

## GATTLING GUNS FOR MINERS IN BRYAN'S DEMOCRATIC SOUTH

### Gov. Comer of Alabama Protects Pinkerton Strike Breakers in Effort to Prevent Organization of United Mine Workers—Deplorable Conditions in Alabama Coal Fields.

#### It Will Be a Fight to the Finish, Says The United Mine Workers Journal.

A new chapter for the history of the American labor movement! A new chapter dealing with the class struggle in the coal fields of Alabama!

Alabama, the great, solid Democratic state, pledged to Bryan and to President Samuel Gompers' "labor planks!" Read the following story of the latest proletarian class struggle in Alabama:

#### CALL ON ALABAMA MINERS.

##### Strike Is the Order Against Unjust Conditions.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1908.—To the Mine Workers of Alabama: For many years the mine workers of Alabama have been poorly organized and in a demoralized condition. The natural result has been sweeping reductions in wages and the imposition of conditions of employment that should not be tolerated in any mining community of the country. The International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has been led to believe that the Mine Workers of Alabama are ready and willing to make an effort to organize and assert their right to be members of a labor union.

Acting upon the information received, the Executive Board of United Mine Workers of America has decided, through its executive officers of District No. 20, to appeal to the mine workers of Alabama to cease work, and to make at once a supreme effort to organize the state.

Upon you will depend the success of this movement; if you respond to the call the United Mine Workers will assist you in your efforts to establish the organization in your state. If you are unwilling to help yourselves it will be useless for the United Mine Workers to make an attempt to render any assistance.

If you approve of this movement, if you are sincere in your desire to become organized, if you want an increase in wages, if you will do your part to bring about these conditions, then you should lay down your tools on and after July 6, 1908. Yours truly, T. L. Lewis, President, John P. White, Vice-President; W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer. By order of the International Executive Board.

#### WILL FIGHT TO THE BITTER END.

##### Declares United Mine Workers' Journal in Strong Editorial.

In its latest issue the United Mine Workers' Journal published the following editorial:

"The situation in Alabama is to be regretted, regretted not because the mine workers have been compelled to order a strike, but because after all these years the operators of that state, relying on their ability to secure cheap labor, insist on having their coal mined for a pittance, a beggarly pittance in wages.

"Prospects are that they will have a long and bitter fight on their hands before they are able to secure it, and in the end fail, as we hope they will. If our information be correct, the last straw has been piled onto the back of the camel. The miners are practically a unit in favor of any movement that will avert the unreasonable reduction in wages now offered and will fight to the last ditch before surrendering the position they have now taken in favor of a living rate of wages, betokening a long and determined fight before the end is reached unless the operators recede from the position they have assumed.

"It is to be regretted that in the beginning of the twentieth century the operators of Alabama, as witnessed by their action, do not seem to have gained any more wisdom in the last century than their fathers had one hundred years ago. Experience does not seem to have benefited them in the least.

"Reductions in mining prices never brought permanent relief, true; for a time they might help, but soon the other fellow found he could play the same game; then the miners also began to act; and in the end the operator or operators found themselves in the same plights as at the beginning.

"This strike in Alabama should and will be supported by the mine workers to a finish. The unanimity of action on the part of all bids woe to the men who have forced the fight upon them, and it will be a few moons ere the end is in sight unless there is a weakening by the operators.

"The reduction is unjustifiable. Iron and steel is within one dollar a ton of being as high as it was in the days of Alabama's greatest prosperity. The prices of iron and steel generally regulate the prices of coal. And yet in the face of this the operators want a reduction equal to 17½ per cent. The demand is an outrage and will not be tolerated."

#### BLOOD FLOWS IN ALABAMA STRIKE.

##### Twenty Are Wounded, One Fatally—State Troops Hurried to the Coal Fields.

Birmingham, Ala., July 17.—In an attack on a special train carrying strike breakers to Adamsville at Jefferson, near here, by striking miners this afternoon, Robert Gardner, a deputy marshal, was probably fatally wounded and twenty others wounded. Fully a dozen of the wounded are miners. The train was stopped by the strikers, and the clash was between thirty deputies who were aboard and the union men. The wounded deputy, George Smith, is authority for the statement that at least 1,000 shots were fired on both sides during the fight. Troops are on the scene to prevent further disorder, a company of cavalry having been sent from Montgomery by Gov. Comer.

According to Deputy Smith, the engagement was opened when a train bearing fifty strike breakers attempted to leave Jefferson for Adamsville. Previously a number of union miners had made overtures to the strike breakers to join their ranks, threatening at the same time to kill them in case they attempted to work the mines of the operators. In this emergency the deputies attempted to have the train run out of Jefferson, under fire if necessary.

An open switch, however, brought the train to a stop, and in this predicament the deputies and strike breakers were fired upon. Bullets riddled the train and that many were not killed or injured is due to the fact that they fell to the floor. The deputies returned the fire, and they declare that at least a dozen miners were wounded. At

# VOTE

—AT THE—

## Primary Elections

### 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.

#### SOCIALIST STATE TICKET.

Governor—W. L. Garver.  
Lieutenant-Governor—U. F. Sargent.  
Secretary of State—F. Baker.  
Auditor—Frank Foster.  
Treasurer—C. E. Etherton.  
Attorney General—J. F. Williams.  
Railroad Commissioner—U. S. Barnesley.  
Supreme Court—L. G. Pope.  
Court of Appeals—Otto Vierling.  
Electors-at-Large—W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette.

#### SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Tenth District—G. A. Hoehn.  
Eleventh District—Paul H. Mueller.  
Twelfth District—Wm. F. Crouch.  
STATE SENATORIAL TICKET.  
29th District—Wm. M. Brandt.  
31st District—Wm. Kreckler.  
33rd District—Wm. E. Kindorf.

#### STATE REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

1st District—William Ruesche, William Klages, H. Siroky.  
2nd District—William Reznicek, Charles Goodman, Christ Rocker.  
3rd District—Daniel Burkhardt, Jacob Wunsch, F. W. Schulz.  
4th District—Henry Schwarz, F. Rosenkranz, A. Kean.  
5th District—E. B. Störy, Walter Abling.  
6th District—F. L. Robinson, Joseph Barratt.

#### SOCIALIST CITY NOMINATIONS.

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

#### 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.  
Fourth Ward—M. Maier.  
Fifth Ward—P. A. Waldron.  
Sixth Ward—Wm. Reznicek.  
Seventh Ward—Roy Brown.  
Eighth Ward—John A. Weber.  
Ninth Ward—F. F. Brinker.  
Tenth Ward—F. J. Kloth.  
Eleventh Ward—Emil Simon.  
Twelfth Ward—Wm. H. Worman.  
Thirteenth Ward—Thos. C. Stephan.  
Fourteenth Ward—Thos. C. Stephan.  
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 Kaemerer.  
Twenty-eighth Ward—F. L. Robinson.

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.

## MISSOURI FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Secretary Smith Issues Call for State Convention at Hannibal.

Secretary John T. Smith has just issued the following call for the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor:

To Central Bodies and all Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

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

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

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

#### Article IV.—Representation.

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

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

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

JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

this juncture Gardner fell mortally wounded. The engagement was brought to a conclusion when the engine, having been repaired, was enabled to make headway.

#### Trouble at Adamsville.

At 9 o'clock tonight everything on the outskirts is comparatively peaceful, the military having reached Adamsville. It was reported there had been a hard battle at Adamsville this afternoon, but the report is exaggerated. Three strike sympathizers were wounded and thirteen arrested as the result of a clash. The soldiers are encamped there tonight. Gov. Comer has placed the troops in the hands of Sheriff Hagdon, and he will order out as many men as deemed necessary.

#### Deputies' Cruelties to Union Miners.

The union miners are taking the position that they are being mistreated by the deputies. There are about 500 of these men scattered throughout the mining country and the union leaders have urged Sheriff Hagdon to protect them from the cruelties, as they claim, of the deputies.

William Fairley, member of the national committee of the union, expressed delight tonight when he learned that Gov. Comer had called out the troops.

#### Another Battle Reported—Exaggerated Reports Sent Out by the Mine Owners.

Tonight a report was received at the sheriff's office that a pitched battle had taken place at Blossburg and that numerous men had been killed or wounded.

State troops will soon be en route to this place, and if the guards, as is reported, are in distress, they will soon be relieved.

#### Artillery to Birmingham.

Montgomery, Ala., July 17.—Guns of the artillery battery here have been shipped to Birmingham, and every soldier of local companies has been notified to be ready to move to the seat of trouble with the striking miners. There was much activity all last night. Adj. Gen. Bibb Graves declined to talk, but the fact that Gov. Comer went to Birmingham last night and soldiers are ready to move indicates that there is a serious view taken of the situation.

#### GATTLING GUN TO BLOSSBURG.

##### Quiet Restored in Strike District—Military Preparations.

Birmingham, Ala., July 18.—Reports from the district where the union miners are conducting a strike are that everything is quiet. The three military companies sent into the region will be kept at Blossburg a day or two, according to present arrangements.

A Gatling gun and 10,000 rounds of cartridges were sent to Blossburg today. Another company of militia was ordered under arms here today for emergency.

A number of strike breakers were brought to Birmingham today for distribution through the mines. Maj. Dodge, the labor superintendent of the Tennessee Coal Co., who was in the fight at Jefferson yesterday, will recover. All miners arrested are being sent here for safe-keeping.

Sheriff Hagdon held a conference with Gov. Comer this morning looking to the removal of the entire squadron of cavalry of the state, now in camp at Montgomery, to Birmingham, and afterward discussed the matter over the telephone with Bibb Graves, adjutant general.

A negro who was shot in the conflict at Republic on Thursday is dead. The attorney for the miners states that suits for damages will be filed in the courts, growing out of the trouble at Republic.

#### Gov. Comer, the Great Bryanite, a Tool of the Mine Owners.

Birmingham, Ala., July 18.—The strike situation has caused sufficient alarm to induce Gov. Comer to order the militia of the district to sleep on their arms.

After an automobile tour of the strike district the governor was so impressed with the seriousness of the situation that on his return to Birmingham three local companies of militia were ordered under arms. A mixed company of 100 men went to Adamsville, where an engagement between strike sympathizers and deputies occurred.

#### Miners Are Wounded.

Robert Gardner, a deputy marshal, was fatally wounded and at least a dozen miners were more or less seriously shot as the result of



an attack on a train bearing strike breakers to take the places of striking union miners at Jefferson near here yesterday. The train was in charge of thirty deputies and was en route to Adamsville. It was said the union miners attempted to induce the strike breakers to leave the train and threatened to kill them if they went to work. Gov. Comer ordered a company of cavalry from Montgomery to the scene and troops already on the ground are patrolling the district.

The St. Louis Republic of July 19 published a dispatch from the strike field under the heading "Troops Protect Miners." Where the protection for the miners comes in no reader of the same dispatch will be able to discover, because the troops are there to protect Pinkertons and strike breakers.

**TROOPS PROTECT MINERS.**

**Trouble Reported in Alabama Coal District—Serious Battle Said to Have Taken Place Between Deputies and Strike Sympathizers—Effort to Free Convict Laborers by Force Frustrated.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 18.—Reports that a serious battle between deputies and strike sympathizers has occurred at Blossburg were received here today at the sheriff's office. Troops are now en route to that place to relieve the guards of the strike breakers if they are besieged.

Following the Blossburg fight crowds hurried to Pratt City, where they threatened to turn loose the convict miners as they were going from their work back to their cells. The presence of a large number of guards prevented them from making good their threats. Gatling guns and ammunition have arrived here from Montgomery and are being held in readiness for dispatch to the scene of the trouble.

Only 4,000 men went out on July 1, when the Commercial Mines Co. inaugurated an open-shop scale, but since then the number of the strikers has increased to more than 12,000.

Thousands of strike breakers are daily being rushed to the mines. In addition to the militia, there are more than 500 deputies on guard.

State troops, cavalry and infantry today patrolled the whole of the Adamsville mining district following a battle between deputies and strike sympathizers at Jefferson, in which Robert Gardner, a deputy marshal, was fatally wounded, a dozen miners were shot, and more than a thousand shots were fired.

