country's wrongs. But they deny having plotted to send an armed force into Mexico from Douglas, Arizona, or from

against the work of the club and in common accord the disguised soldiers and gendarmes, feigning to second his protest, smashed the chairs on the floor. Barron fired some shots in the air. The real public and the members of the club did not make the least move to a pretext for more violence because all realized from the start that Barron and his helpmates were deliberately attempting to provoke the club to place itself outside the law.

Hardly were the shots fired when a squad of policemen rushed into the club rooms, hitting right and left. Camilo Arriaga, presi-



Eustolia Perez, who was the witness of the murder of her nine-year-old brother, Jesus, in Chihuahua four years ago. The Judge caught the child by the head and wrung his neck as he would a chicken's, leaving him dead in the street. Jesus was with some other children who taunted the Judge for stealing the people's money, and in a rage the deed was done.



Bodies of Mexican strike sympathizers hung by rurales at the time of the Cananea strike in June, 1907. Photo was suppressed by the Mexican government, but the original from which this was enlarged was smuggled over the border by an American newspaper man, whose paper refused to publish the pictures.

tice shall prevail, and that no evil motives or methods shall be used against our brother, we remain,

Most respectfully,
ANDREA VILLARREAL GONZALEZ.
TERESA VILLARREAL GONZALEZ.

MISS VALLARREAL-GONZALEZ WRITES ABOUT LABOR'S CONDITIONS IN MEXICO AND OF THE "BANDITS" PERSECUTED BY TIRANO PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

Every day I notice how American newspapers are denouncing our Mexican insurgents as "bandits." I should like to show through the columns of your paper that the Mexican dictator, Diaz, is more of a bandit than the Mexican revolutionists. We have had more than thirty years of peace down in Mexico. But what kind of peace? In order to maintain this "peace" Dictator Porfirio Diaz killed thousands of Liberals, who opposed him because of his scandalous action and official crimes. The jails in Mexico are crowded with malcontents, while thousands of people are on the verge of starvation. Only foreigners or some wealthy people are the friends of this tyrant of tyrants, Porfirio Diaz.

The Mexican people have no country of their own, no opportunity to save themselves from slavery. Under such conditions the Mexican people can only think of revolution. They can't find work; if they find something to do, they must work for low wages. Workmen in Mexico work from 10 to 16 hours at a daily wage of from 10 to 50 cents. This general poverty must finally destroy our people, or reduce them to absolute misery and permanent helplessness.

Think of the situation the Mexican working people are placed in; think of the tyrant, Diaz, and of President Roosevelt, who is aiding Diaz in carrying out his work of oppression.

Of course, if we can't win, the civilized world may say: "There in Mexico were a few bandits who attempted to kill great Diaz!" If we win, the scene may change, because honor and fame have ever been on the side of success. We do not seek honor or fame for ourselves, but the welfare and happiness for the Mexican people, who desire to be free and get rid of the chains forged upon them by the tyrant Diaz and his system. That our Liberal Party is against the actual Mexican government is true. That our party is trying to revolutionize Mexico is also true. We are against tyranny and slavery and we must work till the end. If our means are inadequate, we shall give at least all that we have for our cause.

Our people are brave, tired of any longer suffering poverty and slavery. Poverty and slavery have always been the fundamental causes of revolutions, and these causes exist more than anywhere else in the domains of Tyrant Diaz.

Our people are dreaming of liberty, and liberty shall be with them. Liberty or death!

ANDREA VILLARREAL GONZALEZ.

any other point in the United States.

Claiming that the resort to arms was only decided upon after years of peaceful agitation by petition had failed to restore to the people their constitutional right, the manifesto says:

"After we had become fully convinced by a wide experience that the overthrow of despotism by peaceful methods of ballot, open platform, press, clubs, was an impossibility, and being further of the conviction that an environment of liberty and justice has to be created as an indispensable factor in the upward evolution of the people, and that without organization the great masses of the laboring people would remain eternally slaves, we reached the decision to end by a revolution a state and condition of things that is offensive to civilization and to the most rudimentary humanitarian principles."

These words are not the irresponsible utterances of a band of political adventurers. The Liberal Party which they represent is an organization that has its branches in every state in the southern republic. It was formed in August, 1900, by a group of citizens of San Louis Potosi, Mexico, who issued a call to all men of good will to unite to curb the power of the Catholic clergy. This action was the result of a speech delivered in Paris by the Bishop of San Louis Potosi, Ignacio Montes de Oca of Obregon, in which this prelate asserted that in spite of the laws of Mexico the religious orders were in a flourishing condition, a statement that reacted deeply upon the anti-clerical element in Mexico. In less than five months one hundred and twenty-five clubs had been formed all over the republic and all sent delegates to the first liberal convention held in the city of San Louis Potosi January 5th, 1901. Resolutions were passed to initiate civic training and enlightenment of the masses so that by their participation in public affairs it might be made possible by absolutely peaceful methods that the dictatorship discontinue nominating the officials who, in accordance with the law, should be elected by the people.

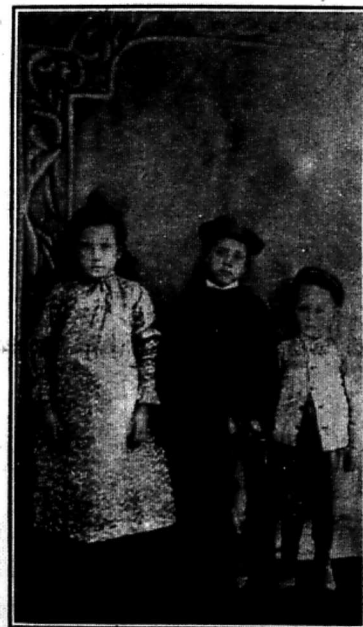
Above all, the aim was to restore the franchise. The right to hold elections by popular ballot had long since been withdrawn by the government. There was, and is now, only one political party in Mexico—the party of President Porfirio Diaz. The work of the Liberals at that time was not revolutionary, but educational. Nevertheless, Porfirio Diaz resolved not to tolerate the Liberal Party and a series of persecutions and attacks were instituted against the clubs and the papers that dared to propagate their work. Many members were imprisoned. The Liberal Club, "Ponciano Arriaga," which formed the center of the federation, was dissolved in the city of San Louis Potosi on the 24th of January, 1902. On that evening the club held a public meeting in which many citizens participated. Among the people were distributed soldiers and gendarmes in citizens' clothes. A representative of the congress of the republic, Lic. Heriberto Barron, had been commissioned by the government to disband the members of "Ponciano Arriaga" for whatever criminal cause. At a given moment H. Barron jumped to his feet to protest

dent of the club, San Sarabia, secretary, Pibrado Rivera, vice-secretary, and members to the number of twenty-five were arrested, accused of imaginary offenses, like outraging public officials, sedition, and others which they never had thought of committing. In court it was asserted that the members of the club fired the shots given by Barron. Lieut. Amadoristo, first sergeant, Jacinto Penieres, several captains and soldiers who attended the meeting, all coincided in their testimony. The members of the club were placed for several months, almost a year, in the penitentiaries and prisons. From that moment the Liberal Club, Ponciano Arriaga, center of the federation, remained dissolved in San Louis Potosi.

An effort to re-establish this club in the City of Mexico after the imprisoned men obtained their freedom ended in the same way. Among those arrested this time were Ricardo and Jesus Magon, who had been conducting a strong crusade for the Liberal Union in their paper, "Regeneration." The paper was suppressed and their plant destroyed. The writings of Ricardo Magon and Juan Sarabia were excluded from the mails and later a law was passed prohibiting the circulating of whatever papers they might issue.

After obtaining their freedom, the leaders came to the United States to continue from here their struggle for liberty, because in Mexico they had become outlawed. In San Antonio, Texas, they renewed the publication of "Regeneration." President Diaz did not lose sight of them there and they were again molested and caused to be imprisoned by agents of the Mexican government.

In search of better guarantees of constitutional privileges the newspaper was moved to St. Louis, where the leaders were joined by other Liberals from Mexico. September 25th, 1905, the Liberal junta was organized to prepare for the revolution in Mexico against the dictatorship. Forty groups in different parts of Mexico prepared to arm themselves. Several were discovered, making it necessary for other groups to rebel before the time set, or be arrested. For this reason the revolution planned for 1907 broke out in September,



Eustolia Perez and her two brothers. Boy in the middle is Jesus whose neck was wrung by a Mexican Judge. From photo taken a short time before the tragedy.

1906. Two groups stood up in arms about the same time at Jimenez, Coahuila, and Acayacan, Vera Cruz. Other groups were not ready, not being provided with arms to join in the movement precipitated by the authorities. On October 17th, Juan Sarabia, vice-president of the Liberal junta, who had returned to Mexico to direct the movements of a part of the revolutionists, was captured with several others at Juarez. Sarabia was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in San Juan de Ulua, an ancient prison fortress built by Spain on the island San Juan de Ulua just south of Vera Cruz. The conditions in this prison are so bad from the humidity and lack of sanitary provision that none has been known to survive five years incarceration there. Juan Sarabia has been practically sentenced to death. The other revolutionists were given shorter terms of two and three years.

Such, briefly, is a part of the history of the Liberal Club of Mexico. With all the leaders in prison but one, Enrique Flores Magon, who is safe in Canada under the protection of the British flag, the revolution has been checked. But whether President Diaz

will be able to smother with military terrorism the fires of revolt smouldering in every part of Mexico is a question.

It was not a sickly wail for help these men sent out when they issued their manifesto. Couched in language vigorous and dignified, clearly setting forth the causes that led them to resist the despotic rule of Mexico, it is an insistent demand for justice for themselves and a recognition of the sad plight of their country. It is an arraignment at the bar of civilization that will be difficult for the much-lauded but little known ruler, Diaz, to answer. From the charges made therein it shows that Leopold's in the Congo has been eclipsed in maleficent misrule. But Leopold's atrocities were committed against savage alien race while "Perpetual President" Porfirio Diaz has mercilessly scourged his own people.