**STRIKE BREAKERS PUT TO WORK.**

**Gov. Comer, Wife and Daughter Tour Mining District in Automobile.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 19.—While everything was quiet today in the mining fields of Alabama, where the strike is on, one company of militia went on a trip from Blossburg to Republic to reconnoiter. Chief Deputy Sheriff Lucien Brown spoke to a number of miners, saying that there must be no carrying of weapons in the woods, nor any assembling of men.

W. H. Weston, a deputy sheriff, is dead as the result of an accident last night. He pulled his gun from under his mattress in his tent and received a load of buckshot in his thigh. Thirty-five warrants were served today on deputy sheriffs, issued by miners and others, charging assault and murder.

B. F. Phillips, special officer for the Republic company at Republic, Ala., where Allen Dennis, a negro, was killed and two other men fatally shot Thursday afternoon, is not allowed bail until the coroner has passed on the case.

Every miner who has been arrested has made bond. Gov. Comer, accompanied by his wife and daughter, made a tour of the mining district today in an automobile, visiting the soldiers at Blossburg.

Trouble is looked for Monday, when 100 strike breakers will be put to work in the mines. One company with a Gatling gun now rests at the depot in Birmingham, and three companies are at Blossburg.

**MORE TROOPS ORDERED OUT.**

**Cavalry Squadron will Reinforce Infantry in Mining District.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 20.—Gov. Comer today issued orders that the cavalry squadron now in encampment at Montgomery be transferred to the mining section of Alabama to reinforce the four infantry companies which have been on duty since Friday. One thousand strike breakers were sent out into the coal fields. Gov. Comer remains in the district and announced that if the troubles are not over within a week he will order a brigade encampment in the Birmingham district.

**MINER DEAD, DEPUTIES HURT.**

**Bloodshed in Alabama Strike District—Evictions Begin.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 21.—A clash between deputy sheriffs and negro miners in the Blue Creek region, twenty miles south of Birmingham, on the Birmingham Mineral division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, today resulted in one negro being shot and killed and two deputies, Newsome and Whatley, seriously wounded. The deputies were guarding the hill overlooking the mining town when they saw armed negroes coming along the road. The deputies called to the negroes to stop, but they offered fight. Two of the negroes raised their guns. The deputies appeared to pick out one man for aim, for he was literally filed with lead.

**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.

**The Socialist Special**

**An Appeal By the National Executive Committee.**

Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1908.

Comrades, Greeting:—

"Sure, certainly, the comrades may give pennies for firecrackers, but will give dollars for Krupp guns," was Comrade Eugene V. Debs' reply to a question as to the practicability of the plan to run a 'Socialist Special Train.'

That is what the members of the National Executive Committee thought also, although they did not put it in such a striking form. They believed that a special train, which would carry the presidential candidates into nearly ten times as many cities as they could make in any other way, with all the features accompanying such a train, would be the biggest Krupp gun ever fired by the Socialists of this country.

"The Special Train," starting August 31, and continuing until election day, will consist of one combined sleeper, diner and observation car, with platform for speaking, a day coach and a baggage car. This train will carry the presidential candidates, a band of music, literature and other materials for making a rousing campaign.

Already arrangements have been made for nearly 500 meetings, whereas under previous plans but 60 could have been held.

The cost of such a train, making a trip twice across the continent, will be about \$20,000. Some of this will be raised by the meetings along the route, by the sale of literature on the train, and carrying excursionists between meetings. But \$15,000 must be raised before the train starts. If this sum is raised, or pledged promptly, the "Red Special" is assured.

This is a special feature, and must detract in no wise, from the regular campaign, or the uniform subscription lists whereby each division of the party is financed.

Indeed, this special feature should increase the general activity in every direction all along the line.

We have 40,000 party members. Fifty cents from each in the average will meet the expenses. Less will not do. Those who can must give more, according to their ability, to make up for those who, regardless of their wishes, can not give at all.

Inclosed find printed copy of the minutes of the National Executive Committee containing a more complete explanation.

Comrades, there is no time to lose. On schedule and record-breaking time the funds must come, or this opportunity is lost and the train stands still.

Take this letter, use it as a subscription blank to gather funds for the Socialist Special, and return it with the collection to the National Office on or before August 8.

Comrades, your response will decide the issue. Ring the bell, blow the whistle, clear the track. They're off! "The Red Special!" Ho, for education! Ho, for class emancipation! Eleven thousand miles, to the Atlantic, to the Pacific, in the day time and the night time, spreading light and hope and joy! Fraternally your comrades, A. M. SIMONS, J. MAHLON BARNES, Committee.

**STEVE ADAMS FREED BY JURY**

**End of Mine Owners' Conspiracy Case Against the Western Federation Member.**

Grand Junction, Col., July 15.—Steve Adams, member of the Western Federation of Miners, was acquitted of the charge of murdering Arthur Collins this afternoon. Adams' alleged confession of the crime was excluded as evidence by Judge Shackelford, and eight witnesses testified to an alibi for the accused man.

Collins, who was manager of the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, was shot on the night of November 19, 1902, while playing cards in his office.

**Thanks Jurors for Verdict.**

After the clerk of the court read the verdict, Adams was ordered discharged by Judge Shackelford. Adams immediately stepped to the jury box and shook hands with each one of the jurors and thanked them for finding him not guilty. He also thanked the members of the Western Federation of Miners, who are here, for their support and encouragement during his long imprisonment and trial. Adams left the courtroom with William Easterly, another prominent federationist, and joined Mrs. Adams at the hotel where she had been staying during the trial.

No move was made to rearrest Adams on any of the other murder charges growing out of the Colorado labor trouble, and it is said he will be permitted to go free, as the authorities are convinced of the impossibility of securing a conviction in any of these cases.

The case of the defense was closed by Attorney O. N. Hilton after eight witnesses had testified that Adams was not outside of his own boarding house on the night of the murder. Hilton made a bitter arraignment of the Pinkerton agency. The jury rejected the testimony of Bulkeley Wells, absolutely throwing out the stories of the ingenuous and childish simplicity with which Wells asserted Adams had told him of murder and arson.

The court's rejection of the confession which it was alleged Steve Adams had made to Captain McParland of the Pinkertons weakened the case of the prosecution to such an extent that not even the assertion of Runnels, city marshal of Telluride and Bulkeley Wells could convince the jury of Adams' guilt.

**Case Ends Persecutions.**

The Adams case closed a long series of persecutions to which the miners had been subjected in their right for unionism in the mines of the West. In this series the rights of habeas corpus and other fundamental rights were denied. The famous bull pen, which was inaugurated by General Bell, the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Colorado to Idaho, the foisting of the famous confessions of Harry Orchard with their mass of detail, which was shattered in the Haywood trial, were all part of the story of the struggle between the mine owners and the miners.

**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.

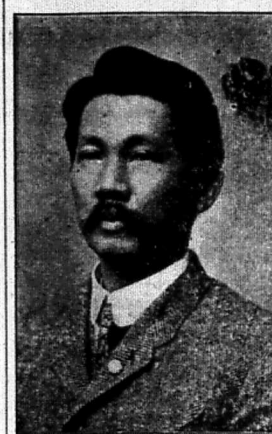
Nevertheless it is of vital importance for our movement that every registered Socialist register his vote at the primaries on Aug. 4. Be proud to ask the election officials for a Socialist ballot.

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 9 p. m., and on Saturdays till noon.

**Socialist Propaganda in Japan.**

Comrade Sen Katayama writes in the Tokio Socialist: We have now again started our intended agitation throughout the entire country. On the first of May we started our tour; left the capital early in the morning, Comrade Suzuki by train and Comrade Fujita and the writer on a steamboat to Uruga, where a big shipbuilding factory is located. Its employes used to number three or four thousand; now reduced to thirteen hundred. There have been several strikes during the past year most of which terminated in favor of the strikers. We were well received by the workers there. We stayed with Comrade Sasaki, a pattern maker and inventor of indicator's paper and automatic air draft window. Met at his house several friends in the evening. On the second day we held a Socialist meeting at a theater. The preparations for the meeting were conducted by the workers of the factory. There were some five hundred workers present at the meeting who heard our Socialist speeches. Fujita's and the writer's speeches were stopped short by the police inspector. The latter spoke on the unemployed question and wound up with its Socialist remedy. The meeting was a great success and the workers there expressed their approval by contributing 28.50 yen to the work.



Comrade Katayama.

We returned at night by boat and arrived in Tokio next morning. On the 9th inst. we three, Suzuki, Fujita and the writer, started out again, leaving the city early, taking a train for Yokohama, and from the port we took a steamer for Yokkaichi, the recently opened harbor for foreign trade. The harbor is noted for tea export. Arriving at the harbor next day at 11 a. m. we at once engaged a theater and advertised the meeting for every evening all over the city by bill posting and street speeches. Taken suddenly, the police authorities could do nothing to hinder the meeting. There were some five hundred present, who heard Socialism for the first time. It was the first time this locality had ever been visited by Socialists. Sold some Socialist books.

**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.

**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  
Maplewood .....  
(3443 Commonwealth... H. L. Howe  
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta).....  
M. B. Davidson  
Middletown (Marling)..... J. B. Elton  
Miller ..... T. J. Hood, Jr.  
Mountain View (Route 1).....  
C. B. Hamilton  
Monett ..... U. S. Barnesley  
Morley ..... J. H. Bryant  
Mt. Vernon ..... G. A. Cammack  
Milan ..... R. D. Morrison  
Minaville ..... W. W. Cosby  
Myrtle (Jeff) ..... J. U. Lionberger  
Nevada (628 E. Cherry)..... J. H. Amos  
Neosho ..... L. B. Jones  
New Harmony (Sikeston)..... L. Love  
Novinger ..... Alex Nimmo  
Oak Grove (Blodgett)..... J. T. Schneider  
Olivette (Route 2, Clayton).....  
J. E. Lehner  
Oran ..... Z. L. Glenn  
Pineville ..... Frank Gardner  
Phelps (Route 2, Miller)..... F. A. Bryant  
Piedmont ..... G. R. Martin  
Pleasant Valley (Blodgett)..... C. Forrest  
Poplar Bluff ..... C. Knecht  
Puxico ..... B. S. Montgomery  
Raley Creek (Galena)..... Dick Myers  
Reeds Spring ..... L. McCullah  
Rockview ..... C. H. Jones  
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....  
A. F. Ruser  
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).....  
Otto Kaemerer  
St. Louis County Central Committee  
(Ferguson) ..... A. Tschirner  
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.).....  
R. G. Lobb  
Sedalia (9th & New York).....  
..... J. W. Barnett  
Sikeston (Blodgett) ..... J. W. Adams  
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.).....  
..... E. B. Schofield  
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Thayer ..... F. W. King  
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**Who Furnishes the Democratic Campaign Fund? The Ward heeled? 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.**



# WILL YOU MEND YOUR ROOF?

Why the Old Phrase of "All Men Are Created Equal" Has Become a Lie.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.



VICTOR L. BERGER.

"All men are created equal!" It is a phrase which did well enough in its time, but which now has become a lie.

The reason? The struggle for existence has entirely changed since the days of Jefferson and Paine. All that was needed in those days was to give every individual a chance to fight it out for himself. This great country was undeveloped, and there were thousands of chances for everybody to make a decent and honorable living. Up to 1860 THERE WERE ONLY TWO MILLIONAIRES IN THIS COUNTRY. In those days there was some sense in the phrase "All men are created equal."

But since the development of the capitalist system, with machinery and railroads, we have a few billionnaires, a number of millionnaires, and a multitude of wage-workers and tramps. What has become of the "equality?"

True, it is also said that we are "all equal before the law," and that the framers of the Declaration of Independence had that in mind when they wrote the phrase.

But ARE we equal before the law?

There are thousands of laws passed by the legislatures of the various states every session, not to speak of congress. There is a flood of laws.

How many of all these laws are for the purpose of protecting the poor, the weak and the helpless?

Most of them are simply enacted for the protection of "life and property." That is, protection of the property of those who have it. And protection of the life of those whose lives are worth something in a capitalistic sense.

There is no protection for those who have no property whatever. The life of the miner who goes down into the bowels of the earth, several hundred feet deep, for less than a dollar a day, receives scanty protection, or none.

Equality before the law is a phrase like so many others. Two men with equally big pocketbooks are equal before the law—otherwise they are not equal.

It cost over a million dollars to send a degenerate and deliberate murderer like Harry Thaw to an insane asylum. None of the big insurance grafters in New York were convicted. The big grafters in the stupendous capitol graft in Harrisburg went free. We find the same condition everywhere. In Milwaukee, after tremendous pressure brought by the Social-Democrats, a graft investigation took place. An energetic district attorney brought about quite a number of indictments against the smaller grafters, but how many of them were brought to justice? Some of the most glaring evildoers went scot free. Besides, the biggest grafters were never "touched"—and were even elected to office again.

And this is the case all over.

A United States senator openly boasted in that august body that no man with ten million dollars ever went to prison. On the other hand, a poor workingman, stealing a few bones in a packing house of Chicago, got eighteen months' imprisonment.

In small things, as in big affairs, we have a class government. This shows plainly in the fact that for misdemeanors the culprits have to pay fines in money, which is simply a joke for the rich man, while it hits the poor man terribly hard.

Suppose an automobile runs down the avenue at a fearful speed, thereby endangering the lives and limbs of hundreds of men, women and children. If the owner is caught he will pay a fine of ten dollars or twenty dollars. He treats it as great fun and laughs over it with his friends.

But let us take another case.

Suppose a poor tramp—a workingman who has become discouraged during the present panic—is found sleeping on a bench in a park, or on a wagon in an alley. The eye of the law will soon find him, and he will be hauled up before a judge the next morning.

"Why did you sleep in that alley, or on that bench in the park?" the Judge will ask sternly—"Why did you not go to a hotel or a rooming house?"

"I had no money, your honor"—answers the hobo.

"What, no money to pay for a room!—And sleeping in an alley—that is clearly disorderly behavior. It means ten dollars fine and the costs," says the judge.

"But, your honor, if I had the ten dollars and the costs I would not have been sleeping in the alley," murmurs the tramp.

"That is just it—you will go to the house of correction for thirty days—and if you say another word I will make it ninety days for vagrancy. For you have no visible means of support. You are a criminal in the eyes of the law."

And to the house of correction he goes.

This is equality before the law!

Under the protection of the laws the steel trust, the sugar trust, the meat trust, the oil trust and many other trusts rob the people of many millions every year. Under the protection of the laws women and children are exploited and their life-blood coined into dollars for the capitalist class.

Truly, the people learn slowly in this country. Phrases work wonders. It seems as though the masses were only born for the purpose of creating wealth enough for our sugar kings, railway kings, pork kings, etc., to buy European princes for their daughters.

Sifting things to the bottom, the laboring class is even worse off in America than in Europe. Here capitalism has full sway, while in Europe the capitalist class must reckon not only with the laboring class, but also with the remnants of feudalism and with the monarchy.

Last year about this time we lived in the "era of prosperity," and most of our workmen had work and enough to eat. Today there are hundreds of thousands entirely out of work and starving, while millions work only part of the time. The average workingman is like the Irishman whose roof leaked, and who on rainy days always made up his mind to mend it. But when the weather cleared, and his wife asked him, "Pat, why don't you fix the roof?" he answered, "We are dry now. Why should I fix the roof?"

Now, this is the rainy day. Your roof is leaking. My workman friend, will you mend the roof?

## The Employment of Convicts.

The employment of convicts continues to be a matter of much controversy in many states. The question of keeping them in idle confinement or placing them in competition with honest labor seems to be most difficult to settle. The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill to do away with the convict leasing system, which has long been a prolific source of scandal and cruelty in that and other states of the South. It is now provided that county convicts shall be worked only under official control and management. The counties are not compelled to provide convict farms of their own, but may if they prefer to keep their prisoners in jail or employ them upon the roads or any other public work. While the new law does not abrogate existing leases of convicts, it will operate to prevent the making of new ones or the renewal of the old, and so a better order

of things will come. It is believed that the new departure will involve increasing the establishment of county farms, which have already proved their value in a number of southern states. It is found that the convicts have not only been able to cultivate the county farm, from which the county alone derives a profit, but they have also kept the public roads in excellent shape and built and repaired the county bridges and have made other necessary improvements.

## Is the U. S. Supreme Court Constitutional or Unconstitutional?

In the great convention of 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was framed, a proposition was made that the judges should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. This was defeated June 5, receiving the vote of only two of the states. It was renewed June 6, and again July 21, and finally, for the fourth time, it was urged on the 15th of August, but, though it had the powerful support of Mr. Madison and Mr. James Wilson, at no time did it receive the votes of more than three states.

Prior to this convention, the courts of four states—New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia and North Carolina—had expressed the opinion that they could hold the acts of legislatures as unconstitutional. It was a doctrine never held before—nor in any other country since. It met with strong disapproval. In Rhode Island a movement to oust the offending judges was only stopped on the suggestion that they should be dropped by the next legislature, which was done.

Mr. Madison and Mr. Wilson favored the new doctrine, doubtless deeming it safe check upon legislation to be operated only by lawyers. They attempted to get it into the Federal Constitution in its least objectionable shape—a judicial examination and veto before final passage of the bill. But even in this diluted form, and though four times presented by these two very able and influential members, the suggestion of a judicial veto at no time received more than one-fourth of the state in approving vote.

The subsequent action of the Supreme Court in assuming the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional is without a line in the Constitution to authorize it. The Constitution cited carefully and fully the matters over which the courts should have full jurisdiction. There is nothing; and, after the struggle four times repeated, and the persistent refusal to vote jurisdiction, there could be nothing to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional or void.

Had the convention given such power to the courts, it would certainly not have left its exercise final and unreviewable. It gave to Congress the power to override the veto of the President, thus showing that in the last analysis the will of the people, speaking through the legislature, should govern. Had the convention supposed the courts would assume such power, it would certainly have given Congress some review over judicial action, and not have placed the judges irrevocably beyond "the consent of the governed," as well as further closing them with the undemocratic prerogative of life tenure, and making them appointive.

Judges not only have never exercised such power in England, where there is no written constitution, but they do not exercise it in France, Germany, Austria, Denmark, or any other country which, like them, has a written constitution.

A more complete denial of popular control of this government could not have been conceived than the placing of such unreviewable power in the hands of men not elected by the people and holding office for life. The income tax was negated, without warrant in the Constitution by the vote of one judge; and thus one hundred million dollars and more of annual taxation was transferred from those able to bear it and placed upon the backs of those who already carried more than their fair share. Under an untrue assumption of authority, one man nullified the action of Congress and the President and the will of seventy millions of people; and in a few years since he has taxed the property of labor of this country, by his sole vote, one billion, three hundred million dollars, which Congress, in compliance with the public will, in relying on previous decisions of the court, had decided should be paid out of the excessive incomes of the rich.

In this country alone, the people, speaking through their Congress, and with the approval of the Executive, can not put in force a single measure of any nature whatever, with assurance that it will meet with the approval of the courts, while failure to receive approval is fatal. Unlike the veto of the Executive, the unanimous vote of Congress can not avail against it. Of what avail will be the rate legislation bill, if five lawyers, holding office for life, not elected by the people, shall see fit to destroy it as they did the income tax law? Is such a government a reasonable one? And should it be tolerated after one hundred and twenty years of experience have demonstrated the capacity of the people for self government? If five lawyers can negative the will of one hundred million intelligent people, then the art of government in this country is reduced to the selection of those five lawyers.

Nothing can obtain benefit from the growing humanity of the age, expressed by the popular will, in any states or the Congress, if such statute does not meet the views of five elderly lawyers selected by influences naturally antagonistic to the laboring class, and whose training and daily associations can not incline them in favor of restrictions upon the power of the employer.

The vast political power now asserted and exercised by the court to set aside public policies after their full determination by Congress, can not safely be left in the hands of any body of men without supervision or control by other authority. If the President errs, his mandate expires in four years, and his party and himself are held accountable at the ballot box. If members of Congress err, they must account to their constituents. The Federal Judiciary holds for life, and though popular sentiment may change the entire personnel of the two great departments of the government, a generation must pass away to change the Supreme Court, which possesses an irresponsible and unrestricted veto upon the action of the other departments—irresponsible because impeachment is practically impossible, and even otherwise could not be invoked as to erroneous decision.

The control of the policy of government is thus not in the hands of the people, but in the power of a small body of men not chosen by the people, and holding for life.

It may be, that this power in the courts, however illegally grasped originally, has been too long acquiesced in to be questioned; if so, the only remedy which can be applied is to make the judges elective, and for a term of years, for no people can permit its will to be denied and its destinies to be shaped by men it did not choose and over whose conduct it has no control, having no power to change them.

What is needed is a constitutional revision by which the federal judges, like other public servants, shall be chosen by the people and for a term of years.

It will be said that federal judges are now in office for life, and that it would be unjust to dispossess them. State judges in each state, when it changed from life judges to judges elected by the people, were under the same conditions, but did not prevent this much needed reform.

In all forty-five states, save four, judges now hold for a term of years, and in three of these they are removable upon a majority vote of the legislature. In Rhode Island the judges were thus summarily dropped when they once held an act of the legislature invalid. In England the will of the people, when expressed through their representatives in parliament, is final. Even the king can not veto it, and no judge ever dreamed that he had the power to set it aside.

It has never been charged that our judges are corruptly influenced, but the passage of a judge from the bar to the bench does not necessarily change his prejudices or his predilections. They go upon the bench with a natural and perhaps unconscious bias from having spent their lives at the bar in advocacy of corporate claims, which will unconsciously but effectively, be reflected in the decisions they may make. Having attempted as lawyers to persuade courts

to view debated questions from the standpoint of aggregated wealth, they doubtless end by sincerely believing in the correctness of those views, and not unnaturally put them in force when in turn they themselves ascend the bench. This trend in federal decisions has been pronounced. Then, too, incumbents can not be oblivious to the influence which procures their promotion.

Compare the work of the Supreme Court of 1801 with that of 1907. The Constitution has been remade by the courts since then, and rewritten in the judicial glosses put upon it. Had it been understood in 1787, to mean what it is construed to mean to-day, it is safe to say that not a single state would have ratified it.

If the people are to be trusted to select the Executive and the legislature, they are also fit to elect the judges. The people are wiser than the appointing power.

The late Judge Seymour Thompson said: "If the proposition to make the federal judiciary elective instead of appointive is once seriously discussed before the people, nothing can stay the growth of that sentiment." But great aggregations of wealth know their own interests, and there is no reform and no constitutional amendment they will oppose more bitterly than this.

The government and the destinies of a great people should always be kept in their own hands.

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 today 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.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## After Denver--Alabama!

The Republican national convention met in Chicago and ad-  
journing, after telling the representatives of Organized Labor some-  
thing like: "You go to h—!"

From Chicago President Gompers and his A. F. of L. Execu-  
tive Board journeyed westward to the Rocky Mountains. There,  
in the city of Denver, Bros. Gompers, Mitchell, Duncan and the  
other Executive members, met the leaders of the capitalist "Democ-  
racy" from North and South, from the Pacific slope to Tammany  
Hall.

Then and there, after several days of political wire-pulling and  
tomfoolery, the Democratic statesmen, under the guidance of Tam-  
many Hall Murphy, McCarren, Sullivan and others, agreed not to  
disagree on Gompers' Anti-Injunction and boycott planks. A few  
other vote-catching labor reform planks were inserted in the plat-  
form. Bros. Gompers and Mitchell told Murphy and Bryan that  
everything was O. K., and left Colorado.

The Alabama delegation voted solidly for the Gompers-Bryan  
"pact." Why do we make special mention of Alabama?

Because at the very hour when Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell  
were shaking hands with the "Democracy" leaders in Denver, the  
Mine Owners of Alabama, supported by a Democratic Bryanite  
state government, opened their warfare against the United Mine  
Workers of America, of which John Mitchell, until recently, was  
the acting national president and generally recognized leader.