To the United States from time to time reports have come up from the southern borders of the murderous raids by that outlawed race, the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, on foreigners who have settled in their country. Only a few have taken the trouble to investigate for themselves and discover if the Yaquis have a just cause for their revengeful hatred. The testimony of these people puts all the responsibility for their crimes back on the Mexican government which has violated treaties with the Yaquis and allowed rich officials to take their land without redress. Charles Caruthers Coulter, after returning from an anthropological exhibition through the northern part of Mexico, wrote in Collier's Weekly March 11, 1905, that the wholesale butchering of the Yaquis by the Mexican government should be stopped by international interference. His account coincides in sickening detail with the following extracts from the manifesto on the same subject:

"The Yaquis district in the state of Sonora was inhabited and well tilled by the Indian tribe from which its name is derived. These Indian inhabitants were laborious, of patriarchal habits, very honest, and very desirable. When the French invaded Mexico, the Yaquis were the best defenders of the fatherland. But the land they defended so well with their blood, calling a halt to the Napoleonic hordes, the land upon which their forefathers had lived, labored and died, awakened the covetousness of the men of our government. The extermination of the Yaquis was decided upon, and since then thousands die every year because they do not want to surrender without resistance to the bandits who oppress and dishonor us, the beloved land which their fathers cultivated with such veneration, whose soil is enriched by the sweat of a hundred generations of humble toilers in the field.

"The government has caused the Yaqui war, after consenting that Ramon Corral, Rafael Izabal and Luis E. Torres, i. e., the vice-president of the republic, the ex-governor of the state of Sonora, and the actual governor of said state, should rob the Indians of their rich soil. And still today many of the Indians prefer to live with their arms at hand than to be sold into slavery by the vice-president of the republic to the rich of Yucatan at the price of two hundred Mexican dollars per head. Are we to wonder then that the Yaqui Indians live in continuous open rebellion? But, isolated, the Yaquis spend their forces to no avail, and it is for this reason that we have invited the Yaquis to join forces with the general movement which at proper time will be initiated by the Liberal Party in the entire territory of the republic, in order to co-operate thus in solidarity towards the final triumph of justice."

The Yaqui mothers and children are separated and distributed among the rich families for servants. Many of the women of this proud race have killed their own children rather than see them become the slaves of their persecutors. Having his soldiers cut off the hands of the Yaquis was one method employed by former Governor Rafael Izabal of Sonora in his campaign against the people whose land he coveted and much of which he now possesses.

This in conjunction with the following dispatches to Los Angeles papers leave nothing to be said on the Yaqui question:

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)
Chihuahua (Mex.), Feb. 11.—Of much importance to Los Angeles is the rapid opening up to agricultural settlement as well as to mining of the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, and the territory of Tepic on the Pacific coast of Mexico by the Harriman railroad. The first important agricultural region to feel the full force of this is the delta of the Yaqui river, where many Americans are locating. The richness of these lands has long been known, but the absence of transportation facilities, as well as Indian troubles, has kept them undeveloped.

Mexico has millions and millions of acres of rich, unoccupied and undeveloped land, sufficient to support many times its present population, but the natives are not increasing in numbers at all rapidly, owing chiefly to the appalling high death rate among children.

Ambassador Creel's recent trip through the Western States and Canada was for the study of the immigration problem and its handling there. His report has never been made public, but it is certain that the government plans to profit thereby, and will endeavor to start a movement of settlers south on the lines of that which is filling up Canada and the Northwest. With no organized effort apparently as yet made to attract it beyond the liberal terms granted all concessionaires, this movement seems to be on the point of starting on the Pacific coast.

(Special to the Herald.)
Mazatlan, Mexico, Feb. 12.—Preferring death to deportation to the isthmus of Tehuantepec and Yucatan, sixteen Yaqui Indians attempted to end their lives today by jumping overboard from a government transport.

The sixteen Indians were the first of nearly 1,500 who are being deported from Sonora.

When the transport was a short distance off this port the Indians, seemingly of one accord, sprang to the rail and plunged into the sea.

Boats were put out and ten of the number, struggling desperately with their rescuers, were pulled out of the water and landed safely on deck. The other six were drowned.

Those saved asserted they preferred death to serving on plantations or in the army in the "hot country." They said they would kill themselves whenever opportunity presented rather than leave their own country. The ten prisoners are being closely guarded, but it is considered doubtful that they will reach their destination alive.

It is reported from the state of Sonora that hundreds of Yaquis are under guard there awaiting deportation. This is the result of the relentless war waged between the Indians and rurales.

The Yaquis are fast being exterminated. It is believed that if the government attempts to carry out its plan of deportation the prisoners will resort to wholesale suicides rather than be taken from their native land.

Peonage, with all its attendant evils, flourishes in many parts of Mexico. Of this form of slavery in their country the writers say:

"The conditions of the working people are extremely miserable. Millions of human beings live in veritable slavery. The agricultural workers—peons—are not free to go beyond the limits of the estates, for if they do so, gendarmes hunt them down, drag them to the owners of the estates, where they are beaten for having attempted to obtain liberty. Many of the unfortunate peons succumb to the treatment received at the hands of the hacendados, they died like hunted beasts of the forest, like lambs, and their death causes not even a shadow of a legal proceeding to punish the guilty.

On the haciendas or estates are to be found instruments of torture to be used upon the peons who, as their bosses say, have committed some misdeed. The stocks are used as in the Middle Ages. The torture of the drop of water is used, i. e., a great quantity of water falls drop by drop upon the same part of the body of the peon until he faints from the intense pain produced by such operation. And again, peons are tied to the wheel of a wagon, and the vehicle is driven on and on for hours, for a full day with the man tied to its spokes, without giving water to the victim, without remorse, and without punishment for such devilry.

Men and women, old people and little children are whipped without the least consideration, and for all this suffering and fourteen to sixteen hours of toil, the poor laborers in the field receive a salary of from twenty-five cents a day to thirty-seven cents a day,

there being parts of the country where they earn only eighteen cents. And this miserable pay they do not receive in money, but in goods charged up at exorbitant prices, so that all peons are obliged to borrow and load debts on their backs, fabulous debts which pass from father to son and which tie them to the estates, make them real slaves, and makes the haciendados feudal lords with absolute power of life and death over their slaves.

The work in factories, shops and mines is also the work of slaves. The workers earn from fifty to seventy-five cents per day for the genuine hard labor toil of a galley slave, and as a general rule they also do not get their wages in cash, but in goods charged at exorbitant prices. They are subject to fines for all kinds of motives, and there is no lack of pretexts to cut their miserable wages down to take all hope from the slaves. The wages are counted in Mexican money, which is only half of the same amount in American currency.

The workmen are not permitted to form unions. The dictator seizes the organizers and shoots them without trial. There are two unions in Mexico that have managed to keep alive because they have placed themselves under the protection of the bandits who oppress the people, but for this fact alone they can not accomplish anything for the real benefit of their membership.

Porfirio Diaz has given orders to all employers of labor that they shall not pay good wages to the workmen, because the tyrant knows well that a higher standard of living uplifts man, and that uplifted mankind cannot admit any tyranny whatever. For the same reason he does not care if there are any schools, and educational establishments are only to be found in the great centers and in cities of some importance, and in these places in such an insufficient number as not to effect ample popular education.

The government makes an extended business in selling slaves to the great land owners in Valle Nacional and Yucatan. The police take over the job to gather the people in cities and hamlets, ignorant and humble people who have not committed other crime than that of being born poor. The rulers amass riches in this traffic in human flesh destined to the hells called Valle Nacional and Yucatan. These places are also chosen by our oppressors for deportation of those who fight against our despotism, and this has given them the name of the Mexican Siberias. In these Siberias the men that are sold by the government at so much a head, as also the political exiles, men, women and children, are held to do the work of galley slaves as long as there is profit in them. One can easily count the slaves that survive as wrecks a life of continuous torture in a torrid, moist climate, nourished by a mess of a few tortillas of cornmeal and a miserable ration of beans."

In Los Angeles there are hundreds of Mexican exiles. Question them at random, these patient, sad-eyed creatures, and they will tell enough horrors from their own experiences to prove the misnamed republic on the south a "Little Russia." Hear the story of young Eustolia Perez, "Siempre Triste" (always sad) they call her, who three years ago saw her nine-year-old brother, Jesus Perez, murdered by a judge in Guerrero, Chihuahua, Mexico. This judge, a notoriously bad man who oppressed the people, becoming enraged at the taunts of the boy as he passed on the street, caught the little fellow's head in both hands and wrung his neck as he would a chicken's, leaving him dead at his sister's feet.

There is Fernando Palomares, assistant postmaster at Cananea before the disastrous labor outbreak in the spring of 1907, who can tell of bloody deeds committed there by the authorities, news of which was prevented from reaching the outside world by the rigid censorship of the Mexican government. He can tell of the brutal punishment meted out to strike sympathizers, who were taken from jail at night and hanged to trees, where their rotting bodies were left for months afterward as a terrifying warning to the people. From Mazatlan a thousand miles distant, comes Mrs. Conchita Flores and her sister, Mrs. Josepha Gesenius, in front of whose home a young newspaper man was stabbed to death by a government agent, while returning from a call on friends with his fiancée. He had been warned that such would be his fate if he did not desist from criticizing the acts of some public officials.

Such tales are the commonplaces of the Mexican colony. Small wonder Magon and his comrades are idolized by their countrymen. Whenever they appeared on the street in being taken to and from the court during the hearing of their case, they were followed by a crowd of adoring compatriots, the men saluting with hats raised, the women and children throwing flowers. And many a "Viva la Revolucion!" gave voice to their dearest hope. In Magon they see the political Messiah of Mexico; through him the regeneration of their fatherland.