Our readers will find the story of this latest class struggle in  
the Alabama coal fields on the front page of this week's St. Louis  
Labor. It reads like the reports from Colorado under Governor  
Peabody's reign of terror, or of the Idaho bullpen excitement under  
the Republican Governor Steunenberg.

The Democratic governor of Alabama, hardly a week after the  
political love feast in Denver, at the request of the Mine Owners,  
called the state militia to arms and ordered them to the coal fields  
for the express purpose of assisting the Pinkerton hirelings and  
strike breakers in the attempt to wreck the United Mine Workers'  
Union.

The official statement of the United Mine Workers' officials,  
the editorial from the Mine Workers' Journal and the telegraphic  
strike reports tell the whole sad story.

Now let Messrs. Bryan, Gompers, Mitchell, Murphy et al go to  
Democratic Alabama and settle the miners' strike, if they can.

This reminds us of the prison or convict labor troubles in Democ-  
ratic Tennessee some years ago. The Republican party did its  
work "for labor's welfare" in Colorado, Idaho and elsewhere, while  
the Democratic party took good care of "labor's welfare" in Pullman,  
in Tennessee and in Alabama.

Bros. Gompers, Duncan and Mitchell may now call for three  
cheers for the Bryanite Alabama, for William Jennings Bryan and  
for capitalist labor politics! But will the rank and file respond?

## GOMPERS

"Republicans Insult Labor," says Gompers. "Urges Workmen  
to Support Democrats." "Believes Whole Mass of Toilers Will Ap-  
prove His Course and Council."

These are the headlines of the St. Louis Republic's first front  
page article in its issue of July 22.

The Republic is owned by such great Democrats as David R.  
Francis, whose name appears on the boycott list of the Central  
Trades and Labor Union.

In a full column special dispatch the St. Louis Republic informs  
its readers of Mr. Gompers' 6,000-word editorial in the American  
Federationist, indorsing the Democratic party. We quote:

Mr. Gompers enters into a 6,000-word discussion of the  
Chicago and Denver platforms. He flays without mercy  
the Republican and gives his unqualified indorsement to  
the Democratic.

"We have no hesitation," says Mr. Gompers, "in urging  
the workers and our friends throughout the country to sup-  
port the party in this campaign which has shown its sym-  
pathy with our wrongs and its desire to remedy them, and

to see that the rights of the people are restored.

"The Republican party definitely lines up with the cor-  
porate interests of the country and defies the people to help  
themselves.

"On the other hand, the Democratic party indorses lab-  
or's demands and pledges itself to carry them into effect  
if it is put into power.

Bro. Gompers, please don't!

Don't try to make Organized Labor believe what you yourself  
can not believe.

It is true, the Republicans insult Labor, but it is also true that  
the Democrats love Labor so much that they shoot holes into the  
striking workmen.

Please, Bro. Gompers, don't make yourself ridiculous. Ridicule  
might be followed by contempt on the part of the rank and file of  
Organized Labor.

Please look to the coal fields of Alabama. We have not yet  
seen the current issue of the American Federationist, but we  
doubt very much whether you have taken the time or trouble of  
writing a line on the "brotherly love" bestowed on the striking Union  
Mine Workers of Alabama by the Democratic machine of that state.

Bryan, Murphy, Sullivan, Francis & Co. promised you an anti-  
injunction plank in the platform, while several days later their Democ-  
ratic brethren of Alabama called out the state militia, infantry,  
artillery, cavalry, deputy sheriffs, etc., to assist the mine owners in  
the attempt to crush the United Mine Workers' Organization.

Please, Bro. Gompers, give up your imagined political guardian-  
ship over Organized Labor. Irony of fate! It was the Alabama dele-  
gation at the Denver convention that had insisted on John Mitchell  
for Bryan's running mate. The Democratic corpse needs reviving  
in every campaign, and this can only be done by deceiving Labor  
with empty promises and phrases.

Please, Bro. Gompers, don't!

Don't pledge the workingmen of Alabama and elsewhere to vote  
for government by State militia and Gatling gun.

Please, don't!

## Political Anglers

I used to wonder why so many politicians like to fish; but now  
I know.

Go to a pool some day; take a rod, reel and bait; watch the fish  
leisurely nosing about, and then cast.

You will find there are all kinds of fish. Some can be caught  
with anything—bacon, worms or flies. Others are wise and cautious.  
Sometimes you change your fly again and again without interesting  
in the least a nice, fat trout.

But, unfortunately for us, most fish accept the bait, even though  
centuries of experience should have taught them that for every fly  
they accept someone else has a good breakfast.

Knowing that politicians are anglers, it is hardly worth while  
to read their platforms. Nevertheless, I have just read the Democ-  
ratic platforms for over fifty years back, and I find them the choicest  
assortment of baits that I have ever seen.

The ingenuity of the politician is without limit. He plays upon  
every vanity, every pride, every appetite. He knows that fish are  
foolish and that men are more foolish.

Some fish demand a good, fat worm at least. Men are often  
content with mere words.

The convention at Denver has prepared for the November catch.  
Millions of fish with very serious faces are following the proceed-  
ings of the anglers. They are following discussions as to the bait  
that must be used at the next election. There are to be green flies,  
blue flies, red flies and white flies, and other kinds of tempting  
morsels.

Gompers and his friends were at the Denver convention urging  
the Democratic party to put a blue fly on the hook. They said: "If  
you will but do this, dear fishermen, we will deliver you two million  
fish that you can have for breakfast election day."

There is bait for the workingmen, bait for the negro, bait for  
the German, bait for the Irish.

And when it is all done, and the election held, there will be  
another four years of good eating and high living on the part of  
our political anglers.

In David Graham Phillips' interesting political novel, "The Plum  
Tree," one of the characters says:

"We can not hold our rank and file out here unless we have a  
popular platform. The people must have their way before election,  
Senator, if the interests are to continue to have their way after elec-  
tion."

And so it is. In their righteous wrath, proud and dignified, the  
fish declare: "We absolutely refuse to become food for you anglers  
unless you assure us beforehand of toothsome bait."

The anglers smile—change their bait, and cast.—Robert Hunter.

## Coming Our Way

Last Monday the daily papers published a list of all the candi-  
dates for the State Legislature in the ensuing campaign. "One fea-  
ture of the list is the large number of candidates of the Socialist  
party," remarked the St. Louis Republic. There are 51 Socialist  
nominees for the lower house of the State Legislature.

The Globe-Democrat of last Tuesday published the following  
local item:

### SOCIALISM ALARMS DEMOCRACY.

#### Growth in Missouri Is Cutting Into Ranks—Many Counties Strong.

The growth of Socialism in Missouri and the fact that  
three-fourths and more of its recruits come from the Democ-  
ratic party is causing alarm among the Democratic leaders  
in St. Louis. Prominent Socialists of St. Louis claim their  
vote in the state next fall will be over 20,000. The Social-  
ists have nominated 51 candidates for the Legislature, and  
in Jasper, Wright, Douglas, Scott, Greene, Adair and a  
number of other counties of the state they have nominated  
complete county tickets.

A prominent party leader of Scott County writes  
Thomas J. Akins, former Republican national commit-  
tee-man of Missouri, that the Socialists claim all the way from  
500 up to 1,000 votes in that county. Conservative party  
leaders in the county, he said, concede them 400 or 500  
votes. About four out of five voters who drift into Social-  
ism, Mr. Akins estimates, are Democrats. The spread of  
Socialism into purely agricultural sections of the state has  
become a matter of concern to leaders of both parties, but  
more particularly to the Democrats, who are the greatest  
losers, according to Mr. Akins. The Populists have up can-  
didates for the Legislature in ten counties and the Prohibi-  
tionists in 42 counties.

As to the alleged "claims of prominent Socialists of St. Louis"  
we do not know anything about. Perhaps the Globe-Democrat is in  
position to know something about the change of political opinion  
throughout the state. We are not engaged in prophetic or clair-  
voyant work, but we do know that November 3 will bring a sur-  
prise to the Democratic and Republican politicians in Missouri, as  
well as in other states.

Ten years ago there were less than a dozen local Socialist or-  
ganizations in this state; today Missouri has a Socialist party or-  
ganization with over 125 locals.

Here is a list of the Socialist candidates for the lower house of  
the State Legislature: Van Osdol, Kirksville; Iden, Monett; Jones,  
Liberal; Philipps, Poplar Bluff; Davidson, Sparta; Davis, Arden;  
Duty, Clarkton, Wiley, Springfield; Gates, Springfield; Buss, De  
Hart, Hodges, Weber and Knapp of Jackson County; Bedingfield,  
Carthage; McEntee, Webb City; Graves, Joplin; Hosman, War-  
rensburg; Martin, St. Anne; Van Buren, Pierce City; Disney, Mar-  
celine; Holmes, Chillicothe; Mason, Hannibal; Harmon, Racine;  
Shelley, Thayer; Tucker, Holland; McQuiddy, Sedalia; O'Dam, Flat  
River; Jeske, Ferguson; Meyer, Carondelet Station; Allen, Blodgett;  
Chrisco, Ongo; Gardner, Jamesville; Baker, Milan; Forbes, Tuskee;  
Scott, Mountain Grove; City of St. Louis: Klages, Ruesche, Siroky,  
Goodman, Rezinck, Rocker, Burckhardt, Schultz, Wuensch, Kean,  
Resenkranz, Schwartz, Abing, Story, Barratt and Robinson.

In 1904 there were about 30 Socialist candidates for House of  
Representatives in the field, while in 1908 there are 51. The capi-  
talist politicians have good reasons to get alarmed about the growth  
of Socialism in Missouri and elsewhere.

## Editorial Observations

The Bryan Democrats Will Have to Face a New Issue—the Ala-  
bama strike issue. Will Roosevelt interfere as he did in the anthra-  
cite trouble? Aber nit!

Steve Adams Is Free! He Was Acquitted by the Jury. What  
will be the next crime of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners, the  
Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Pinkerton Crime Nursery?

The Prosperity Fakirs Are Hard at Work to Make the Working  
people forget all about the empty dinner pail. Democratic and Re-  
publican press organs alike are pushing this latest kind of fakirism.

The Post-Dispatch Has Opened Its Political Campaign in the  
old Pulitzer style. Always for sale to the highest bidder! Its latest  
editorial against the "Socialist Pack" was as rotten as an corrupt  
corporation scribbler's brain can produce it.

Mexico for the Mexicans! Is Not Such a Bad Idea After All.  
Wall street seems to have a mortgage on Old Mexico and the Ameri-  
can speculators and promoters get the idea into their heads that they  
could have everything their own way in the domains of Porfirio Diaz.

Bryan Will Not Accept Over \$10,000 Campaign Contribution  
from anybody. The gentleman from Nebraska is very modest. Sup-  
pose ten of the principal stockholders of a "Democratic" corpora-  
tion contribute \$9,999.99 apiece, which will make \$99,999.90 from one  
corporation, will Bryan object?

The Prosperity in St. Louis Is Also Expressed in the June Re-  
port of the United Railways Co. In June, 1908, the receipts were  
\$19,000 less than in June, 1907. This would mean that every day in  
June, 1908, about 7,000 people did not, or could not ride to and from  
work, because there were no jobs for them.

Over Two Thousand Foreign-Speaking Workingmen in Cleve-  
land applied to the city for charity. Prosperity in John D. Rocke-  
feller's home city! The decreasing immigration is also a good ther-  
mometer of prosperity. The total immigration from all countries for  
the six months ended with June 1 was 192,656, compared with 743,952  
in 1907, a decrease of 74 per cent.

Our Best Wishes to the Watchman, the New Labor and Socialist  
paper of Evanston, Wyo. May it prosper and gain the great influ-  
ence to which its very first issue entitles it. Every labor paper is  
born of trouble, and trouble will be its guide for months and years  
until it will have succeeded to free the field of the weeds of prejudice  
and indifference, these "enfants terribles" of ignorance and brutality.

Alabama! Alabama! United Mine Workers of Alabama, Don't  
fail to vote for Bryan and the Democratic party! Democratic state  
machine mobilizes the entire state militia against you, against your  
union, against your wives and children. Hurrah for the Bryan Democ-  
racy! Yell boys, yell! But keep your eyes on those Gatling guns  
in the Blossburg coal fields. They are loaded with Democratic "labor  
friendship."