The men who have undertaken the dangerous task of restoring to the people of Mexico their constitutional rights are not of common mould. "Splendid fellows!" was Clarence Darrow's comment after visiting them in jail while on his Western trip last winter. They are cultured, highly educated, and altruistic to a degree not easily understood by the practical Yankee mind.

Ricardo Flores Magon, editor and brilliant writer, received his training in the College of Jurisprudence, Mexico City. It was during his third year at this institution that he had his first taste of the vengeance of the dictatorship. With a number of fellow students he was arrested and sent to jail for one year for taking part in a public demonstration against the re-election of President Diaz. The experience changed him from a romantic, idealistic lad of seventeen to a serious, determined man with a purpose from which he has never swerved and he is twice seventeen today. Magon is a man of large stature and great strength, dignified and gentle mannered, with a smile of winning frankness.

Librado Rivera is of slight, wiry build. His friends say he has the tenacity of a bulldog and the fidelity of the hound. Something of the former attribute was shown by his walking all the way from St. Louis, Missouri, to Los Angeles after the Liberal leaders had been so harassed by Mexican agents as to make further residence in that city dangerous.

Rivera was professor of history, physics and chemistry in the University of San Luis Potosi when he became a member of the board of directors of the Liberal Club, "Ponciano Arriaga."

Antonio Villarreal is a handsome young man in his twenties, who combines a Scotch reserve with that lightning perception of the joke supposed to be wholly American. He is a graduate of the Normal College of Monteray.

L. Gutierrez de Lara, proud of his Aztec descent, is a lawyer and novelist and served four years in the diplomatic corps under Diaz. He practiced law four years in Cananea, Mexico, where he was arrested and sentenced to be shot for being suspected of sympathizing with the strikers. A misunderstood order from the president to Governor Yzabel caused him to be released within three days of the time set for his execution, and friends helped him to escape to the United States.

Of course, our legal system is a sacred thing and not to be spoken of lightly, but there have been cases where judges have erred and this seems to be one such. The neutrality law under which the Mexicans were brought before the federal court provides for the arrest of a person at the request of a foreign government when properly made through diplomatic channels, and that the prisoner shall be held until the requesting government shall produce documentary evidence that the party charged with the offense is guilty of the offense, BUT IN NO CASE SHALL THE PARTY BE HELD LONGER THAN FORTY DAYS.

Magon, Villarreal and Rivera were kept in jail nearly three times forty days before any documentary evidence against them was produced. De Lara was held ninety days before he was granted a trial. A series of trumped-up charges were filed against the men. As fast as Attorneys Job Harriman and A. R. Holston, counsel for the defense, secured dismissals, Detective Furlong, in the employ of the Mexican government, who pulled most of the strings that moved the actors in the drama, would swear to new charges. Complaints not only trivial but insulting, were filed, and to one of these was affixed the name of no less a personage than Ambassador Enrique Creel, who came out from Washington to give his attention to the

case. Ambassador Creel swore that Magon, Rivera and Villarreal were guilty of expectorating on the sidewalk in Mexico and for murdering John Doe, blank place, blank time. On these charges, afterwards proved to be groundless, extradition to Mexico was requested. This was considered sufficient by the court to send the men back to jail for a second period of forty days, notwithstanding the law clearly made it illegal to detain them longer.

This proceeding was quite in keeping with the manner of the arrest of Magon, Rivera and Villarreal. They were forcibly taken by Detective Furlong, aided by two of his own men and three officers from the local department, having no warrants but their drawn revolvers. Furlong also searched the house and seized the papers of the Mexicans—himself breaking the law which guarantees security to all persons against seizures and searches without warrant. Then this detective had the charge "resisting an officer" entered against the men.

Part of the time the case was in progress Furlong spent in Arizona working up a case against the Mexicans. Finally he appeared with the indictment returned by the grand jury of Tombstone for conspiracy to organize a revolutionary army in Douglas. Neither Magon nor Villarreal has ever been in the Territory of Arizona and at the time of the alleged conspiracy the first was in Toronto, Canada, Villarreal in Mexico and Rivera was on his way from St. Louis to Los Angeles.

Furlong's chief witness was a Mexican spy, one Vasquez, whose testimony was a mass of contradictions. Captain Tom Rynning, warden of the penitentiary of Arizona, formerly a ranger, was next in importance. He testified to finding a stick of dynamite, a couple of pistols and a red flag bearing the word "Liberty" in a house in Douglas where the conspiracy was supposed to have been hatched. He admitted, under questioning by the counsel for the defense, that pistols and dynamite were common articles of furniture in mining towns like Douglas. He also admitted that he himself had led an armed body of 300 Americans into Mexico at the time of the Cananea uprising.

A number of letters were introduced by the prosecution which experts on the stand pronounced forgeries. But one, written by Magon when he was in Canada to a friend in Mexico was considered sufficiently incriminating to establish the proof of conspiracy. There was in it not a word relating to Douglas or Arizona, it having to do entirely with the movements of persons in Mexico, yet Commissioner Van Dyke ruled against the defendants and United States Judge Wellborn, to whom the case was appealed, upheld his decision. Judge Wellborn refused to review the evidence and passed only on technicalities argued by Attorney Harriman.

Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus being made to United States Circuit Judge Ross in San Francisco, the prosecuting attorney of that court read a most remarkable telegram from Attorney General Bonaparte, who has taken a very active interest in this case from the beginning. It was in substance, "Resist habeas corpus on all grounds; the men are wanted by the government of Mexico."

The petition was denied. After being kept in jail nearly five months, L. Gutierrez de Lara was released January 8th, this year. United States District Attorney Lawlor, acting under the direction of Attorney General Bonaparte, had tried most determinedly to turn De Lara over to the vengeance of the Mexican government. "Hold de Lara" was the wording of one of the Bonapartian dispatches. De Lara was "held" by the same tactics employed with Magon et al. The final absurdity in his case was the theft of eight cords of wood in Cananea six years ago, upon which United States Commissioner Van Dyke ordered his removal to Mexico. But the forgery in the document upon which this charge was based was so plain that the prosecuting attorney himself moved for dismissal when the case was brought before United States Judge Wellborn on appeal.

A week before De Lara's release, another Mexican Liberal was added to the little group of political prisoners in the county jail. He was Manuel Sarabia, who had been associated with Magon, Villarreal and Rivera in the work of reorganizing the Liberal Party in St. Louis. The charge against him was complicity in the conspiracy plot. Quick work was made of his case and he also was ordered by the court to return to Arizona to stand trial with the others.

Manuel Sarabia is particularly averse to falling into the hands of Arizona officials. He objects to the careless methods of the border police. He remembers all too clearly what happened to him in Douglas, June 30th, last year. He was kidnapped—taken from the jail at night by American officers after having been arrested on one of those dandy blank charges made by an agent of Mexico, thrown into a waiting automobile and rushed to the border and delivered into the hands of Mexican rurales. When news of the outrage became public, the citizens of Douglas were indignant and the wires to Washington began to hum with protests against the high-handed proceedings. The state department demanded of Mexico the instant return of Sarabia, who by this time had been carried strapped to the back of a mule, many miles below the border to some point where unquestionably he would have been shot after the sort of farcical trials common to such executions.

But official Mexico heard the voice of Washington; official Mexico ordered the return of Sarabia to Arizona, professing entire ignorance of the plot to kidnap him. Eight days after being taken from the jail, Sarabia's captors delivered him at the border to Captain Wheeler of the Arizona rangers, who immediately gave him his liberty. His return to Douglas was made the occasion for a public celebration. He was given the freedom of the town and the citizens united in their efforts to do him honor. The grand jury of Douglas indicted all the officials implicated in the kidnapping, but the cases were not prosecuted.

That is the reason the Mexicans are to be taken to Tombstone for trial instead of Douglas, where the alleged conspiracy took place. The disgraceful betrayal of Sarabia is too fresh in the minds of Douglas citizens to make that town a favorable setting for the next act.

When United States Senator Perkins of California, at the request of Attorney Harriman, presented the facts of the kidnapping to Attorney General Bonaparte, he received a letter in reply stating that the Mexican revolutionists would be quite safe in Arizona; that the attorney general was aware of the kidnapping of Sarabia, but that the perpetrators of the offense had been indicted and would be punished. This letter was written in January after Sarabia had been ordered to Arizona by United States Commissioner Van Dyke and the case against the indicted Douglas officials had been dismissed in October of last year—over three months before.

All the time Furlong was engaged in keeping the Mexican revolutionists in jail he had his eye on the little paper "La Revolucion," organ of the Liberal Party in Los Angeles, published by Magon up to the time of his arrest and after that kept alive in one way and another by his faithful followers, though tormented incessantly by detectives. Several times the small shop in which it was printed was invaded and searched and the editor and his assistants threatened with arrest. The paper had a wide circulation among Liberals in Mexico and its suppression was very important to the Mexican government.

When the revolutionists had been in jail about four months, the chance Furlong had been waiting for offered in a satirical article in "Revolucion," directed against him and the two Mexican officers of the local force who had helped him in rounding up the revolutionists. These officers swore it was libelous and arrested not only the editor, Modesto Diaz, but the manager, Frederico Arizmendez and the printer's devil, a boy, Miguel Ulebarri, as well—the whole office force in fact. That finished "La Revolucion."

The people of Los Angeles have shown very little interest in the Mexican case. For this general apathy most of the credit is due the press. The average Angeleno, like most Americans, uses the breakfast food and the political opinions he sees recommended in his favorite daily paper. The local press has been carefully non-partisan with the exception of one, "The Times," which poured out columns

(Continued On Page Five.)

Workers of
all
Countries, Unite

LABOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

Campaign Lies

Before leaving St. Louis Comrade Eugene V. Debs requested the editor of St. Louis Labor to warn our comrades and readers against any and all capitalist newspaper interviews with him during the present campaign.

Comrade Debs declared that the alleged interview in the Globe-Democrat which made him say Taft would be elected was a political fabrication.

The comrades are requested not to place any credence in any of these "Debs interviews" in capitalist newspapers.

Rely on your Socialist Party press for correct information concerning our movement and our candidates.

The Mexican Revolution

In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish a lengthy story of the Mexican Revolutionists in the United States. Read it carefully. Look at the illustrations.

As "supplements" we hereby publish these latest Associated Press dispatches:

I.

FOUR MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS SHOT BY TROOPS.

Twenty More Under Arrest Are Facing a Similar Fate at Casas Grandes.

Del Rio, Tex., July 11.—Four Mexican revolutionists captured in the foothills near Las Vacas yesterday have been executed by Mexican troops, according to advices received here today. A drumhead court-martial found the men guilty and they were shot.

A similar fate is believed to be in store for twenty more alleged revolutionists now under arrest at Casas Grandes. The arrangements have been made to send the prisoners to Chihuahua, but it is reported they will never reach there. They will either be formally executed, or a chance will be given them to escape, when they will be shot by soldiers in ambush concealed for the purpose.

This is in accordance with the announced policy of the troops to exterminate all insurrectionists.

II.

FORTY-SEVEN ORDERED SHOT.

Another Bunch of One Hundred Mexican Revolutionists Sent to Salt Mines.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

Galveston, Tex., July 13.—A report from San Diego, Mex., says that 100 Mexican sympathizers with the revolutionary party, arrested within the past two weeks in the Casas Grandes country, have been sentenced to ten and fifteen years' servitude in the salt mines. This penalty is equivalent to a life term, for rarely does a prisoner survive his sentence in the mines, and if so he is a physical wreck. From Casas Grandes comes the report that 47 of the revolutionists captured have been convicted of conspiracy against the government and ordered shot. The trials were ex-parte hearings, at which the accused were not allowed counsel and were railroaded to death.

Such is the bloody work of President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico! And who are the men co-operating with this tyrant against the Mexican revolutionists?

President Roosevelt and his bosom friend Taft!

Who Furnishes the Democratic Campaign Fund? The Ward heelers? No. The Indians? No. The Democratic labor candidates? No. Who does? The powers behind the scene—the corporations and capitalist grafters. Ask Francis, Wells, Gussie Busch, Charlie Lemp, Tony Stuever and Joe Folk about it. These gentlemen know who furnishes the Democratic campaign funds.

"Tammany Likes Bryan. Vibrant Earnestness About Devotion to Nebraska. Every Democrat in New York will support nominee in opinion of Daniel Cohan." These are the headlines of a Denver convention dispatch which appeared in the Democratic St. Louis Republic on July 11.

Bryan Then and Now

The Bryan of 1896 was a different man from the Bryan of 1908. In those early days he was the radical leader of political radicalism. In those early days he was pledged to democratically assimilate a million of former Populist voters. He attracted radical elements of all kinds and from all directions. Even old-time Socialist were caught in the political Bryan flood of 1896. Anarchists, whose very principle was opposed to political action, forgot themselves and followed the Bryan band wagon.

There was real enthusiasm in the 1896 campaign. Young people were drawn into the Bryan movement by the hundreds of thousands.

The Populist movement had to be forced from the political arena; the very existence of the Democratic party was then at stake. To accomplish this object Bryan, as the leader of Democracy, had to wear the phrygian cap of ultra-radicalism.

Bryan safely landed the People's Party in the Democratic cemetery. This done, there was no further need of radicalism.

The Denver convention inserted a wishy-washi anti-injunction plank in the national platform, which may satisfy the vanity of some labor leaders, but which is nothing but a political bait and an empty promise.

On the other hand you will look in vain for Bryan's old demands: "Government ownership of railroads" and "Initiative and Referendum." The Bryanism of today is too cautious, too conservative, to take up such former demands. Tammany Hall and influential corporation interests must not be offended, because the Democratic party is supposed to win. What of it, if the people lose, so long as Bryan and his party win.

Bryan and his Tammany Hall co-partnership have an unwritten contract with President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. for the prompt delivery of 3,000,000 (three million!) trade union votes on November 3. We fear very much that the Democratic donkey will be sadly disappointed.

Organized Labor (not the "diplomatic leaders," but the rank and file) know the history of labor legislation in the Democratic South, and they can not be deceived and fooled by a Tammany Anti-Injunction bait in the Democratic platform. Every good Union Labor bill for the protection of women and children in the southern factories and mines was killed by the Democratic state legislatures, and most of the few labor laws enacted under the pressure of the labor movement still remain a dead letter.

Look to St. Louis, where a Democratic administration reigns supreme. At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present city administration has for some time acted very antagonistic toward union labor, by giving city contracts to contractors who openly declare they will not employ union labor; and,

Whereas, These contractors are continually bringing into our city men who are non-union, non-resident and not voters, and who are barely paid enough wages to exist on, making it impossible for a resident mechanic to support his family on such wages, except where he lives like the serfs of the older world.

Resolved, That we, as union men and resident voters of the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri, do heartily and openly condemn such action by men who were put in office by the voters of our city, and who pledged themselves to serve the best interests of those voters. Be it further

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves not to vote for men who do not hold membership in a labor organization, or who are not in sympathy with union labor, believing it for the best interests of our city that a clause be inserted in all city contracts that resident voters shall be employed.

The resolutions were previously adopted by the Building Trades Council and were brought to the meeting by Harry Blackmore, representing the Building Trades Council.

A committee composed of President Owen Miller and Secretary David Kreyling of the Central Trades & Labor Union and President Edward L. Smyth and Secretary Harry Blackmore of the Building Trades Council, with a member from each organization added, was provided for to visit heads of city departments to advance the movement. Delegate James Conroy pleaded that the committee should also visit certain powerful men who, he said, while not city officials, nevertheless directed the acts of the officials.

As to what extent Organized Labor of St. Louis will assist in carrying out the 3,000,000 vote delivery Bryan-Gompers contract on November 3 remains to be seen.

Speaking of the Democratic national platform, the Chicago Daily Socialist says:

"The crowning farce of the 'labor plank' is found in the demands for an eight-hour law and an employers' liability law. These planks were adopted with Henry B. Clayton of Alabama as the presiding officer. So far as appearances went in the convention the chairman is enthusiastically in favor of these planks. But in his home state the Democratic party is supreme. Henry B. Clayton can have almost any legislation he desires enacted in Alabama. Yet there is no eight-hour law in that state. There is no employers' liability law in any southern Democratic state. On the contrary, the state of Alabama, under the direction of the same men that have just voted for this 'Labor Plank' at Denver, refused to enact a law providing for a ten-hour limitation for children under ten years of age. Such promises by such men may satisfy Samuel Gompers, but we do not believe they will satisfy the rank and file of the Trade Unionists of this country."

Roosevelt's Socialism

Roosevelt made another speech against Socialism. A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat says:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 11.—President Roosevelt delivered a homily this afternoon on war-like and civic virtues, and incidentally a rebuke to certain ideals of Socialism, at the unveiling of a monument to Capt. John Underhill, a Colonial Indian fighter and statesman, who came to end his days on Long Island after playing a man's part in the early history of Massachusetts. He died in 1692.

In his speech President Roosevelt said, in part:

"I believe emphatically in doing everything that can be done by law or otherwise to keep the avenues of occupation, of employment, of work, and of interest, so open that there shall be, so far as it is humanely possible to achieve it, a measurable equality of opportunity; equality of opportunity for each man to show the stuff that is in him; but when it comes to reward, let him get what, by his energy, foresight, intelligence, thrift, courage, he is able to

get if the opportunity opens. I do not believe in coddling any one; I would no more permit the strong to oppress the weak than to tell a weak man or a vicious man that he ought by right to have the reward due only the man who actually earns it. Very properly we in this country set our faces against privilege.

"There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us as an ideal by certain Socialistic writers—the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose; and should take out what he wanted. The theory is that a man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, should take what is not his, what he has not earned; that he should rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned.

This particular Socialistic ideal will be to enthrone privilege in one of its grossest, crudest, most dishonest, most harmful and most unjust forms. Equality of opportunity to render service—yes, I will do everything I can to bring it about. Equality of reward—no, unless there is also equality of service. If the service is equal, let the reward be equal; but let the reward depend on the service, and mankind being composed as it is, there will be inequality of service for a long time to come, and no matter what the equality of opportunity may be or the unjustness of inequality in service, it is essential that there should be inequality of reward; but, in securing equality of opportunity let us no more be led astray by the doctrinaire advocates of a lawless and destructive individualism than by the doctrinaire advocates of a deadening Socialism. As society progresses and grows more complex, it becomes more desirable to do many things for the common good of the common effort. No empirical line can be laid down as to where and when such common effort by the whole community should supplant or supplement private and individual effort.

When a poor, uneducated workingman talks nonsense about an important subject like the Socialist movement and Socialism, we may forgive him, but shall we forgive the highly-educated, well-informed Theodore Roosevelt for the same reason as we forgive the poor workingman?

We might just as well. We can hardly imagine that the President's anti-Socialist speech was prompted by malicious motives. He is a very busy man, and since he is possessed of the habit of talking and writing on anything and everything, it is impossible to think that the man would find time to properly inform himself on all the many subjects he deigns to unload on the great American public. At the very time when his mind is occupied with the prospective lion hunting in Africa and with the writing of African jungle stories for American magazines, he could not possibly do justice to the subject of Socialism.

Roosevelt believes emphatically in doing everything to keep the avenues of employment so open that there shall be, so far as it is humanely possible to achieve it, a measurable equality of opportunity.

A combination of senseless phrases, of hollow sounds like the noise of the Rooseveltian full dinner pail at the Republican dog's tail. Over five million American jobless wage workers are today enjoying that "measurable equality of opportunities, so far as it is possible to achieve it!" Their share of the equality of opportunities is measured by days, weeks and months of job-hunting, hunger and misery.