The Persecution of the Mexican Revolutionists in the United  
States continues. A Los Angeles report, under date of July 15, says:  
United States District Judge Welbur today denied the application  
for bail of Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio Vallareal and Librado  
Riveria, alleged Mexican revolutionists, on the ground that he had no  
jurisdiction in the case, since they have appealed to the United States  
Supreme Court.

The National Democratic Convention that Was Held at Denver  
has passed into history. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and  
John W. Kern of Indiana are the twin candidates who are expected  
to lead the party to victory. The platform, to a great extent, is a  
jumble of words and means no more to the working class than the  
platform adopted at Chicago. Taft and Sherman and Bryan and  
Kern all stand for the system that makes masters and slaves and the  
principles for which they stand will never give liberty to the human  
race.—Miners' Magazine.

That the Most Desperate Efforts are Being Made by the Con-  
trolling financial interests of the country to create a semblance of  
prosperity until after November election is evident from all reports  
of the financial journals, says May Wood-Simmons in the Chicago  
Daily Socialist. The Prosperity Association in St. Louis and the  
later agreement among employers to start as many plants as pos-  
sible in operation July 1 has been part, apparently, of an effort on the  
part of big business to create an artificial boom that will collapse into  
still deeper depths after the election. All work of repair on the rail-  
roads has been neglected for months and production curtailed in every  
industry with the evident intention of starting up, as far as possible,  
before election with a climax in October that will be an attempt to  
delude the workers into believing that the panic is a closed incident.  
The stories of the return of prosperity and that business is again ap-  
proaching normal that are published by some dailies and financial  
papers must be discounted in the face of statements made by such  
trade and financial journals as must report something near the truth.



According to Bradstreet of this week, "Shutdowns have apparently more than counterbalanced the resumption that have taken place."

**We Call It Patriotism! Exclaims the San Francisco Star.** The annual mania that seizes the American people on June 30 and turns them loose about July 6 is responsible this year for 72 dead and 2,736 injured, plus some avoidable destruction of property. The list of dead and injured does not include the seriously ill, who were killed or made more ill by the unnecessary noise. The psychologists of the world should hold a convention and explain, if they can, the relation between patriotism and unnecessary noise and danger. Perhaps our noise mania is an imitation of the silly custom of "saluting" men and representatives of nations by firing cannon.

**Everything Is O. K. Now. Taft, Injunction Taft, Is a Member** of a labor union. He has received notice of his honorary election to the International Society of Steam Shovel Men, and is preparing to receive T. J. Dolan, the president, and executive committee of the organization when he goes to Cincinnati to be told of his nomination. The steam shovel delegation will formally notify him of his election and give him the credentials of membership. Mr. Taft learned to know a good many members of this union in Panama, where they were working on the canal. The labor fakir Dolan may some day secure the appointment as commissioner in the bureau of commerce and labor.

**Bryan Saddled and Bridled. Bryan May be the Warhorse of** radicalism, but he has been broken to the bit and will be driven by the henchmen of plutocracy. Neither Roger Sullivan nor Charlie Murphy has been deposed from management of the campaign, and they will have control of the party in the two most important states. The teeth are to be pulled out of the anti-injunction plank, and only enough radicalism will be injected to act as bait for the unthinking. Bryan will parade and orate and denounce, but the mastery of the Democratic party, as of the Republican, will be vested in the hands of those whose political lives depend upon the favors of the predatory powers of this country.—Chicago Socialist.

**Wanted—The Job of Executing John Brown. The Virginia Free** Press, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 20, 1859, said: "To show the appreciation of the negroes for Old Brown and his band, in volunteering to free them, and how much thankfulness they exhibited for the disinterested efforts of these villains in their behalf, we state the fact that a number of the negroes in our midst have volunteered to execute him; for the reason that he is 'to d—n mean for white men to hang him.'" An old servant belonging to William D. North, Esq., of Berkeley, came on here and desired to be allowed "jist one chance at de old hypocrite, jist wid an ax," and he would "make a corpse of him so quick that toder d—n nor-eners would keep our Werginny for de time to come and mine dar own business."

**What a Capitalist Political Campaign Costs? George R. Sheldon,** the new treasurer of the Republican National Committee, purposes trying to raise a Republican campaign fund of \$3,000,000. This will be comparatively a small amount for a national campaign. In the third Cleveland campaign, in 1892, which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's return to the White House, the Democratic campaign fund is understood to have been about \$4,000,000. The Republican campaign fund is understood to have been about \$4,000,000. The Republican campaign fund in the last few national elections has been considerably larger. In the first McKinley campaign it is supposed to have been from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and the figure in subsequent campaigns is not believed to have fallen below the former sum.

**The Horizon, the Little Magazine Published for the Interest of** the colored race, speaks of "The Southern Electorate" as follows: The Southern ballot is purified. White "civilization" is triumphant. If you do not believe it, look at the swearing-Jeff Davis and the murderous Heflin; behold the sparring of John Sharp Williams, the brawling of Tillman, and the yells of Vardaman; watch the valiant "war claim" grafters, and doughty epithet throwers in congress. Witness the chaste English these representatives of the New South use. Recall their wide learning and lofty patriotism, and then compare them with the displaced negro congressmen—Bruce, Rapier, Lynch and the gifted Elliot, Shades of Calhoun and Toombs—the South is redeemed.

**Negro Lynching by Wholesale Is Still a Good, Old Democratic** pastime in the southern states. Usually the newspapers tell the story in a few lines, like this: "Jonesville, La., July 19.—Three negroes, one of them a preacher, Arthur Godlin, were lynched by a mob here this morning, following the burning of the only remaining cotton gin in this section. The whites charge that the fire was caused by the incendiary preaching of a negro named Arthur Godlin, who has had the town of Harrisonburg upset for a week, prophesying the coming of the world's end and asserting that he was the Messiah. He took up the same work here, causing several negroes to quit work and exciting all the other blacks in town. Among Godlin's converts were Miller Gaines and Sam Gaines. It is charged that the three fired the gin of Capt. Swayze and prophesied the speedy end of his and Edwin Hodge's success and existence. When arrested Godlin fought desperately with a chair and was shot in the leg. They were locked up, and this morning found hanging to a pecan tree."

**If Congressman Champ Clark Has Ever Made a True Remark,** it was in an interview with a Kansas newspaper reporter, while on his homeward trip from the Denver convention. Clark said: "Of all the idiotic performances on the face of the earth in modern times national conventions are the worst. You can no more deliberate in one of them than you can in a boiler factory. Nominating president and vice-president and formulating a platform is one of the most serious and important functions among men, and a national convention should be held for that purpose, and not to entertain a miscellaneous multitude. In Chicago men of national renown, who had spent weeks in preparing speeches, were outrageously treated, insulted and hooted down. In Denver the galleries took the convention away from the chairman and delegates time after time. There is no sense in trying to let everyone into a national convention. It can't be done, and most of the spectators would go to see a five-headed calf as soon as to see a national convention."

**Politicians Are Very Shrewd. Students of Human Nature, says** Robert Hunter. This year Taft is supposed (God knows why) to represent the radicals, while Sherman is the office boy of big business. It is a kind of political shell game. No matter what the people play, they are sure to lose. This year the Republicans put up an especially noxious candidate for vice-president. He is the man who raised a certain quarter of a million dollars for the last campaign—\$25,000 was contributed by Hyde, \$10,000 by Morgan, \$30,000 each by Archbold, Rogers and Rockefeller, the heads of the Standard Oil trust. Harriman gave \$50,000. It is common knowledge that Jim Sherman has been handy man to the congressional machine that takes care of "the system." He is one of Speaker Cannon's group which has done as much as possible to defeat President Roosevelt's policies, and which has never lost an opportunity to black the eyes of labor. He is anything but a big man.

**Injunction Bill Taft Will Have Plenty of Campaign Funds, to** be sure. Jacob Waldeck, a correspondent from Chicago, writes on this subject: While a great deal of money is being spent in the campaign to elect Taft president, there is a lot more where it came from. In fact, the pile has hardly been touched. There has never been a political canvass with more firm a foundation. All of which is due to the devotion and liberality of Charles P. and Mrs. Anna Sinton Taft, especially the latter. When they took up the cause of the big secretary the financial problem involved was disposed of with a sentence. They would pay all the honest expenses of such a campaign. They meant "all" when they said it and the work has gone on regardless of expense. In the employment of high-priced managers, sub-managers, field agents, clerks and messengers, printing, stationery and postage, rent, traveling and hotel expenses no thought has been given to the cost. The word has been not to waste



# DEBS and HANFORD

## Labor's Presidential Ticket



time trying to figure out ways of saving money, but simply to go ahead and elect Taft. Guesses as to the expenditures run from \$300,000 to \$750,000.

**Every Woman Must Fight the Republican and Democratic** parties, because the national platforms of neither of these parties declare for Woman Suffrage. The Socialist Party alone stands for woman's rights to vote and have political equality with man.

**Salute the Flag! The Nuisance of Flag Worship by Order of** the ruling classes is strikingly commented on by the Melbourne Socialist of May 22. What is said of Australia may also aptly be applied to all the other capitalist countries. The Melbourne Socialist in addressing itself to the "Children of Australia," says: "All over the commonwealth the teachers in her public schools are instilling into your hearts the fetishism of blind devotion to immemorial custom. With little hands on breasts you are made to repeat the vow of allegiance to Flag, and King and Law. And your young voices are singing with pathetic artlessness: 'Britons never, never will be slaves!' Held ever doomed system such a travesty of ceremony on the eve of its downfall. Salute the Flag? Because it floats over a land where, from our births, we have been outcasts; of whose soil we can not claim sufficient whereon to lay our heads—where we exist by sufferance, and beg the right to toil for our daily bread of the generosity of knaves. Salute the Flag? The flag which is the symbol of wage-slavery, and the arch enemy of brave manhood and pure womanhood—the child-destroyer, the nation-slayer? Salute it, ye slaves, even as those about to die for his pleasure saluted their Emperor in the Colosseum of ancient Rome! Salute the Flag? Rather should we clothe ourselves in sackcloth and ashes, mourning for the glory that has departed—for the honor that is no more, for the flag of a nation that represents not its people, but the exploiters of its people—they who buy and sell human flesh in the open markets and are unashamed, who make Patriotism a mockery and Christianity a commercial byword. Salute the Flag? Yea, when it has been washed in the River of Progress and cleansed of its olden leprosy; when it waves over a plenteous land, and a prosperous people hail it as the emblem of their highest ideals and their noblest aspirations, when the cry of hunger is a forgotten sorrow, and the children are glad because of the pleasure of living. Then shall all who have dreamed and hoped—all who have worked and waited with patriot hearts and Freemen's Souls, Salute the Flag!"

## The World of Labor

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

### Bakers' Union Fights Unsanitary Shops.

The Bakers' Union of Milwaukee refused a contract with one of the baker bosses recently because his shop was not in a sanitary condition. Such incidents as this should be proof enough that labor organizations are doing a grand work in looking out for the health and welfare of the general public.

### Emigration to Europe and Its Effect.

Foreign exchanges inform us that hordes of workmen and women are landing in Germany, Hungary, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Austria, Poland and the Baltic provinces from America, and some of these countries are earnestly talking of passing laws to prevent foreign importation of American "undesirables." Every ship landing at European ports is crowded, and the people have come to stay, so they report.

### Pledged Herself "As a Man."

Miss Ray Longworth was admitted by the Central Federated Union of New York City as a delegate representing the women in the Hebrew Variety Actors' Union. She took her obligation as a delegate along with a number of men in other trades who were newly elected, and went over the usual formula in which she pledged herself "as a man" to live up to the constitution and by-laws of the C. F. U.

### Republic Mills to Start Up by August 1.

Supt. Thomas Cunningham of the Republic iron and steel works in East St. Louis received a telegram telling him that the amalgamated wage scale had been signed up and that the mills would be running with nearly a full force by August 1. The message was from E. R. Akin of Pittsburgh, Pa., general manager of the steel company's various plants. Mr. Cunningham said that by the first of next month a force of 1,000 men would be working days and a similar force at night. This is nearly the full capacity of the plant.