Neither their energy, foresight, intelligence, thrift nor courage will save their suffering wives and children, fathers and mothers, so long as Theodore Roosevelt and his capitalist class enjoy the privilege of exploiting the millions of wage workers six months in the year and forcing them out of work and into a condition of slow starvation the other six months.

If Roosevelt would take time to read the Socialist Party platform he would find that Socialism has nothing in common with the scare-crow Socialism painted in his Oyster Bay speech.

Under Socialism the vicious and the foolish, the crook and the grafter, will find a poor field for his activity; "My dear Harriman," no Rockefeller and no Pierpont Morgan will find an opportunity to rob the millions of industrious neighbors of what these neighbors have produced.

According to Roosevelt's conception of society, the right to live off the sweat of other people's brows is a God-given privilege of the idle drones, of the so-called "upper classes," who sit on the people's back, and, vampire-like, suck the nation's life-blood.

What he describes as "this particular socialistic ideal" is the very ideal of the same capitalist system of society whose worthy representative Theodore Roosevelt is.

It is Socialism that will assure and guarantee to the great mass of wealth producers the equality of opportunity. It is Socialism that will abolish the Rooseveltian full dinner paid equality and prosperity assassination under Republican rule. It is Socialism—the "deadening Socialism—that will take from the drones and parasites of today the means of production, put the millions of unemployed to work and reorganize the great army of wealth producers on a co-operative basis which will assure them the fruits of their labor and compel the capitalist parasites to either starve in idleness or make their living by honest, productive labor.

We kindly suggest to President Roosevelt to use a few hours of his summer vacation for reading up on the question of Socialism, and the great, world-wide labor movement, before making his next anti-Socialist speech. Even the President of the United States should know what he is talking about whenever he rushes into public print.

THE PRIMARIES

Tuesday, August 4, the primary elections will take place throughout the state of Missouri.

All the political parties must select their tickets at these primaries. These primaries will take place under the same general rules as the regular elections. Democrats, Republicans and Socialists select their party candidates on the same day and at the same voting places.

While the old parties have a great number of competing candidates for the same offices in the field, the Socialist Party will have no competition in selecting its ticket for the November elections, but one candidate for every office having been placed in nomination for the primaries.

Nevertheless it is of vital importance for our movement that every registered Socialist register his vote at the primaries on Aug. 4. Be proud to ask the election officials for a Socialist ballot.

From now till Tuesday, Aug. 4, our comrades and friends must do all in their power to arouse the Socialist-voters and induce them to take an active part in the primaries.

Comrades who removed since last election may transfer at the election commissioner's office until July 29, which office will be open daily from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m., and on Friday evenings until 9 p. m.

Editorial Observations

Tammany Hall Is Well Pleased with Bryan and Kern, and with their platform. Hence every honest union man is in duty bound to vote for the Bryan-Tammany Hall outfit of Capitalism.

We Could Not Help Smiling When Last Tuesday Morning the St. Louis Republic announced at the head of column, on the front page, that Samuel Gompers pledged the 3,000,000 union men's votes to Bryan. Poor, old Democracy!

Republican Full Dinner Pail Prosperity With About Five Million workmen jobless is really a cruel joke. Every time Taft appears on the platform during this campaign the question must be put to him: "What about Roosevelt's Full Dinner Pail?"

The United States Supreme Court Is Complimented by the Globe-Democrat for "overthrowing the vicious practice of the boycott." Remember these words, ye staunch Republican Union men! The vicious practice of the boycott! Remember them and vote the Republican ticket again.

"The Revolution in Hell" and "The Downfall of Mammon," by A. M. Kinney, Seneca, Kas. Price, 10 cents a copy. This pamphlet, containing two beautiful poems, may be effectively used for propaganda purposes. The Revolution in Hell is a strong satire on our modern capitalist system. The pamphlet should be widely circulated.

Will Mr. Adolphus Busch Give another \$21,000 check to Carry Missouri for the Republicans? His son Gussie may give the same amount for the Democratic campaign fund, and the two political machines of Capitalism will then run smoothly for the time being, and no matter which of the two wins, the Messrs. Busch & Co. will be on the winning side.

Two Years Ago the People of St. Louis, by a Referendum Vote, decided in favor of a free municipal bridge. A powerful Democratic machine, backed by Republican and Democratic grafters, has thus far succeeded in preventing the beginning of work on the new municipal enterprise. The same Democratic machine of St. Louis is heart and soul with the national Bryan-Tammany movement.

That the Socialists Will Poll a Very Large Vote Is Indicated by the growing interest in Socialism evinced by labor, largely on account of the contemptuous treatment of organized industry by the old parties, following repeated ante-election promises. We think it is hardly probable that Mr. Hearst will be the nominee of the Independence party this time, though he doubtless would be the candidate if he desired to be the standard-bearer.—The Arena.

To Catch a Few Labor Votes the Democratic Politicians at the Denver convention inserted a few meaningless phrases about the injunctions into their national platform. The following day Gompers and Mitchell were arrested—another joke! We are making political progress when the capitalist parties permit Organized Labor to suggest the bait whereby the political fish will be caught on the day of the presidential election. Of course, only suckers can be caught by such bait.

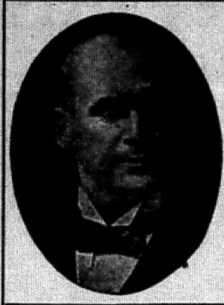
They Know Their Friends! Says the Chicago Daily Socialist. When over 200 delegates of the Socialist Party met in Chicago the capitalist press of the country united in an effort to belittle and suppress its proceedings. But when 23 delegates of a moribund political sect, which may be used to disrupt working class solidarity, met in New York last week, they received columns of notice. Their strength was purposely exaggerated exactly as the strength of the party which was really feared was purposely minimized. Who said the capitalist press is not class conscious.

Here Is Your Prosperity Humbug! A Correspondent writes to the Post-Dispatch: "I have noticed several times in your paper some readers saying that there was plenty of work for those who are willing to look for it. I am a married man (wife and two children), aged 37, born and reared in St. Louis, and have been out of work for quite a long time, and try how I may, always meet with disappointment. If the people who say that the men out of work don't want to work they ought to have seen the crowd between Broadway and Sixth street on Franklin avenue Monday morning, a place where they only wanted two men to clean, and if there were not 200 before 7:30 a. m. I must have been in a dream. Please, some of your busy gentlemen, give a poor fellow an idea how to get work when you claim it is only for the asking." This is but one out of a hundred cases which we could cite. Yet the great Democratic and Republican dailies continue their idiotic prosperity talk.

What Have the Old Parties Done for the Workingman? In his address recently delivered in New York, Comrade Debs said: "If there is a Republican here this evening, I want to ask him to put a finger upon a single thing the Republican administration has done for the workingman (a cry of 'starvation'). Precisely so; just that and nothing more. And you are not even permitted to starve decently. In New York the man who starves is enjoined from making any fuss about it. To protest against starving under a Republican or Democratic administration is a crime. You have a great many starving workers in New York tonight. They tried a few days ago to issue a peaceful protest against starvation. It was then that they learned that the club is mightier than the constitution. But even the club has a mission. Some men have to be clubbed into sensibility. I have said, and I say it again, that when the club of the policeman descends upon your head you hear the echo of the vote you cast at the preceding election, and the club of the policeman does what the logic of the Socialist agitator failed to do."

Very Little of the Steve Adams Trial Is Reported by the Daily press. Last Sunday's papers reported the following: "Grand Junction, Col., July 12.—Introduction of evidence for the defense will begin tomorrow in the trial of Steve Adams, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, on the charge of murdering Arthur Collins, mine superintendent, at Telluride. Despite Judge Sprigg Shackleford's decision ruling out Adams' alleged confession of this murder, the end is not yet in sight in the cases growing out of the murders and mysterious disappearances that occurred during the troubles in the mining camps of Colorado. If Adams is acquitted he will be immediately rearrested, it is said, charged with either the murder of Detective Lyte Gregory at Denver or with having set off the bomb at the Independence depot, Cripple Creek, when 13 miners were killed. According to the prosecution, Adams confessed to having had a hand in both these crimes in eight statements secured from him by Detective McPartland in the penitentiary at Boise, Idaho." It can be seen from the foregoing press dispatch that the Steve Adams case is not a case of prosecution, but it is systematic persecution by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners and the Pinkerton thugs.

When Bryan Denounced the Pennsylvania Party Boss Guffey, the latter gentleman replied in no uncertain tone by saying: "Bryan charges me with being a corporation man. Well, I am. I was in 1896 and 1900, and I am today. There is not a dollar in any company which is not an incorporation of my own private business and which I absolutely control. That, however, makes no difference. I am a 'corporation man,' but it is only when opposed to Mr. Bryan that I am considered unworthy of association with the one living honest Democrat. My counsel and help are no longer desired. It was not always so. In 1896 and 1900 the late Senator Jones many times declared there were just three men upon whom he never called for financial assistance in vain. One was the late Marcus Daly and another was William R. Hearst, the third was myself. Through his friend and manager, Mr. Bryan not only accepted gratefully, but beseechingly sought our aid, and we gave



DEBS and HANFORD

Labor's Presidential Ticket



freely thousands and thousands of dollars. Mr. Bryan knew then and knows now that I was as much of a 'corporation' man in 1896 and 1900 as I am in 1908, but did he 'scruple abstemiously' to use our money to help his canvass? Let him answer at his leisure. And what followed? After his defeat, Mr. Hearst became his patron and paid him thousands of dollars only to be turned upon without a qualm, though now, when again a candidate, Mr. Bryan fawns upon him in hope of gaining his support." Guffey's remarks are a hard nut to crack for "Nebraska's most famous son."