### Ten Thousand Accept Cut in Wages.

Youngstown, O., July 23.—A settlement affecting 10,000 men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois was reached at Detroit between the Western Bar Iron Association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the wage scale signed for the year ending June 30, 1909. By its terms the puddlers are given a cut of about 8 per cent in wages and the finishers an average reduction of about 2 per cent. Work will be resumed in the mills following the settlement.

### Woman Labor Law Constitutional.

The United States Supreme Court has just decided that a law limiting the hours which women can work makes no assault on the constitution. The Oregon Legislature passed an act prohibiting the labor of women in factories and mercantile houses for a longer time than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week. An employer carried the case to the Supreme Court of that state, which decided that the statute was constitutional. Then the matter was brought to the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the state court was correct.

### General Amalgamation Desired.

Considerable discussion has taken place in recent years for the amalgamation of the United Garment Workers of America, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Unions, and now another union desires to be considered in the proposed compact. At the recent convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at Philadelphia a resolution was unanimously adopted to seek an amalgamation with the United Garment Workers of America, and the Fur Workers' International Union was invited to join in the proposal. John A. Dyche, general secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was instructed to lay the matter before the next meeting of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, which meets in July, with a view of having the board place the matter in tangible form before the August convention at Milwaukee.

### Max Hayes for Congress.

In a sarcastic manner the Toledo Union Leader writes: Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, has been nominated for Congress by the Socialists of that city. Max will be defeated—as he should be. Fellows like Hayes can be used outside the political field, where they have proved their loyalty and their worth. When it comes to lawmaking, let us continue our present policy of dividing the workers and elect someone who will "recognize labor" with a \$60-per-month job because he helps the "divide" game. That will satisfy the entire membership, probably.

### "Southwest Missouri Social Club" Believed to Be Labor Organization.

Joplin, Mo., July 18.—What is now believed to be the nucleus for the formation of a miners' union throughout the district is found in the Southwest Missouri Social Club, recently formed at Webb City. The movement to organize the miners of the zinc and lead district has been started several times, but with good wages and keen demand for competent miners this has always failed, or enjoyed only a small growth, and soon languished. The president of the club is a staunch organizer of mine laborers. The club now has a membership of over 300, and is growing rapidly.

### Commissioners Knapp and Neill Will Confer with Telegraphers.

Washington, July 20.—Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill, constituting the mediation board under the Erdman act, will hold a conference with officials of a number of railroads and the Order of Railway Telegraphers on Wednesday, July 29, with a view to effecting an adjustment of the controversy growing out of the interpretation of the nine-hour law. This act provides that telegraph operators shall not be required to work more than nine consecutive hours out of 24, except under stress of business conditions. Commissioner Neill does not believe that the differences offer any serious obstacles to a satisfactory settlement.

### Non-Union Men on City Work.

The reconstruction of the Eighteenth street bridge is being done by non-union men. The structure will be finished in a month. The stone abutments have been completed, and the span of 218 feet will be made on Monday. City Bridge Engineer O. W. Child, in charge of the work, said that non-union men were on the job because of a disagreement between the contractors and the union. The union demanded that non-union members be taken off the work. The contractors wished them to work until the old bridge was dismantled, but agreed to employ union men on the new work. No agreement was reached, and the contractors have continued the non-union men. The bridge will cost the city \$100,000.

### Miners Cause Arrest of Mine Owners to Test the Law.

The several owners of the Kolb Coal Co. of Mascoutah, Ill., have been served with warrants charging them with violation of the Illinois mining laws in their failure to employ both a mine examiner and mine manager, and they will be given a trial in the County Court at Belleville July 28. The law requires that a mine examiner and manager be employed in each mine, but provides that a manager may also do the work of an examiner. The miners in the Kolb mine demand that both an examiner and a manager be appointed and propose to test the law on the issue. Attorney General Stead of Springfield has notified State's Attorney Tecklenburg of Belleville that he will be in Belleville on July 28 to assist him in the prosecution of the company.

### Difference of Opinion Among Labor Leaders.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—President Perkins of the Indiana State Federation of Labor says that the action of President Gompers in endorsing W. J. Bryan is simply in line with the desires of the rank and file of the wage earners of the country, and that he is not seeking to lead labor contrary to its wishes. "Gompers' attitude will be approved by the next national convention of the American Federation of Labor," said Perkins. "The executive council of the American Federation of Labor two years ago wrote to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon and Senator Frye, requesting that labor's demands be passed in Congress, but nothing was done, and it was then resolved for labor to get into the political game, and Gompers, Mitchell and all the leaders have been following instructions."

### The Canadian Anti-Strike Law.

Washington, July 19.—The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act for the prevention of strikes affecting public utilities has accomplished the main purpose for which it was enacted is the conclusion drawn after a special investigation of the workings of the law by Dr. Victor S. Clark for the Bureau of Labor in a report made public today. From March 2, 1907, when the act went into effect, to January 15, 1908, 30 disputes became subject to investigation, and in 28 cases strikes were averted or ended. The law prohibits a cessation of industry under penalties until by the investigation of an official board the House is officially informed of the grounds of the controversy, reliance being placed upon public opinion to prevent or shorten such disturbances. The law provides for boards of conciliation and investigation. Dr. Clark reports that no employer was found who was not favorable to the law, as better than no legislation, as far as it applied to railroads, and that there is some sentiment in its favor among the rank and file of the workers, though some representative labor leaders are opposed to it.

### The Spy System in Labor Unions.

The New York Evening Call is out with a series of big articles setting forth some startling facts regarding the spy system used by the powers that be against the unions. Under the name of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau, at 140 Nassau street, in the same building with Anthony Comstock, is to be found the institution that is responsible for the most complete union spy system ever devised. In a confidential letter sent out by this bureau they show how strikes are brought on through the discharge of men and officials, and that all undesirable elements among employes can be weeded out without the union ever having any knowledge of the antagonism of the employer. They also tell how they spy on international bodies. David M. Parry indorses the spy system in a long letter and favors "Fighting Fire with Fire." In this letter he hands the police this pretty little one: "Every man of affairs knows that the average police force is corrupt from one end to the other. But that does not mean that we are ready to abandon police protection simply because it takes a thief to catch a thief." Then he gets busy with the unions, as follows: "The labor unions of large cities have been the source of more damnable conspiracies against free industry than all the other agencies in the country. They have been hotbeds of criminal conspiracy, and if it were not for such private agencies as this, how would it be possible for the light of day to ever shed upon the unlawful conspiracies hatched by these societies. The record of



their books has been appalling." If the record of the books of the union is so appalling, wonder what some of the written and unwritten records of the employers would look like? The fact of the matter is that the material interest of these two parties—capital and labor—is diametrically opposed. This opposition makes warfare necessary, and war is hell.

#### Labor Leader Raps Gompers for Supporting Bryan.

Toledo, O., July 17.—"Gompers, I believe, has acted hastily, if not unwisely, in supporting Bryan," said John Mulholland, former president of the International Allied Metal Mechanics, today. "No labor leader has the right or power to commit labor to any political party in any shape or form. Gompers seems to think he owns all the labor unions, body and soul. He will find he can not deliver the goods. We have minds of our own, and will vote as we please. It was the unwise action of the leaders of the old Knights of Labor in their attempt to tie that movement to political parties without their consent that caused the disruption of that organization. Let us hope that the American Federation of Labor will escape that fate. Gompers' present attitude is only too well known to laboring men who remember the broken promises of the Democratic party."

#### Miners Unions Getting Together.

Denver, Col., July 21.—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, which is holding its annual convention in this city, and President T. H. Lewis of the United Mine Workers reached an understanding regarding a complete and uniform exchange of working cards and outlined plans for an affiliation of the two bodies. Both will report back to their regular conventions and ask for jurisdiction to work in harmony. The question of support to each other during strikes will be decided later. The miners' convention defeated an amendment to the Federation's constitution which provided a change in the election of officers. The annual report of Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners which was submitted to the convention, shows that the organization last 5,000 members during the last year. The total membership January 1, this year, was 38,116. Mr. Mills attributes the loss to the existing industrial conditions. The report shows total collections by the local unions of \$1,100,694 and expenditures of \$993,835. The report says \$189,589 was expended in the defense of Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and Adams on murder charges.

#### The "Labor Politics" in the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Chicago, July 20.—Denouncing W. R. Hearst for his attack on President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and declaring that Gompers ought to institute a suit against the editor, Fred G. Hopp, financial secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, precipitated a heated discussion in a debate on the adoption of the report of the political action committee. Many delegates were wrought up over the fact that several local labor leaders have opposed Gompers' attitude in politics. Those who spoke on the subject, however, were extremely cautious in their remarks about the labor leaders in question. "When anybody begins to talk about delivering the labor vote, put it down as pure bunk. It can not be done," said Leland P. Smith of the Paperhangers' Union. This remark was loudly applauded. Gompers had his supporters, too. They were willing to wait for some further word from the Federation leader before condemning him. "President Gompers has been quoted as saying he will support Bryan," declared George Macey of the Stereotypers' Union. "I want to know if he said that over his own signature. We have known Gompers for twenty years and we know he weighs 16 ounces to the pound, so far as manhood and character are concerned." It finally was decided that the Chicago trade unionists should start active political work to get a heavy vote on primary day in favor of labor candidates.

#### Labor Wins in Boycott Fight.

Denver, Col., July 22.—Through a decision handed down by District Judge Allen in the case of the Thompson Marble Co. against President Gompers and the officers of the American Federation of Labor and fifty officers and members of the Denver Building Trades Council, the trade unionists gain first blood in the battle being waged to secure damages from the union men in the amount of \$50,000 and to jail some of them for alleged boycotting. Also the plans of George C. Mahley, attorney for the marble company to have Gompers and the American Federation of Labor declared in contempt of court for failure to appear before a notary public suffered complete defeat. Papers in the suit in tort were served on Gompers, John Mitchell, John B. Lennon and James Duncan of the American Federation of Labor last week when they came to Denver to attend the meeting of the executive council and appear before the resolutions committee of the Democratic national committee. As soon as the summonses were served Mahley subpoenaed the labor leaders to appear before a notary public to make depositions as to their knowledge of the case. On advice of counsel they decided to ignore the subpoenas and left the city. Judge Allen upheld the contention of the attorneys for the labor leaders that they were not compelled to make depositions in a civil case on the ground that their testimony might tend to incriminate them in prosecutions pending.

#### Hearst to Gompers on Bryan's Nomination.

New York, July 17.—That the Independence (Hearst) party as a whole will not follow the example set by the Independence League of Herkimer County, which has disclaimed any further connection with William R. Hearst and pledged its support to Bryan, is indicated by telegrams received by the New York World from Independence League committeemen. In addition to these telegrams, a spirited cablegram was received from Mr. Hearst in reply to Samuel Gompers' suggestion that the Independence Party endorse Bryan. Mr. Hearst's cablegram follows: "Paris, July 17.—Tell Mr. Gompers that I am not authorized to speak for the membership of the Independence League, but, according to my personal standards, a proper patriotism consists in laboring to establish a new party which would be consistently devoted to the interest of the citizenship, and particularly to the advantage and advancement of the producing classes. I do not think the path of patriotism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent old party, which has neither conscientious conviction nor honest intention, or in endorsing chameleon candidates who change the color of their political opinion with every varying hue of opportunism. I do not think the best benefit of laboring men lies in supporting that old party because of a sop of false promise, when the performance of that party while in power did more to injure labor than all the injunctions ever issued before or since. I have lost faith in the empty professions of the unregenerate Democracy. I have lost confidence in the ability, in the sincerity and even in the integrity of its leaders. I do not consider it patriotism to pretend to support that which, as a citizen, I distrust and detest, and I earnestly hope the Independence party will give me an opportunity to vote for candidates that are both able and honest and for a declaration of principles that is both sound and sincere.—William Randolph Hearst."