Politicians Are Out Job Hunting, Says the Dallas Laborer. Current comment in the big newspapers emphasizes the fact that the old-time politicians are out of a job. Both the Republican and Democratic conventions have proven this. In both conventions the delegates came together to technically name a ticket and adopt a platform in the making of which neither they nor the politicians have had a thing to do. Roosevelt was it for the Republicans and Bryan ditto for the Democrats. When these leaders have held their little conventions and their little dummy delegates have cast their ballots for men and platform that they did not want, then the electorate will take hold of the matter and elect one or the other of the nominees, neither of which they want. But Wall street will have what it wants in either—the control of the government through the courts.

The World of Labor

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

Employ Only Union Labor.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the contract obtained on the new government building provides for union labor in the construction of the building.

Cotton Mills Will Resume.

Augusta, Me., July 16.—The Edwards cotton mills in this city will resume full time, beginning Monday, July 20, in all departments, with full pay. The mills, which employ 1,200 hands, have been running on half time.

Sentenced to Go to Jail.

Frank McGee, business agent of a New Haven (Conn.) union, was pronounced guilty of contempt of court on three counts and sentenced to a total of one year's imprisonment. Stay of execution was granted to allow an appeal to the higher courts.

When Entitled to Injunction.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff of New York decided that a member of a labor union is not entitled to an injunction restraining the union from expelling him until he has exhausted all the remedies offered by the constitution and by-laws of the union.

Fear to Be Special Organizer.

Samuel Gompers has appointed C. W. Fear, editor of the Missouri Trades Unionist of Joplin, Mo., a special organizer for the purpose of organizing the Kansas State Federation and rendering such assistance as is possible in the matter of preparing laws favorable to labor in that state.

St. Joseph Well Organized.

The only non-union office in St. Joseph, Mo., signed a contract with Typographical Union No. 40 last month. This was the George Reese Printing Co., the head of the concern having formerly been president of the St. Joseph Typothetae. The eight-hour fight is now a thing of the past in St. Joseph.

Daily Labor Paper in London.

The Morning Herald, a one-cent eight-page daily newspaper to support the interest of Labor, is a new venture in London, Eng. Sixteen trades unions, comprising 300,000 members, support the movement. It will be managed by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, and has a capital of \$500,000.

Hindoo Laborers May Be Deported.

One thousand Hindoo residents of British Columbia will be deported to India if the plan of W. I. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor for the province, is approved by the Dominion government. He claims that there are 1,000 East Indians in Vancouver, New Westminster and vicinity out of work and who are living by begging.

Steel Workers Begin to Think.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at the recent Youngstown convention, entertained a resolution calling for political action of the workers and instructing delegates to the American Federation of Labor to demand of the latter organization that a labor party be formed. The resolution was amended empowering the delegates to use their judgment.

Union Carpenters' Home.

When the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meets in biennial session in Salt Lake City next September, one of the most important matters to come before the body will be the establishment of a home along the lines of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The carpenters should find inspiration in an institution which has no superior in the world.

Printers Discontinue Eight-Hour Strike Benefit.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 16.—James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, said there is no intention of calling off the strike in any city. The strike benefits that have been held because of the strike inaugurated throughout the country in September, 1905, known as the "eight-hour strike," will be discontinued July 18, he said, on the theory that the men who receive benefits will have had time to secure positions.

The Resumption of Work in the Anthracite Mines.

It is reported that the coal barons of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania are making arrangements to employ thousands of miners. There are now in the neighborhood of 140,000 miners in the anthracite regions who have been practically idle for several months, and these men are to be given work in order to delude the wage slaves with the idea that "prosperity" has returned. The coal barons have a double purpose in view in resuming operations in the mines. The Baers of Pennsylvania yearn to herd the voters to the polls as usual in November, and the fact that a three years' contract expires in April, 1909, makes it necessary that the operators shall have a vast amount of coal stored away so that they will be able to resist any demands that may be made by the United Mine Workers. It is hoped that the coal miners will ultimately learn that the contract system enables the mine operator to equip himself for a conflict, and, through the storage of millions of tons of coal, hold the miner in subjugation.

Van Cleave's Public Acknowledgment.

Van Cleave has finally publicly acknowledged that Organized Labor's fight against his non-union Bucks' stoves and ranges has proven most disastrous. This acknowledgment practically was made when the famous injunction suit was filed. The Bucks' man declared further that his product was driven out of Texas because of the anti-boycott decision of Judge Gould. He is now living in the vain hope that the support of the Citizens' Alliance will offset his losses. It's a forlorn hope, Van.—Typographical Journal.

General Wage Reduction in New England.

A wage reduction averaging 10 per cent went into effect a few days ago in the cotton cloth, yarn and thread mills in New England and New York state, employing a total of 43,500 representatives. Since the beginning of the general wage reduction movement in March the pay of 153,500 mill hands in the northern states has been cut. Of this number 144,000 are employed by New England mills and 9,500 in New York state factories. The wage cut affects mills in New Bedford, employing 22,000 operatives; Lawrence, 1,500; Methuen, 500; Adams, 500; J. & P. Coates, limited, thread mills, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., 2,500; Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley, New York mills, Shenandoah, Oneita Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y., 9,000 hands.

A. F. OF. L. SUED FOR \$50,000.

Gompers, Mitchell and Other Leaders Are Served With Summons.

Denver, Colo., July 10.—While Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, John H. Lennon, Frank Morrison, Joseph Valentine, James Duncan and Max Morris were holding a conference on labor matters today, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Lawson served them with papers to appear as defendants in a suit brought by the W. R. Thompson Marble Co. against them as leading officers of the American Federation of Labor for \$50,000 for alleged damages to its business by a strike and boycott. These officers will have to appear before a commission July 17 to give testimony, and the action will keep them in Denver a week longer than they had intended staying. The trial has been set for August 4, and it will probably be necessary for the leaders to return to Denver at that time also. Officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and the Denver Building Trades Council are co-defendants to the suit.

Western Federation of Miners Meets.

Denver, Colo., July 12.—The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, the first since the acquittal of its former secretary-treasurer, William D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, one time member of the executive board, for the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, will assemble in this city tomorrow. Its sessions will continue for two weeks. The convention is composed of 230 delegates, coming from mining districts in the western states, Canada and Alaska. Out of this convention is expected to spring a more intimate relationship between the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers of America, to which end the latter organization is sending a committee headed by President T. L. Lewis to meet the Western Federation delegates and agree upon a concerted plan of action. For several months each organization has recognized the cards of the other. President C. H. Moyer will call the convention to order, and from present indications he will be re-elected if he will accept the office. The same is true of Vice-President C. E. Mahoney, Secretary-Treasurer Ernest Mills and a majority of the executive board. Several minor changes in the constitution will be proposed to cover the necessities of the federation, which now has locals from Nome, Alaska, on the north to the southern extremity of Arizona.

The Injunction Against Butterick Boycott.

There is a very important case now pending in the Supreme Court of New York City in which labor is involved. It is that of the Butterick Pattern Co. against the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 in regard to the punishment of the union officials for criminal contempt of court in disobeying an injunction granted in 1906 forbidding the Typographical Union from interfering in any way with the business of the Butterick company. This injunction was not construed by the union officials as abridging their right to the peaceable persuasion of union men and the public that the Butterick company was unfair to labor in not granting an eight-hour day to its employes, and literature was circulated so informing the public. As a consequence the Butterick company claims to have lost \$100,000 in three years and has been compelled to pass two dividends. The company now appears in court and demands that the union officials be punished. The case is now before Judge Blanchard and his decision will probably be rendered this week. Should he sustain the contention of the company, it will mean that workingmen are to be denied the right of peaceable persuasion of the public in their efforts to advance their interests. In other words it will give a corporation the right to suppress free speech through judicial means when it considers that its interests are being injured. Should this contention be sustained we believe it would be dangerous to our liberties and a far greater injury to the common welfare than that from which the company claims it is suffering.

THE DIAZ GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO

(Continued From Third Page.)

of invective on the Mexican reformers. "Cut Throats," "Reds," "Anarchists," are a few of the epithets it lavished on these men. This paper, called the leading Republican daily of the West, gave half a front page of one issue to a slanderous, utterly false story about Mrs. Maria Taliveras, a respectable Mexican woman, friend of the revolutionists. It was embellished with a sketch from the imagination of a staff artist purporting to be her likeness.

A partial explanation of "The Times'" attitude is found in a certain news item that appeared last spring in "El Imparcial" of Mexico City, official organ of the administration, which stated that General Harrison Gray Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, had been given two hundred thousand acres of public land in the Mexican extension of the Imperial Valley. This land is in that delta of the Colorado river where the soil is so rich that it is called the "Nile of America." General Otis is also president of a Los Angeles company which controls eight hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Mexico, obtained on the easy terms the government makes to powerful Americans.

T. E. Gibbon, proprietor of the Los Angeles Herald, is a stockholder in this company and E. T. Earl, proprietor of the Los Angeles Express, is a director of the Sinaloa Land and Water Company, a Los Angeles concern that has received from the Mexican government nearly three million acres of land in Sinaloa.

But of all the newspaper proprietors who have been favored by

the Mexican government, none has been so generously treated as W. R. Hearst, "Friend of Labor" and owner of the Los Angeles Examiner. It is stated that the greater part of the Hearst income is from his Mexican property. He has a vast estate in Chihuahua, a cattle rancho, which extends for miles along the border. He is also interested in mines in other parts of the republic. And last summer "El Imparcial" published the news of William Randolph Hearst having been given by the government additional land and a railroad concession. If there were an Evangeline Cisneros in every town in Mexico waiting to be rescued, Mr. Hearst would not be likely to repeat his melodramatic exploit of the Cuban war for very obvious reasons.

A short time after the arrest of the Mexicans, one city editor who sympathized with the revolutionists remarked to the writer, "The papers of this town could get those men out of jail in a week if they wanted to. But I can't do anything; the president of the company is in on that concession and I don't have to have a brick house fall on me to tell me to keep out of the affairs." Another editor, when one of his staff suggested working up a striking "story" on the case, replied, "Nothing doing; we don't want to get mixed up in that Mexican case."

Of the Diaz system of subsidizing the press, the manifesto says the following:

"The public income goes in the greater part to the private treasuries of the president of the republic, of the governors of the states, of the political police guardians, of jefes politicos, of the mayors, and of the legion of favorites, or newspaper men bought by the despotism, writing in America as well as in Europe to represent President Diaz as a model and wise ruler, and for the purchase of newspaper prostitutes alone over two millions of dollars are spent each year."

This "let alone" policy of the press suits perfectly the financial interests of the United States. It is good business. What folly it would be to antagonize a ruler so hospitable to American capital as Diaz has shown himself. It is as if he said, "Take half of Mexico; exploit the people to the last drop of blood, but save me from their avenging wrath when the hour of reckoning comes."

American capitalists have their eyes on Mexico. It is the promoter's paradise, where great estates are his for the asking, and cheap labor so crushed by long subjection as not to know its own value, to toil for him. American acquisitiveness is wiping out the boundary line. But a short time ago a Los Angeles man successfully negotiated with Mexico for three hundred thousand acres of valley land along the borders of Lower California. W. C. Green, a few years ago a poor Arizona cowboy, is now a copper king and owner of eight million acres of land in Chihuahua. His property extends 150 miles along the border, beginning sixteen miles east of El Paso.

The value of American possessions in Mexico reaches the aggregate of \$700,000,000. President Porfirio Diaz knows well the truth of the adage "Give a man a present and you make him your slave." He has given his presents and his beneficiaries are doing their part. For years he has seen the time approaching when he would need the support of the Republic of the United States to protect him in his dictatorship. With that sublimated craft which is another name for satesmanship, he has forestalled the day of his extremity by making a commercial alliance with the most powerful individuals in this country, binding them with the strongest of all bonds—the bond of mutual interest. The situation is perfectly presented in the words of a Santa Fe official living in Los Angeles who draws a princely income from his Mexican oil fields. "I know things are pretty bad down there, one way you look at it," he said, "but I can't do anything to help those fellows in jail because it would endanger plans our company has in regard to some property in Mexico."

Secure in this arrangement, Diaz keeps his soldiers busy hunting down and killing those whose efforts to establish a real democracy in the pseudo-republic of Mexico have caused hope to re-awaken in the hearts of the "dejected people." None can expect to escape from his persecution by coming to the United States, as has been shown by the elastic application of the law in the case of Magon et al. and many other political refugees who have been obligingly extradited from Texas and Arizona on false charges.

Palma in New York and Magon in Los Angeles engaged in the same high labors for their country, but what a difference in the treatment of the two patriots by this government! Palma given asylum and protected while he established the Cuban junta and carried on his revolutionary propaganda; Magon and his comrades illegally arrested on baseless charges in Los Angeles, after being hunted for three years over the United States, through Canada and back again, with the whole legal machinery of this "classic land of liberty" from the attorney general down to the lowest police officer at the service of the Mexican government. This whole nation clamoring for war to free Cuba, whose plight at no time was worse than Mexico's today, and this same nation deaf to the cries of the nearer people in their struggle for emancipation.

Locked in their sunless cells in forced companionship with felons, with what irony must Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia think of the treatment accorded them by the country whose revolutionary history has been their inspiration! When they came here, in their innocence and enthusiasm, they did not know that among the descendants of the early American patriots it is not considered good form to become agitated over "tyranny," "oppression," "taxation without representation," "right of the people"—terms that once thrilled a nation to revolt. But they have learned the "sons and daughters of the American Revolution" are not interested in revolutionists.

Most of those who have rallied to aid the Mexicans are from the working class. A joint defense committee from the Socialist Party and trades unions is gathering funds to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The prisoners have many sympathizers in Mexico whose money is at their command, but they will not expose these friends to the danger of discovery by writing. All their mail is opened by the jail officials and for this reason the revolutionists send out no important communications. Any person in Mexico known to be sending aid to them would be imprisoned and his property confiscated.

Until their case comes up before the Supreme Court several months hence, Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia must remain in the Los Angeles county jail, where they are closely guarded at all times. They must wear the prison garb of dark blue shirt and overalls. But twice a week are they allowed to see visitors and not more than six in one day. Their attorney is the only person they have the privilege of seeing outside the cells. To talk to other friends they are taken from the tanks to a steel cage in the end of a corridor. This cage is of a mesh so close that it is only with difficulty the visitors can distinguish the faces behind it.

In the same jail is a wife-murderer who is allowed the freedom of the corridors, riding up and down the elevator from his cell on the first floor to the dining room on the third, unguarded. He wears his citizen's dress and receives his callers in the sitting room reserved for favored prisoners.

But the Mexican revolutionists do not complain. Their immediate personal discomfort concerns them but little. Though the food served them is poor and they have been made ill several times by eating the spoiled meat doctored with saltpetre, they accept these hardships patiently. In their books and their literary work, they find relief from the tedium of the monotonous days. While they wait they plan and write sustained by the hope that the fight they are making in humanity's name will win freedom for the people of their beloved Mexico.

ETHEL DOLSON,

527 N. Coronado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Since the above was written, Manuel Sarabia has been taken to Tucson, Ariz., by the United States marshal, where he is to be kept until the Supreme Court decides the case of Magon, Villarreal and Rivera. United States Attorney Alexander of that district has given as his reason for refusing a speedy trial to Sarabia that the papers he needs in the case are in Washington. Not before next fall will he be ready to give this innocent man a chance to go before the court

and establish his right to be freed.

This trick, in taking Sarabia to Tucson when he asked to be taken to Tombstone, where the indictment was made against him, and where the court was in session at the time of his removal, is but another act of the flagrant injustice that has characterized the shameful prosecution of these Mexicans by the officials of the government.

Their fate now rests in the hands of the Supreme Court and no one needs to be a prophet to be able to forecast pretty accurately what that august body will decide. It is even doubtful if the prisoners will be granted bonds, but if they are it is the duty of every lover of liberty in this country to help to raise the required amounts so that our friends may be released and go on with the work they have undertaken.

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Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

THE FACT IS

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

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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

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. M. Brinker 11—7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday..... Wm. Klage 12—2623 Locust, 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. Burchhart 16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday..... Jul. Siemers 17—2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd Tuesday..... W. W. Baker 18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday..... W. E. Kindorf 19—3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd 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, 2nd and 4th 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 14th Branch—1410 Biddle, every Friday..... H. Fagen

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Letter From National Secretary Barnes

National Headquarters, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

June 26, 1908.

To the Locals and Members, Socialist Party:

Dear Comrades—Shortly you will receive from your state office individual membership ballots for National Party Referendums "A" and "B"—that is "A" the platform and "B" the amendments to the constitution as adopted by the recent national convention.

The two referendums are printed on one side and refers to both referendums.

Note particularly on referendum "B" that the corresponding sections of the old (present) constitution and the proposed amendments for the new constitution are set side by side in separate columns. In other words, the amendments or new sections will be found in the second and fourth columns only on the ballot. The ballot is arranged to admit of vote for old section or new.

Inclosed is a copy of the old (present) constitution, supplied for comparison and in the hope that it will assist in a thorough understanding of the subject in hand.

THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to start the campaign at an early date and get our forces actively to work, I am directed to call your attention to a resolution adopted by the national convention, wherein it is urged that each local at the earliest date possible make their nominations of candidates for political offices and to nominate their full quota.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

The Socialist campaign for 1908 is now on and with our present organization, its record of accomplishments, and with our tried and true standard bearers, Eugene V. Debs for president and Ben Hanford for vice-president, history making is in our hands for the next few months.

Well, we started right and at a pace for big things. Do you realize that we faced a liability for delegates' mileage to the national convention of \$7,714.98, and that the organized Socialists just paid that, and in fact raised a total of \$9,389.96 for melege. Now, that much for a convention, and ten times that sum for the campaign—possible? Certainly!

You have been supplied by the state office with uniform campaign subscription lists. The first series expires July 10. Turn them in on that date and get the funds at work all along the line. Your local and each division of the party gets its proportion of the total, and all will get busy with the same great aim at once and the same time.

This year we are capable of great things and must set a higher standard than ever.

We can and should pit a campaign fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars contributed by the free will of the working class in nickels and dimes against the millions in the corruption fund of the old political parties. We should and can make every hill and vale and community echo and re-echo responsive to our challenge.

These lists should be circulated systematically, carefully and thoroughly. No possible contributor must be overlooked in the gathering of a war fund, which has for its ultimate object the end of war, and universal peace.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Our Chicago Socialist Women Comrades Held a Series of Successful woman suffrage meetings. The Socialist Party is today the only political party in the field pledged unqualifiedly to woman suffrage.

Value, Price and Profit. By Karl-Marx. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Cloth-bound, 50 cents. This booklet contains an address by Marx communicated to the General Congress of the International Workingmen's Association, held in September, 1865. This address was never published during the lifetime of the author, but was edited by his daughter, Eleanor. As the editor says in the preface, in a partial sense the address is an epitome of the first volume of Marx' great work, "Capital."

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
- Arnett E. J. Lewis
 - Ava Allen Miller
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 - Bevier J. L. Pico
 - Bernie W. Nightingale
 - Bleda F. J. Amrhein
 - Blodgett J. T. Mars
 - Bonnerterre Wm. Winston
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 - Burlington Junction ... E. D. Wilcox
 - Cape Fair L. D. Bolen
 - Carey (Route 1, Benton) ... W. Wyatt
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 - Chaffee T. E. Lee
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 - Connellsville J. E. Whitehouse
 - Crowder Amos Acord
 - Cross Plains (Benton) ... F. Scherer
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 - De Soto B. A. Bell
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 - Greenfield J. W. Bradigm
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 - 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) ...
 - Lamar T. C. Haller
 - Leadwood H. A. Thomas
 - Lemons (Blodgett) ... R. C. McCrory
 - Liberal Martha Mellor
 - Longwood (410 Olive Av., St. Louis)
 - Lusk (Charleston) ... Louis Probst
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NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted at Convention, Chicago, May, 1908.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM.