#### Wages Increase 3.7 Per Cent; Food Price 4.2.

Washington, July 20.—The average wages per hour in 1907 were 3.7 per cent higher than in 1906, the regular hours of labor per week were 0.4 per cent lower than in 1906, and the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 1 per cent greater than in 1906. These are some of the facts of interest in a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor as the result of an investigation of the principal wage-earning occupations in 4,169 establishments, representing the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country. The article is entitled "Rates of Wages and Retail Prices of Food, 1890 to 1907." Investigations covering the sales of 1,14 dealers in 68 localities show that the retail prices of 30 principal articles of food, according to consumption in representative workingmen's families, were 4.2 per cent higher in 1907 than in 1906. As the advance in retail prices from 1906 to 1907 was greater

than the advance in wages per hour, the purchase power of an hour's wages, as measured by food, was slightly less in 1907 than in 1906, the decrease being one-half of one per cent. The average hourly wages in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the 18-year period from 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900. As compared in each case with the average for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, the average hourly wages in 1907 were 28.8 per cent higher, the number of employees 44.4 per cent greater and the average hours of labor per week 5 per cent lower. The average price of food in 1907 was higher than in any other year in the 18-year period. The average price of 30 principal articles, according to family consumption of the various articles, was 20.6 per cent higher in 1907 than the average price for the 10 years 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same 10-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1907 was 6.8 per cent greater. The increase in the average hourly wages in 1907 over 1906 was quite general, occurring in 40 of the 41 industries investigated. The greatest increase was in the manufacture of cotton goods, where the average wages per hour in 1907 were 12.9 per cent higher than in 1906. In the 41 industries, weighed according to importance, the increase in wages per hour was 3.7 per cent. Of the 30 articles of food, 29 were higher in price in 1907 than in 1906.

#### PRESIDENT GOMPERS CITED.

#### Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis Alleges They Have Violated Injunction Forbidding Boycott.

Washington, July 20.—On petition of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, Justice Anderson, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, today cited Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, vice-president and member of the Executive Council of the Federation and former president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, to appear in court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The date of the hearing is set for September 8 next. The petition filed today, which was presented by Attorneys Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., and W. C. Sullivan of this city, charges that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell

## THE FACT IS

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

## The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

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

## Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

and Morrison, in defiance of the injunction, have continued in their efforts to keep alive the forbidden boycott. Mr. Mitchell, as president of the United Mine Workers, it is alleged, January 25 last put to vote a resolution reciting the injunction proceedings instituted by the Buck Stove Company and placing the product of the company on the unfair list. The resolution, it is alleged, imposed a fine of \$5 on each member of the United Mine Workers who purchased a stove or range from the company, and authorized his expulsion in default of payment. The court is informed that Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison, prior to the temporary injunction granted by Justice Gould, had set in motion certain instrumentalities "for the obstruction and nullification of the rider when entered," have failed to take any action to prevent the result of such agencies and have since taken other steps to render more effective their alleged plan and purpose.

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

FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

"Der Boss" and Our Force.

Train stopped at Valley Park, and four "distinguished looking," "well-fed," "affable" gentlemen got off. They had a bunch of cards in their hands and a bunch of money in their pockets. One man, "Fred" they called him, was told to go and notify the faithful that a meeting would be held that night and that "Boss" Essen had come to town. Everything looked rosy to Boss Essen, Judge Rannals, Clerk Wetzel and Lawyer Shackelford. "How is business, boys?" "No good!" exclaimed the "boys," who have been getting jolted off and on of late. "Oh, you are not half as bad off as some people," says the Boss. "Come on and have a drink! What! You are Socialists! Well, you can vote for me anyway, and we will let it go at that." "Not on your life," says the comrade. "I vote the Socialist ticket straight. You fellows have had 125 years to straighten matters out and they seem to be getting worse all the time." "Not me," says the Judge; "you mean the other fellow." "Have one of my cards and take another drink. You just imagine things are getting worse."

The hall is lit up and people seem to be coming very slow. There is just two "darkies" in the seats. "Hard to get these people out, Judge," says the Boss. It is 8:30 p. m. Fred dives in with eight more "darkies," who work in a livery stable and would lose their jobs if they didn't go. "Is that all that are coming, Fred?" says the Boss. "Well, there is something strange about this," says Fred. "Valley Park is getting to be a queer place. It's about train time; let's go," says Shackelford. "If," says the Judge. "If," says the Boss. "If, if, if," came from all sides. Then it got very "frosty in Valley Park and the four got on the train. Going home on the train, anyone sitting behind the four could hear these remarks: "I told you." "Why didn't we?" "If we should have." "Judge, those are funny people," etc. Things are so changed out in the county. Everywhere you go you meet Socialists, and about the only thing they talk about is Socialism. "What has Socialism got to do with county politics, anyway?" says Essen.

That frost at Valley Park has demonstrated to the county politicians that "beer and votes" are not quite so synonymous as they used to be.  
G. W. BOSWELL.

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.

## 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. Schurzig
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 Heur
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	.....	Wm. Klages
11—7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday	.....	.....	Dr. E. Simon
12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday	.....	.....	W. H. Worman
13—1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	.....	
14—Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.			
15—1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday	.....	.....	D. Burekhardt
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—3129 A 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
28—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	.....	Hy. Gerdel
28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday	.....	.....	J. K. Savage
Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	.....	Miss E. M. Bassett
Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd	Friday	.....	Dr. A. Kean

#### ASK FOR

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

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

#### When You Buy

## Mercantile and "305"

## CIGARS

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

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

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

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

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



OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

## DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



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

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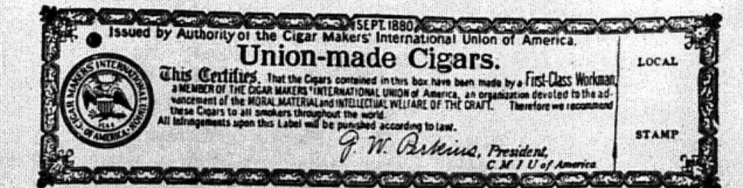
OFFICE, 302 CENTURY BLDG. EXCHANGE, 202 N. MAIN STREET

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

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

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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



## How to Fight the Injunction

Wm. Marion Reedy in The Mirror.

Strange that the labor leaders in their fight against the injunction do not more squarely stand on the constitutional provision that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The anti-boycott injunction is an abridgment of the freedom of the press, inasmuch as it forbids trades union journals to print what they call "unfair lists." So with the picketer—he has the right of free speech to ask one man not to work for another or for a corporation. Peaceable assemblage is a right the police ignore only too often when they are workmen who assemble peaceably. The exercise of freedom of speech or of the press can not, therefore, be a conspiracy. There is absolutely no limitation upon the rights of free speech or free press. If the freedom is abused, the one who abuses it can be held responsible, and that is all. If the utterers of a libel in print or the men who urge boycotts have no means, are without property where from those claiming damages for such utterances can secure satisfaction, still the right of free speech and free press stands. A poor man has as much right of free speech and free press as the rich man. See the case of Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing Co. vs. Anthony Watson and others, Supreme Court of Missouri, March 19, 1902. Supreme Justice Thomas A. Sherwood wrote the opinion—a little legal classic of liberty—and Justices Burgess, Bruce, Marshall and Gant concurred. We have been told that since his retirement from the Missouri supreme bench Justice Sherwood has recanted the views set forth in this opinion. This may be, but a man may recant his assent to the multiplication table without in any way affecting the logic thereof. In the free speech and free press article of the Constitution lies the only possible protection for Organized Labor in the prosecution of the boycott against employers who do not deal fairly with Organized Labor.

### New Zealand Socialists Meet.

The first annual conference of the New Zealand Socialist Party was held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 18, 19 and 20, in the Socialist Hall, Wellington. There have been branches of the party in existence in many parts of New Zealand for several years, but this was the first occasion when a delegate meeting of the party has sat in full conference. Some forty delegates, representing 3,000 members, took part in the proceedings. Mr. Robert Hogg, formerly of the Musselburgh, I. L. P., was elected chairman of the conference, and he, together with six other delegates, were afterwards elected as the executive of the party for the year. Mr. Tom Mann, who was present on a visit from Australia, addressed the conference, and it was resolved that the New Zealand party should affiliate with the Socialist Federation of Australia.

### Robert Owen Memorial Demonstration at Lanark.

The London Labor Leader reports: Fifty years have passed since Robert Owen, the pioneer, the advocate, and the contriver of the great ideas of social reform which today are discussed on every hand, passed away. The education of the young, the influence of environment upon character, factory legislation, secular education, co-operation, trades unionism, communal life, calisthenics, physical culture, Socialism—what do they not all owe to the dogged perseverance, the unquenchable enthusiasm and the human love of Robert Owen? And so fifty years after the pioneer's death a great concourse of people assembled at Lanark last Saturday to honor the memory and to applaud the principles for which the great man spent his strength. It was fitting that the people should gather at Lanark, for here Owen began his famous experiments in the training of the young and in the humane treatment of the operatives in his factory experiments, the success of which have been demonstrated long ago—experiments that the Socialists of Britain are busy grafting on the legislation of today. The commemoration gathering was organized by the I. L. P., and a special train was run from Glasgow. A large procession was marshalled at the Horse Market, and after parading the principal streets stepped off in fine order for the race course, Ramsay MacDonald and Keir Hardie in the forefront, and the cyclist corps and the Sunday school children making a brave showing among the processionists. At the grand stand ex-Bailie Murphy, who is well known in Scotland as a leading co-operator and a Socialist likewise, announced the object of the demonstration. They were not met that afternoon, he said, to raise a monument, but to spread a spirit; they had come to spread the spirit of love and comradeship, for which Owen had fought and suffered. And then Keir Hardie spoke. He was received with a great welcome of cheers, as always nowadays, his deep, penetrating voice, though obviously strained by overwork, ringing clear in the breeze. We did not yet, he said, realize our debt to Owen; nearly every great idea of advancement or progression in our time had been inspired by him. He drew a parallel between the two great Celts—the Welshman Owen, and the Scotsman Burns—the one singing human love and human brotherhood with a passionate throbbing; the other demonstrating it, preaching it to the people with his life. Both were from the common people; both had sown the seed, and the Socialist movement today was garnering the harvest. Owen's seed had been sown when the ground was frozen, when commercialism was only at its inception, when the child-life was ground out for manufacturers' profit. And "this great and God-like man" had appeared to the people with a message, and the message was that the business of the child was not to make profits, but to enjoy this life. "It was not what the man said, it was not what the man did; but it was what the man was that made him a power in the land." They did not want Socialism imposed on an unwilling people; if it came that way it would be a curse. They wanted it to come because the people desired it, because it was in the hearts of men. Then, amid loud cheers, Hardie made reference to Russia—"Without a shadow of a doubt, had Robert Owen been in the House of Commons two days ago his vote would have gone in the lobby with the Labor Party against the King's proposed visit to Russia." Mr. Ramsay MacDonald also delivered a fine speech, his grand voice resounding over the field. He dealt particularly with Owen's life and work at New Lanark, and showed that he was a hundred years ahead of us, not only in starting schools, but in methods of teaching. "Before Ruskin wrote, before Carlyle was in his cradle, Robert Owen was telling men that there was no wealth but life." The celebration was one of the most pleasant successful outdoor Socialist demonstrations that have yet been held in Scotland.

### And Still It Moves!

"The Clarion" announces its weekly sales have grown to 79,000 and publishes an appeal to members of the Oxford University to join the Clarion Fellowship lately formed there. At the University debate at Oxford on the question whether "the public ownership of land and capital is essential to the welfare of the community," resulted in 214 votes for and 258 against! At the Cambridge University Debating Society a resolution that "Socialism affords a satisfactory solution of the Social Question" received 94 votes against 210. It is only 22 years since the first Socialist lectures were delivered at these two English University towns.—Melbourne Socialist.

That European wage service is equivalent to slavery, is virtually conceded by American leaders of opinion; for who has not heard of "the pauper labor of Europe?" That American wage-earners are, however, in like state, America has been slow to recognize or concede. National pride accounts for this in part; the feeling that "America is another name for opportunity" is one that dies hard.

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?

## 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 reforestation 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.

(r) 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.

## 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. Casens.

Sheriff: George Lewis.

Assessor: C. L. Ross.

Treasurer: John Mound.

Public Administrator: W. S. Ekler.

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.

## Comrade Grayson, M. P., on King's Visit to Czar.

London, June 12.—On the Town Hall Square on Saturday evening last there assembled one of the largest crowds ever present at a Socialist meeting in the town, the occasion being a visit from Mr. Victor Grayson, M. P. Speaking with reference to the King's visit to the Czar, Mr. Grayson asked who was the Czar? He wanted to ask that in the House of Commons, but could not. The Czar was the bloodiest monster now in existence. When he had read in the British newspapers of the horrors—Keir Hardie called them atrocities, which was a Sunday school word compared with what should be used—when he read of a man who dared to speak what he thought to be true, and even dared to advocate mild Liberalism in Russia, that man had been stripped and had nails driven through his feet; when he understood that the perpetrators of that atrocity were a small gang of men under the Czar, he said he would not touch such a loathsome brute at the end of a barge pole. (Applause.) They had, however, no sympathy to spare for Russia that night. We in England did not torture people in that way. We let them starve in the workhouses and die of premature old age; we murdered them with unemployment or insecurity of employment, pauperism, and lack of food. Bad as we were, however, we were too clean to associate with the Czar of Russia. He did not want to say anything about the King, either for or against him, but he wished to point out that the King was going to Russia dressed in the uniform of a Russian military officer. Where would he meet the Czar? Would he meet him openly and say: "Bless your people?" No, he would meet him on the water away from land. (Laughter.) Why did they fear an accident? It was because the King was taking the side of the despot against the people. He did not want to insult the King; he merely wanted the King to know that the people wished him to keep his hands clean from contact with such tyranny. (Applause.)

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# SOCIALIST NEWS REVIEW

## New Socialist Paper.

The Watchman, published at Evanston, Wyo., is a new Socialist paper, of which Comrade J. H. Ryckman is the editor.

## Elected for National Committee.

By recent referendum May Wood Simons, 2319 Sherman avenue, Evanston, Ill., has been elected a member of the National Committee. Comrades Seymour Stedman, B. Berlyn and John Collins were re-elected to the same position.

## Haywood Out for Congress.

Denver, Col., July 20.—William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who is in the city, has announced that he would be a candidate for congressman-at-large from Colorado on the Socialist ticket. The Socialists nominate through the referendum and Haywood has been deluged with requests that he be a candidate.

## A Visit from Bohemia.

Comrade Karel Pelant of Prague, Austria, called at the St. Louis Labor office last Tuesday. Mr. Pelant is the editor and publisher of "Volna Skola" (Free School) and "Volna Myslenka" (Free Thought), two Bohemian Philosophical and School magazines. Comrade Pelant came to this country for the purpose of studying the economic, political and social conditions.

## Ten Socialists in Jail for Defending Free Speech.

The Socialist propagandists of Los Angeles, Cal., are having a lively time defending the right of free speech. There is a city ordinance that prohibits speaking on the streets. Ten persons are now in jail, who refuse to give bond and who demand jury trials. Bail in the excessive sum of \$300 has been demanded. The police have been exceedingly rough and autocratic in their treatment of the comrades.

## Ben Hanford Ill in Chicago.

Ben Hanford, Socialist candidate for vice-president, has been ill for three weeks at the Wesley Hospital in Chicago, where he is receiving the best care. His early recovery is hoped for. The sickness, which is due to stomach trouble, has delayed his weekly press letter as well as interfered with his speaking in the campaign. It is hoped that before the close of the present political battle he will be able to appear in public.

## Growth of British Socialism.

London papers have again taken up the hue and cry against apathy in the ranks of the old parties concerning the danger of Socialism by publishing the statistics of twelve recent by-elections in North England and Scotland. The totals were: Unionist, 45,771; Liberal, 52,397; Socialist-Laborite, 33,596. In four other elections there were no Liberal candidates and the combined Socialist vote was 21,562 to 20,983 for the Unionist candidates.

## King Edward and the Socialists.

James Keir Hardie, the Socialist leader in the British Parliament, whose failure to get the customary invitation to the King's garden party in Windsor Castle has stirred up much bitter feeling among his associates, now declares publicly: "I shall allow no interference with my political conduct in or out of Parliament by the King or the court." William Thorne, another Socialist member of Parliament, openly declares that the time will come soon "when there will be no room for the kings and queens." Hardie attributes the exclusion of himself from the party to his recent opposition to the King's visit to the Czar.

## The Fight for Free Speech.

The authorities at Dayton have renewed their attack upon street meetings and arrested several comrades. The police of Buffalo have started their usual summer diversion and, as customary, made Comrade August Klenke their first victim. The Paterson, N. J. comrades have won their contest and are now occupying a most prominent place in the city for their meetings, with police protection, rather than interference. The Los Angeles, Cal., comrades are putting up as vigorous a fight as ever and are receiving increased support from the workers, and some encouragement from unexpected sources.

## Rose Pastor Stokes Will Aid in Fight for Assembly Seat.

New York, July 20.—J. G. Phelps Stokes, who is the husband of Rose Pastor Stokes, and who once ran for president of the Board of Aldermen in this city, is going to run for the Assembly on the Socialist party's ticket in the Eighth District this year, and Rose Pastor Stokes has promised to take the stump for her husband and put herself at the disposal of the Campaign Committee of the district. While Mr. Stokes is running for the Assembly his brother-in-law and fellow-Socialist, Robert Hunter, will be running for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, unless the present program of the Socialists of the East Side is changed.

## The Special Campaign Train Proposition.

The National Executive Committee has favorably considered the proposition to charter a special train for the speaking campaign of the party candidates to make a transcontinental tour covering the period from August 31 until election day. The approximate cost will be \$20,000. If the project is to be a success the funds must be gathered within a period of one month, and contributions from all party members and sympathizers are hereby solicited for a fund to start the Socialist Special Train. If a sufficient amount is not secured the contributions made for this purpose will be returned to the donor. Send in your subscriptions at once to the National Office of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

## Herr von Meyer's Rooseveltian Newspaper Censorship.

The Labor World, the new Yiddish Socialist publication, which is shortly to appear, is experiencing a great deal of trouble in securing second-class postal privileges. Postmaster General Meyer demands a complete translation of the news and articles to be published and refuses to grant any privilege until this is done. This demand, he claims, is in accordance with the new postoffice order, which demands that an outline of the contents of all news published in foreign papers be given to the postmaster for examination. This will cause unnecessary delay and work and will require the services of a translator. Notwithstanding this fact the publishers of the paper will accede to the demands of the postmaster and will tender him a complete translation.

## A Socialist Judge.

Last week Milwaukee once more had the honor to boast of the only Socialist judge. Comrade Carl P. Dietz, Socialist justice of the peace, was called to the bench. This is the second time Comrade Dietz has acted in this capacity, with credit to himself and his party. He is especially noted for the mildness of his sentences to the unfortunate products of the present system. One of the policemen, after sizing him up, declared him to be a dollar-and-costs man. The Germania, the Milwaukee German Republican daily, in a fine write-up for Comrade Dietz, said: "His decisions show a sound and superior judgment, and in his sentences he knows how to combine justice and sympathy. In every case the young judge delivers his decisions with skill and charming tact." Praise from the enemy is praise indeed. Who says the working class party can not fill any office with credit?

## The Milwaukee Picnic a Success.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, according to the capitalist press, gathered in Pabst Park, Milwaukee, last Sunday to hear Eugene V. Debs—even a larger crowd than assembled last year to listen to Haywood. Nearly 2,000 Chicago Socialists came up on the "whaleback." The street car company provided 15 cars to take them directly to the picnic grounds. The United Socialist Singing Societies rendered appropriate selections, followed by the address of our presidential candidate. Old friends of Comrade Debs who had not seen him for several years were gratified to see him looking unusually well and to hear that he had lost none of his old vigor and fire. At the close of the address the crowd of old comrades and new surged forward to shake his hand and express their appreciation of his forceful message. It was a grand opening for the presidential campaign in Milwaukee. Lincoln Steffens was in attendance in order to interview Comrade Debs for Everybody's Magazine.

## Socialist Leaven in the Church.

The growth of Socialism in England and America is exerting a considerable molding influence on the life and thought of the Christian church. In England the spread of Socialism is phenomenal. The conservative Anglican organ, The Guardian, declares in a recent issue that "more seems to be written about Socialism at the present time than about any other single topic, whatever." Many of the younger nonconformist clergymen, following the lead of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, have become outspoken Socialists, and at least

## TRANSFERS FOR VOTERS WITH NEW ADDRESS.

In order that voters who have moved since they registered for the municipal election in 1907 may transfer so as to vote at the primaries August 4, the offices of the Board of Election Commissioners will be open every night until 9 o'clock until July 29.

Only those who were registered for the election named can transfer. No new names will be placed on the registration books. No transfers will be permitted after July 29, when the books will be closed for the primaries.

one religious paper of power and influence, The Christian Commonwealth of London, is now practically a Socialist Journal. In this country a militant Christian Socialist group has established a monthly organ, The Christian Socialist, in Chicago, and is carrying on a vigorous propaganda. Every number of The Christian Socialist records the names of new recruits among the clergymen. The Rev. John D. Long, a Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn, has swung his church to the Socialist doctrine, and the Rev. Alexander Irvine has been preaching Christian Socialism from the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension, New York, for several months past. A convention of Christian Socialists held in New York at the end of May was attended by scores of Socialist clergymen and received the benediction of a bishop.—Current Literature (July).

## Advises Socialists to Vote at the Primaries August 4.

The Scott County (Mo.) Kicker gives the following advice to the Socialists of that county: "Go to the primaries! Since there are not opposing Socialist candidates for any of the nominations, the Socialist voter is liable to feel that because there is no contest it matters little whether he votes in the primary or not. But there is another and more important view to take. Socialism advances steadily until it reaches certain stages. One of these stages is reached when it threatens the political existence of the ruling class of any community or locality. In other words, all other political parties are capitalist organizations, and at some time the Socialist party must meet and defeat the combined capitalist forces before it can proceed. The sooner we get to a bridge the quicker we can get over it. We have got this situation to meet sooner or later in Scott county—just as the Socialists of Edna, Vanduser and Crowder had to meet it last April at the municipal elections. If we turn out at the primary and poll a vote that threatens the existing powers, we will reach this stage this fall. If we do not do this—either for want of strength or lack of interest—we will have to do it two years hence. Therefore, if we can force the assorted variety of trust busters to throw off their mask and crawl into the same band wagon this fall it will advance the movement just two years. Get out and vote!"

## Phelps Stokes Replies to Roosevelt's Attack on Socialism.

Comrade J. G. Phelps Stokes and his wife, Rose Harriet Pastor Stokes, took up the cudgels in defense of Socialism. They criticized President Roosevelt sharply for his attack on Socialism, accusing the president of "gross and unpardonable ignorance on the subject." Mrs. Stokes is particularly outspoken in her criticism. "It is astonishing," said Stokes, "that a man possessing such facilities for securing accurate information as President Roosevelt has should continue to permit himself to be so grossly misinformed as to the tenets and principles of Socialism. It seems to me that as a matter of common fairness he should exercise even more than ordinary care in his public utterances, since by virtue of his exalted position his words command an unusually wide hearing and an error assiduously promulgated by him is more than ordinarily productive of harm. The principles labeled Socialism by President Roosevelt are diametrically at variance with the tenets and principles and utterances of every Socialist body in the international Socialist movement. I venture to suggest that if President Roosevelt were to investigate the views of inmates in our lunatic asylums he would find a large share of these inmates considering themselves Republicans or Democrats, and regarding their respective personal theories as entirely consistent with orthodox Republican or Democratic doctrines. If President Roosevelt would adopt the square deal principle as a guide to his own conduct, his conception of Socialism and his public statements in regard thereto would be exceedingly different to what they have been of late. His theory is that under Socialism a man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, who contributes less than his share to the common good, would take out what is not his, what he has not earned, and that he shall rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned. If President Roosevelt said that he is monstrously unjust. While there may be individual Socialists who look forward to a day in the future when all shall be so virtuous that no one will want more wealth than his neighbor, this ideal is no part of the modern political Socialism as expressed in the platform and tenets of organized Socialism in the international Socialist movement."

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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 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.

## Socialist Sunday School.

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

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