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

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

General Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Demands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Political Demands.

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

9—A graduated income tax.

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

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

12—The abolition of the senate.

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

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

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

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

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

18—The free administration of justice.

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

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OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

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. Eklis.
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.

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Missouri Socialist Party

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

In voting on National Referendum B party members should bear in mind that they are not to vote on the sections in the first and third columns. The sections to be voted on are in the second and fourth columns. Those sections in the first and third columns are of the old constitution and are printed for the purpose of comparison, and not to be voted upon.

The State Referendum.

All locals in good standing were supplied with ballots for the state referendum on payment of fare of the committeemen that are to meet in Jefferson City in September. This referendum closes July 20 and the vote of locals must be in this office on or before that time.

New Locals.

Without paying attention to the straddlers in Denver last week, the Comrades of Cream Ridge, near Dawn, have started a small local of five members. Frank Midgett is secretary and intends to round up everything from cream to skim milk and get them into the party. Thomas Coonce of Hartsburg starts the first local in Boone county. Five charter members to start with and he has more on the road. Comrades of Fly Creek get together and form a local of five members. This is near Eldorado Springs. The application that was sent to C. C. Williams of Eldorado Springs has been returned. The local hoists the red flag with 24 members on the roll.

Gleanings from Garver's Route.

Col. Dick Dalton, the single-taxer and former Democratic politician presided at the meeting at Saverton. The meeting was held in the Methodist church and the audience was appreciative, lingering after a nearly two hours' speech.

At Hannibal, on July 9, Garver had the Salvation Army as a competitor, and, after they quit, a tipsy real estate man persisted in interrupting. The speaker, happening to have a lemon in his hand, used it as a ball and made a center shot, after which the interruptions ceased. At the conclusion of the address the same man put 25 cents in the collection and bought a book.

A medicine faker did his best to break up the meeting at Mexico, but was unsuccessful, and Garver held a good crowd for an hour and one-half, and wound up with a nice sale of books. It was rumored that a number of lawyers were going to make the speaker look "foolish" by asking questions. The speaker promptly challenged anyone in the audience to take up the other side and not a question was asked.

Bonne Terre, Greenfield, Valley Park, Leadwood, Liberal, Mountingrove and Mountainview are the first locals to make returns on the subscription lists. Some sent in small amounts, but many small contributions is what we want. Our funds are always secured in small sums. Every little bit helps, as one secretary puts it. The new lists are now out, and if each local will send in a little on each list we can go through the campaign in fine shape. The best feature is that it helps all along the line. The first to benefit is the local that circulates the list, which gets half of all collected; then the state committee gets part of the balance, and the rest, 20 per cent, is forwarded to the National Office. Therefore, push the subscription lists, and more speakers can be put in the field, more locals organized, more agitation work of all kinds can then be carried on.

Garver's Dates. After Shelbina, on the 18th, Garver will speak as follows: Shelbyville, 19; Plevna, 20; en route, 21; St. Joseph, 22; Cosby, 23; St. Joseph, 24.

Here and There.

W. W. McAllister has been elected county organizer for Greene county.

R. G. Hotham of Springfield orders 500 platforms, and they propose to start some locals soon. They were well pleased with Calery's speech on the Fourth.

D. F. Zehner of Windsor writes that they had an audience of 200 to hear John W. Brown, which is very good for a small place.

A. Q. Miller has returned from filling a few dates in Arkansas, and after several days in Wayne county he will make a thorough canvass of his own county, Stoddard. Comrade Miller is making many sacrifices in doing this work and he should have the hearty support of every Socialist in Stoddard county.

Secretary Inda McInturf of Greenfield sends in the full amount collected on subscription lists and states that when they want money for local use they will dig down and get it.

Local Edna in Scott county has elected Roy E. Sibley as secretary and W. H. Shaw as treasurer. They are figuring on a speaker for a big picnic that will be held on July 25. Secretary Sibley reports splendid prospects for a heavy vote this fall.

Down the Frisco, in LaClede county, politicians are claiming that all the unemployed have to do is get out in the country, where work is plentiful and wages good. Secretary Gustin of Local Winnipeg intends to call their bluff by asking them to guarantee work for a number of families at a wage that will keep them eating the year round. As that region is too poor to raise a healthy jack-rabbit Comrade Gustin expects to make the "back to the land" shouters shut up.

Observe the Directions.

In making returns on the subscription lists secretaries should be sure to use the report sheet provided for that purpose. The lists themselves should be kept by the local.

A number of the local secretaries are in the habit of sending all the ballots back to the state office when voting on referendums. The directions on the ballots should be followed. Cast up the total vote of the local and write it on an unused ballot, sign it as secretary and return this one only. By so doing you will save the state office some extra work and you will have the ballots as a record.

Stanley J. Clark Will Speak.

In crossing the state National Organizer Stanley J. Clark will speak at Monett July 21; Springfield, 22; St. Louis, 23. He is going to Pennsylvania, where he will fill an engagement.

Great Socialist Victories in Finland.

Helsingfors, July 13.—The Socialists have won a sweeping victory in Finland. They have elected 84 representatives to the new Parliament, a gain of four over the elections of last year, which was such a bitter pill for the Czar. The Czar ordered the last Parliament dissolved last March because the number of Socialist deputies—80—virtually tied the hands of the government. The result this year places the autocrat in a still more uncomfortable position. The result of the present election is as follows:

Socialists	84
Suonettarians (Old Finns)	54
Constitutionalists	50
Agrarians	10
Christians	2

New Locals in Unorganized States.

Since last report charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Waynesville, N. C., seven members; Jackson Miss., ten members; Springer, N. M., six members; Mogollon, N. M., six members; Aztec, N. M., nine members; Goldfield, Nev. (Finnish), fourteen members; Yerington, Nev., five members; Smelter, Nev., five members; Longe Pine, Neb., seven members; Comstock, Neb., six members.



SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

Indiana Waking Up.

The state secretary of Indiana reports for the month of June: Charters granted to the following locals: Hammond, Hillsdale, Waterloo, Plymouth, Lafayette, Spencer, Shelburn, Perth, Orestes and Upland.

Clark to Speak in St. Louis.

Comrade Clark of Texas will speak on Twelfth and Olive streets Thursday evening, July 23. Clark is one of the best Socialist campaign speakers in the country, and the St. Louis comrades should give him a rousing reception.

Victor Grayson Sick.

The London Labor Leader reports: Great disappointment has been caused to many I. L. P. branches by the intimation that Mr. Victor Grayson has been ordered by the doctor to take a complete rest from lecturing for several weeks.

Rousing Meetings in Oklahoma.

An excellent report has been received of the Debs meeting in Oklahoma July 4. At Coalgate Comrade Debs spoke at a general picnic. The crowd numbered fully five thousand people. July 5 he spoke to an audience of 1,200 paid admissions.

Good Work in San Francisco.

Local San Francisco sent the following report for the month of June: Meetings held—28 propaganda and 8 business meetings. Average attendance at propaganda meetings over 250. Literature sold, \$130. Average membership for month, 300. New members admitted, 25; applications pending, 10. Total new members, 45.

The Free Speech Fight in Los Angeles.

The warmest kind of a fight for free speech is now on between the authorities and Local Los Angeles. This is a notorious "Citizens' Alliance" stronghold, where the unions have been bitterly fought for years. The local comrades say: "Here's where the Honorable (?) 'Alliance' will bite the dust."

This is a gain of eight for the Old Finns, who want the old institutions of Finland re-established. The Constitutionalists, who favor the new constitution granted by the Russian government, lost a few seats. The Socialist movement in Finland is gaining steadily. It now has eleven publications in the field, fighting the battles of the workers. Trouble is now looked for with the Czar, as the new Parliament is sure to be more intractable than the one dissolved in March.

The Socialists in the Austrian Reichsrath.

The Socialists have been having lively scenes in the Austrian Reichsrath. For the last 21 days the Budget has been under discussion, and each sitting has lasted ten hours. Feeling ran high, and Count Sternburg insulted the well-known Socialist M. P., Daszynski. This was resented by the other Socialist M. P.'s, who thereupon commenced to shout and cry until the President adjourned the House. On the resumption of the sitting, the President blamed Count Sternburg for the incident which had taken place and forbade him to take any further part in the debate. Count Sternburg protested, and the Socialists violently applauded. The President, however, sat through it all unmoved.

Laughing at Measures for Relief of Unemployed.

One industry in Milwaukee is looking up—the chair-making industry in the House of Correction. The number of inmates is so large that two men are confined in each cell. These extra prisoners, of course, are men out of work who have been obliged to commit crime in order to get employment. Last winter the Social-Democratic aldermen in the Milwaukee City Council fought for an ordinance which would have given these men employment on city improvements of real benefit to the people. But the Republican and Democratic aldermen laughed down this measure. Now society in the end has been compelled to find work for these unemployed men, and has had to go to the extra expense of trying and convicting them besides. Capitalist politicians are shortsighted from every viewpoint.

Organization Work in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin record has been broken during the last week. Never before in one week have so many applications been signed for charters of Social-Democratic locals. Chippewa Falls, Bloomington, Weyerhaeuser, Albertville, Boscobel and Redgranite have sent in their applications and other applications have been signed, but not yet forwarded. Add to this that every mail brings us new members-at-large, and it will be seen that Wisconsin is in good shape for a live campaign. Our organizers are reporting large and enthusiastic meetings at all points. Organizer Jacobs has been making a series of open-air speeches through his district, southern Wisconsin, with good success. Harvey Dee Brown, our candidate for governor, is holding magnificent hall meetings in spite of the warm weather. He has toured northern Wisconsin, and is now making the western and southern sections of the state. Many of the towns where he has spoken want another date for him next fall.

Socialist Sunday School.

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

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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